

THE
BENGAL ALMANAC.

FOR THE YEAR

1829

WITH

A Companion and Appendix

CONTAINING

CELESTIAL & TERRESTRIAL PHENOMENA; CHRONOLOGICAL INFORMATION;

EXTRACTS FROM ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO INDIA;

BENGAL MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS;

REGULATIONS OF THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS;

&c. &c.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED

BY

SAMUEL SMITH AND CO.

Calcutta.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE PROPRIETORS AT THE

BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE PRESS,

NO. 1, MARSE STREET, TANK SQUARE.

SOLD ALSO BY

W. THACKER AND CO. CALCUTTA,

AND

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OF THE

BENGAL ALMANAC.

PART I.—LOCAL OBSERVATIONS for every month in the year.

PART II.—THE ALMANAC for the twelve Months of the year, exhibiting the Phases of the Moon; the English and Hindoo days of the Month, distinguishing remarkable days and occurrences; the Sun's rising and setting; Moon's Age and Time of High Water, Morning and Evening, for every day and Month in the Year, interleaved with blank pages for Memoranda.

PART III.—INFORMATION CONNECTED WITH THE CALENDAR.

Solar and Lunar Eclipses, with a Diagram.....	<i>Page</i> xxvii
Ember days	xxviii
Movable Feasts.	ib
Ecliptic and Equinoctial relations,	ib
Signs of the Zodiac,	ib
The Planets and their relations	ib
Chronological Cycles.....	xxxix
English, Bengalee, and Mahomedan days of the Week....	ib ✓
Terms in the Supreme Court,	xxx
Hindoo and Mahomedan Holidays,	ib
A General Table, shewing all the Dominical Letters.....	xxxi
An Almanac for 21 years, by which may be found, in a few seconds, the day of the Month in any year from A. D. 1820 to 1840 inclusive,.....	xxxii

	<i>Page</i>
A Perpetual Almanac,	XXXIII
A Tide Table which tells when it will be High Water at the places mentioned in it,	XXXIV
Equation of Time Table,	ib
A Table of the Sun's rising and setting,	ib
A Table of the Rising and Setting of the Moon whenever a knowledge of that event can be of use,	ib
Length of the Passage from Saugor to various Ports,	XXXVI
Polymetrical Tables—Burmah and Hindoostan,	XXXVIII

**PART IV—SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA—ASIATIC GO-
VERNORS—RELATIVE RANK—PRECEDENCE TABLES, &c.**

Table of the Sovereigns of Europe and America,	XLI
Kings and Queens of England from the Conquest,	XLII
Biographical List of Sovereigns of Europe and America,	XLIII
Succession of Governors General in Bengal,	LI
Commanders in Chief in Bengal,	LII
Judges, Sheriffs and their Deputies,	LIII
Tables of Precedence in India,	LV
Relative Rank, Civil, Naval, Medical and Military,	LVIII

PART V.—COIN, TIME, INTEREST AND EXCHANGE TABLES.

Table of Indian Coins, Weights, Measures, &c,	LXI
The full weight of British Coins,	LXII
Indian Coins, Weights, &c,	LXIII
The Conjuror, a small universal table which answers the great variety of purposes therein specified,	LXXIV
Time Table, shewing the number of Days from 1st January to any day in the year,	LXXVIII
A Table shewing the Increase of compound interest at se- veral rates per cent.	LXXIX
Tables of Exchange converting Sica Rupees into Sonat and Sonat into Sica,	LXXX
Tables of Exchange between London and Calcutta and Cal- cutta and London,	ib
Table of Exchange comparing the relative value of Ex- change, between London and Calcutta, computed ac- cording to the two modes in use in Calcutta,	ib
Tables of Expense, Income and Wages,	LXXXII

The Companion and Appendix

TO THE

BENGAL ALMANAC & DIRECTORY.

PART I.—THE COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC.

	<i>Page</i>
On the Calendar and its successive reforms.....	3
Explanatory Notes for the year.....	6
The days of the Calendar.....	8
The Celestial Phenomena of the Year.....	13
The Tides; their causes, general appearance, &c.....	19
Terrestrial Latitudes and Longitudes.....	23
Explanation of Signs, used in Mathematical Operations....	30
On Ventilation and Household Cleanliness.....	32

PART II.—INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF CHRONOLOGY.

Nature and use of Chronology,.....	37
Principal Eras.....	39
Chronological Tables.....	46

PART III.—ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO INDIA.

Alphabetical Abstract of the Act 53 Geo. III. Chapter 255, ..	59
New Jury Act.....	67
Real Estates as Assets in the Hands of Executors.....	46

PART IV.—MILITARY REGULATIONS.

Standing Orders for the Bengal Native Infantry.

Duty of Officers in Command and Charge of Companies..	69
General Remarks for the European Officers.....	71
The Adjutant.....	73
The Interpreter and Quarter Master.....	74
The Surgeon.....	75
The Officer of the Day.....	76
The Serjeant Major.....	77
The Quarter Master Serjeant.....	78

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Native Commissioned Officers.....	Page 78
Native Officer of the Day.....	79
Non-Commissioned Officers.....	80
Pay Havildars.....	81
Orderly Havildars.....	<i>ib</i>
The Hospital Orderly.....	82
Drummers and Fifers.....	<i>ib</i>
Promotions.....	<i>ib</i>
Redress of Grievances.....	84
Discharges.....	84
Guard Mounting.....	86
Conduct of Guards and Sentries.....	87
Skeleton Drill Instruction of Non-Commissioned Officers.....	88
Clothing.....	89
Half Mount.....	<i>ib</i>
Petty Stores and Forge Establishment.....	90
Baggage.....	<i>ib</i>
Regimental Necessaries.....	91
Servants and Followers to be kept up in every Company.....	92
Reliefs and Detachments.....	<i>ib</i>
Treasure Escorts.....	95
General Observations.....	<i>ib</i>

PART V.—BENGAL GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.

General Post Office Regulations, and List of Post Masters.....	99
Passage Regulations.....	131
Regulations respecting the passage of Servants.....	134
Bengal Government Securities and Public Agency.....	135
Palankeen, Teeka Beaters Regulations.....	149

PART VI.—PUBLIC FUNDS AND INSURANCE SOCIETIES.

Bengal Civil Fund.....	155
Bengal Civil Annuity Fund.....	160
Bengal Military Fund.....	165
Lord Clive's Fund.....	181
Bengal Military Bank.....	183
Military Orphan Society.....	187
Bengal Mariners' and General Widows' Fund.....	189
Bengal Provident Society.....	198
Sixth Calcutta Laudable Society.....	202
Calcutta Supplementary Laudable Society.....	211
Calcutta Tontines.....	222
Oriental Life Insurance Company.....	225
River Insurance Company.....	<i>ib</i>
Ganges River Insurance Company.....	226
Union River Insurance Company.....	227

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



Local Observations.

JANUARY.

This is one of the most delightful months in the year; its temperature is cool and refreshing, and extremely agreeable to those in the enjoyment of good health, but to rheumatic and gouty subjects it is far from pleasant.

The days are cool and clear; the mornings and evenings damp and foggy.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 52 in the morning to 60 in the afternoon.

The wind is Northerly, and seldom blows strong; but when it does and is accompanied with rain, (which sometimes happens in the course of the month,) the cold is most disagreeable.

Vegetables, of all kind are in the highest state of perfection; the market abound with green peas, cauliflowers, cabbages, turnips, potatoes, yams, carrots, spinage, greens, cucumbers, radishes, celery, lettuces, young onions, old cole, koshoo, french beans, sea-is, brinalls, red and white beet, &c. &c.

The market produces beef, mutton, veal, lamb, pork, kid, poultry, &c. of best and most superior kind.

Game is to be had in great abundance—snipe, wild duck, teal, &c. &c.

The fish market is well supplied at this season with beekty, (the salmon of the East,) moonjee, rove, cutlah, quive, sowle, sellish, bholah, rali, haupattah, and many others of inferior description.

Fruit trees in general begin to shew their buds and blossoms this month, mangoe, peach, pumpelnoze, (shaddock), rose apples &c.

The fruits in seasons are China oranges, loquats, plantains, pineapples, sugar cane, country almonds, limes and tipparah, (a kind of gooseberry.)

The following fruits and vegetables, are procurable throughout the year, viz—plantains, sugar cones, cocoanuts, garras, pine apples, papaws or papiahs, custard apples, jack, country almonds, tamarinds, morah, barbutty, mint, sage, cives, (gauldinu,) parsley, onions, &c.

FEBRUARY.

The beginning of the present month is generally cool and comfortable, particularly if the Northerly wind prevails; the weather then becomes disagreeable, till a change of season takes place about the end of the month.

When the weather is variable, the wind blows principally from

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

the N. W. veering round occasionally to the N. E. E. attended with clouds and drizzling rain: this continue till about the 20th. when the southerly wind sets in. The weather now becomes mild and genial, especially to those who are subject to the gout and rheumatism.

The days are sometimes hot, and the nights cool and chilly, with heavy dews.

The Thermometer in the shade ranges on a medium, from 54 in the morning to 75 in the evening.

The measles, in children, are very prevalent during the whole of this month.

Rheumatism and gout become less intolerable after the Southerly winds have set in. Warm clothing is rather troublesome to new comers, not so with old Indians; the state of whose blood is from the debilitating influence of the climate, considerably under proof. Sometimes this month is rather showery, which protracts the cold season till the middle of the following month.

The fish market has the addition of the small hilsah. (herrings.)

Meat and vegetables continue good and abundant.

The additional vegetables are asparagus, munkin and young cucumbers: and fruits, custard apples, mulberries, bale and small water melons.

MARCH.

The weather, during the greater part of this month, being agreeably warm, its temperature is extremely favorable to old Indians.

The Thermometer ranges in the shade from 68 in the morning to 82 in the afternoon.

The alternate changes of heat and cold render part of this month unpleasant, as the heat becomes at times rather oppressive.

Various operations of husbandry, generally commence this month, so soon as the ground is moistened by rain this however sometimes happens at the latter end of February, and then it is occasioned by an unusual quantity of rain.

The meat market continues good.

Fish to be had in abundance, and the market has the addition of the gooteah, a small and well flavored fish.

Green peas and turnips disappear this month: salad, cabbages, carrots and celery are on the decline, but asparagus and potatoes continue excellent: green mangoes and unripe footee are to be had, also omrah, greens and water cresses.

Fruit is also plentiful large water melons appear about the middle of the present month, and continue in perfection till the middle of June.

The North-westers with thunder and lightning, and rain, generally commence about the termination of this month.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

iii

APRIL.

The beginning of this month is sometimes pleasant, particularly if the North westers are frequent; but the latter part, as also the middle, is disagreeable in the extreme; it is one of the worst months in the year.

The Thermometer ranges in the shade from 80 in the morning to 92 in the afternoon, but when exposed to the sun, it rises to 110.

The wind blows from the south ward, and is very strong throughout the month; but when it is accompanied with hot winds from want of rain, it becomes oppressive. These parching winds are unfavorable to vegetation, and were it not for occasional supplies of rain, would prove disastrous.

The North-westers are at times attended with dreadful storms of thunder and lightning, during which rain and hail fall in torrents. These storms sometimes occasion much damage. The North-westers continue at intervals till the beginning, and sometimes till the middle of May.

This is an unfavorable season for meat, which begins to be flabby and poor, the fat spongy and yellow: indeed very little good, of any description, is to be found in the market.

The fish market, this month, has the addition of the mangoe fish, so called from its annual visit into all the Bengal rivers, at this (the mangoe) season, to spawn, it appears as soon as the mangoe is formed on the tree, and disappears at the close of the season, that is about the middle of July. This fish, perhaps, has the most agreeable flavor of any in the known world, and so sought after, by natives as well as Europeans, that altho' not so large as a middle sized whiting at the beginning of the month, they are sold from 2 to 4 per rupee, and before the end of May, as they become plentiful, they are one rupee the score: and in June, two to three score for one rupee. The fish market has also the addition of the carp, mbagoor.

Potatoes, asparagus, onions, cucumbers and a few cabbage sprouts are the only vegetables to be procured.

Water melons and musk melons are in great perfection. There is not much fruit now to be had at market. Green mangoes for pickling, and corinda for tarts are in great abundance.

MAY.

The present is considered the very worst month in the year, it being parching hot and no rain.

The thermometer ranges in the shade, on a medium, from 85 in the morning to 98 in the afternoon: it exposed to the full influence of the Sun beams, it will rise to 130 degrees, and sometimes higher.

The weather this month is most oppressive, especially the latter half, the wind continues southerly, and the heat is scarcely bearable. Of all months in the year, the present is the most painful,

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

particularly to those whose avocations compel them to be much out of doors. To be exposed to the Sun without a covering, is extremely dangerous at any hour, from 10 to 5 o'clock; it would be death to any constitution, except to natives, who are inured to the climate by birth and practice, and even they sometimes fall a sacrifice to the powerful influence of the Sun. The heat in the first half of the month is sometimes relieved by a few North-westers accompanied by refreshing showers; vivid lightning and distant thunder at times attend the North-westers. In 1812, 13, and 14, the month of May was remarkably dry, and the heat scarcely supportable; in 1815, there were frequent and copious showers of rain; in 1816, from the commencement of the year, up to the beginning of July, there were not above three showers, and these were very slight, although the rainy season is always expected and generally does commence in June, between the 10th and 20th, 1817; was extremely irregular, - the rains set in about the middle of February, and continued in light and heavy showers till the middle of September, from which period up to the 18th of October, the season was uncommonly oppressive; the concluding shower fell from midnight on the 17th, to midnight on the 18th of the same month. In 1819 the rains set in unexpectedly and violently about the middle of May, the rain came down in torrents for three successive days and nights.

Grapes of the largest size, peaches, pine apples, limes, rose apples, leeches, junbrules, wampees, together with water melons, musk melons, pomegranates, custard apples, &c. &c. in season and in perfection.

The meat market is very inferior to last month.

Fish continue good and abundant, the beekty excepted, which from the difficulty of its reaching the market in a firm state, become scarce.

Mangoes fish in great perfection this month.

Asparagus, potatoes, and cabbage sprouts, with indifferent turnips, sweet potatoes, cucumbers and onions are nearly all the vegetables now in the market, Pumpkins and other cucurbitaceous roots are procurable in the bazar.

JUNE.

The periodical rains set in about the middle of this month: had not the course of Divine Providence thus ordained it, the present and succeeding months would become intolerable from parching heat, and a period would be put to vegetation; but refreshing and cooling showers falling occasionally, and heavy rain sometimes, render the mean temperature of this and the three following months much less than might be expected.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

v

The thermometer, the first half of this month, rises frequently to 99. in the shade, at noon, from which time, that is, about the 15th, if the rains commence, the heat subsides.

The weather throughout the whole of this month, is pleasant or oppressive, according to the quantity of rain which falls; if the weather be dry the heat is scarcely bearable: it is generally very close, not a breath of air from any quarter: but if the rains commence, as they are always expected to do, (in regular seasons) between the 10th and 20th of the month, the air is refreshing, and the weather not uncomfortable.

Meat, as must be expected, very indifferent

The fish market much the same as last month.

Mangoes and mango fish in great abundance, and perfection. The Waldah mangoes arrive in Calcutta about the middle or latter end of this month, and they are considered without exception to be the best that can be procured in Bengal. Grapes, peaches, leeches, &c. disappear this month. Custard apples, pine apples and guavas are in great perfection

Asparagus and potatoes, onions and Indian corn, are the principal vegetables that remain.

JULY.

This month is attended with much rain; the winds are light and variable: the weather frequently gloomy, and sometimes stormy with heavy falls of rain; whilst at intervals it is fair, mild, and the temperature agreeable.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 80 in the morning to 89 in the afternoon.

The showery weather of the present and preceding month is productive of the most beneficial effects to the grain.

Meat continues lean and poor.

The fish market continues good. The moonjee, the rowe, the cutlah, the quoye, the sowle, the mhagoor, the chingree, the tangrah, and the chuunah, are procurable all the year round. The hilsa (or sable) fish makes its appearance this month. The price of this fish is one rupee for two of the large size; in the course of next month, 4 to 8 may be purchased for a rupee, the lowest rate at which they are sold: this fish is delicious either boiled, baked, or roasted; but it is generally considered very unwholesome. The natives devour it in such quantities, as to occasion great mortality among them. This fish, on being cured with tamarinds, forms a good substitute for herrings—it is then known by the appellation of the tamarind fish.

Mangoes and mango fish both disappear this month.

Pine apples, custard apples and guavas continue in season.

The vegetable market very indifferent—asparagus is in perfection, but potatoes becoming poor and watery. Young lettuces,

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

cucumbers and sweet potatoes are now procurable; as also the cumanga and coriuda.

AUGUST:

In the present month also there is abundant of rain--the weather continues much the same as the last--this and the preceding month are noted for their large quantities of rain being the wettest in the whole year.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 80 in the morning to 90 in the afternoon.

Light and variable winds, and cloudy weather, with smart and light rain prevail at the beginning of the month; the middle is sometimes fair, mild, cool and pleasant, the remainder variable, attended at times, with strong winds and heavy rain.

The two grand agents of nature -- heat and moisture, are in full activity in July and August, vegetation springs up, and spreads with astonishing rapidity.

The meat and fish markets much the same as last month.

Pumkinose shallots appear this month; pine apples, custard apples and guavas continue in perfection.

The vegetables procurable are salad, asparagus, cucumber, brinjall, muckum seem, (a kind of french beans) radishes, turnips, cabbage sprouts, and some indifferent potatoes. Indian corn, cucumbers, spinnage, and such like are to be had all the year round; but they are tasteless, except at this season, when they become firm, good, and very palatable. The arigato pear is sometimes procurable at this period, a most delicious relish, when lightly spread on toast and butter, with a little salt and pepper.

SEPTEMBER.

The rains subside considerably during this month.

The wind continues light and variable, attended with occasional cloudy weather. The days are sometimes fair, mild, and bright, --and the temperature agreeable.

The Thermometer ranges from 73 in the morning to 85 in the afternoon.

The meat market much the same as last month.

The fish market experiences but slight improvement, for although there are abundances of the fish, yet they are not always procurable firm and good. The bekty becomes larger and better flavored. The following are also in the market the bholah, dessy tangrah, kouteb, bhengins, gungtorah, kowell, toontee, pyrah chondah, and the shell fish toodye chingry.

Vegetables very indifferent; potatoes not eatable,--yams come in season about this time.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

vii

In the fruit market, small oranges make their appearance, but very acid. Custard apples, pine apples, guavas, and pumplenose continue in season.

OCTOBER.

The first half of this month in general yields a good supply of rain, and introduces the powerful influence of a second spring season upon all vegetating bodies: heat and moisture are in full operations, and produce rapid vegetation.

The rainy seasons breaks up generally between the 10th and 20th of this month, sometimes, however, it continues a little longer, but this is seldom the case. the concluding showers are frequent, heavy, continuing from 6 to 24 hours, incessantly; after which the weather becomes fair, calm, and settled.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 75 in the morning to 80 in the afternoon.

The winds are in general light and variable during the month, veering from South to N. W.—thence to North and N. E.

The monsoon changes about the 21st of this month,—after which light Northerly breezes set in with occasional N. E. winds.

As soon as the weather sets in fair, it is the propitious season for preparing the kitchen garden.

The meat market begin to revive, and the fish market to improve the bekty becomes firm, and the other fish proportionably good. Snipes make their appearance.

Vegetables and fruit continue much the same as last month, till the latter end of present month, when, if the season is favorable both experience a considerable improvement. Oranges become large and better flavoured, and custard apples are in great perfection.

Young potatoes, sometimes, make their appearance this month, but they have very little flavour;—they are extremely small and watery. Pomegranates are procurable together with kutbail.

NOVEMBER.

The weather is clear and settled and the temperature reasonable. Sometimes the days are hot, but the mornings and evenings are cool and agreeable.

If the rains cease early in October and the cold weather follows shortly after. November becomes a beautiful and delightful month. Nothing can be more favorable than this season for the renovation of the health of the valetudinarian, after having experienced the debilitating effects of the hot weather.

Light Northerly winds prevail this month.

The thermometer ranges from 70 in the morning to 75 in the afternoon.

The seeds committed to the soil during the last and present month start into life, and develop their organic parts with a vigour unknown to other climes.

The meat market looks wholesome; beef, mutton, veal, pork and poultry become firm and good.

Game comes in also this month, in considerable quantities; wild duck, snipe, teal, &c.

Abundance of fish is procurable also firm and good, such as bekty, bouspatah, gungtorah, mirgal, carp, and mangoe fish without bones.

The vegetable market begins afresh this month, by the introduction of green peas, which are sold at one rupee per seer, (the pods included,) and new potatoes, (about the size of a common marble,) sell from 1 to 1½ rupee per seer, after Christmas both peas and potatoes will be procurable at half an anna per seer. Lettuces, greens of different kinds, spinnage, radishes, and turnips; radishes appear this month.

In the fruit market may be had oranges, limes, lemons, pumplenoze, pine apples, custard apples, pawia, plantains, cocoanuts, country almonds, pomegranates, kutbail, &c.

DECEMBER.

The weather continues fair, cool and on the whole, extremely fine, throughout the month, with light Northerly wind.

The days and nights are cold and clear; and the mornings and evenings foggy, particularly at the latter end of the month.

The thermometer ranges from 27 in the morning, to 70 in the afternoon.

The meat and fish markets are in great perfection both as to quantity and quality; game of all kinds in abundance.

The vegetable market is excellent, yielding green peas, young potatoes, lettuces, young onions, radishes, small salad, sweet potatoes, french beans, neem, brinjalls, raw, carrots, turnips, greens, &c. with young cabbages and cauliflowers.

The fruit market continues much the same as last month—Brazil currants (tipperahs) make their appearance this month, together with bail and other fruits.

THE
BENGAL ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR
1829.

Memoranda.

FOR THE
COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.

JANUARY XXXI DAYS.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

JANUARY XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
● New Moon.....	5	9	46 Night.
☾ First Quarter.....	12	1	12 Afternoon.
○ Full Moon.....	20	6	11 Morning.
☾ Last Quarter.....	28	11	15 Morning.
☾ Enters, ♒ Aquarius.....	20	11	38 Morning.

ENGL.	DS. W.	DS. MO.	OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	D'S AGE.	HIGH WAT.		HIND
							MOR.	EVEN	
			[land, with Gr. Britn. 1801	H.M.	H.M.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	DS. MO.
Thur	1	1	Cancun. Union of re-	6 41	5 19	26	11 10	11 43	19
Fri.	2	2	.....	.....	.....	27	— 14	— 38	20
Sat.	3	3	.....	.....	.....	28	1 12	1 36	21
D.	4	4	2d Sunday after Christmas	.....	.....	29	2 12	2 36	22
Mon	5	5	..... [en 1701	.....	.....	1	2 12	3 6	23
Tues	6	6	Epiphany. Pondicherry tak-	6 40	5 20	2	3 12	3 36	24
Wed	7	7	.....	.....	.....	3	4 10	4 34	25
Thur	8	8	Lucien. L. Rodney's det	.....	.....	4	5 6	5 30	26
Fri.	9	9	..... [the Span. Fleet, 1780	6 39	5 21	5	6 —	6 24	27
Sat.	10	10	1st Sun. after Epiphany	.....	.....	6	6 53	7 17	28
D.	11	11	[Cape of Good Hope Cap-	.....	.....	7	7 43	8 7	29
Mon	12	12	..... [tu. ed, 1806	.....	.....	8	8 34	8 58	1
Tues	13	13	Hilary.	6 38	5 22	9	9 24	9 48	2
Wed	14	14	.....	.....	.....	10	10 14	10 38	3
Thur	15	15	Duke of Gloucester b. 1776	6 37	5 23	11	11 4	11 28	4
Fri.	16	16	Battle of Corunna, 1809..	.....	.....	12	— 54	— 18	5
Sat.	17	17	[Pisca. Cap. of Bhut 1826	.....	.....	13	— 43	1 7	6
D.	18	18	2d Sunday after Epiphany	6 36	5 24	14	1 32	1 56	7
Mon	19	19	Capture of Ciudad Rodrigo	.....	.....	15	2 19	2 43	8
Tues	20	20	Fabian. [1812	.....	.....	16	3 5	3 29	9
Wed	21	21	Agnes. ....	.....	.....	17	3 49	4 18	10
Thur	22	22	Vincent. ....	.....	.....	18	4 32	4 56	11
Fri.	23	23	.....	6 35	5 25	19	5 14	5 38	12
Sat.	24	24	[Conversion of St Paul	.....	.....	20	5 56	6 20	13
D.	25	25	3d Sunday after Epiphany	6 34	5 26	21	6 39	7 3	14
Mon	26	26	.....	.....	.....	22	7 23	7 47	15
Tues	27	27	Duke of Sussex born. 1773	6 33	5 27	23	8 9	8 33	16
Wed	28	28	.....	.....	.....	24	8 58	9 22	17
Thur	29	29	King Geo. IV. Acc. 1820	6 32	5 28	25	9 50	10 14	18
Fri.	30	30	K. Chas. I. Martyr, 1649	.....	.....	26	10 45	11 9	19
Sat.	31	31	K. Geo. IV. procl, 1820	6 31	5 29	27	— 43	— 7	20

POUS 1235.

MAUGH 1255.

FEBRUARY XXVIII DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.	D.	H. M.
● New Moon.....	4	8 25 Morning.
○ First Quarter.....	11	1 17 Morning.
○ Full Moon.....	19	1 9 Morning.
○ Last Quarter.....	27	2 14 Morning.
⊙ Enters ♈ Pisces.	19	2 18 Morning.

ENGL.		OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.	D'S AGE.	HIGH WAT.		HIND			
D.	D'S. NO.		H. M.	H. M.			D	MOR. EVEN		D'S. NO.	MONTH	
								H. M.				H. M.
D.	1	4th Sunday after Epiphany	6 30	5 30	28	—	43	1 7	21			
Mon	2	Purification of B. V. Mary	.....	.....	29	1	43	2 7	22	
Tues	3	Blas. [Cap. of Monte	6 29	5 31	30	2	13	2 37	23			
Wed	4	..... [Video 1807	.....	.....	1	2	42	3 6	24
Thur	5	Agatha	6 28	5 32	2	3	39	1 5	25			
Fri.	6	Tippoo's Lines & Batteries	.....	.....	3	4	35	4 59	26	
Sat.	7	[arr. & c. by Ld. Cornwall	6 27	5 33	4	5	29	5 52	27			
D.	8	5th Sun. after Eph [hs, 1792	6 26	5 34	5	6	22	6 46	28			
Mon	9	.....	.....	.....	6	7	14	7 38	29
Tues	10	.....	6 25	5 35	7	8	5	8 29	30		
Wed	11	.....	6 24	5 36	8	8	56	9 20	1		
Thur	12	..... [1797	.....	.....	9	9	47	10 11	2
Fri.	13	[Victory over the Sp. Fl.	6 23	5 37	10	10	37	11 1	3			
Sat.	14	Valentine Ld. St. Vincent's	.....	.....	11	11	26	11 50	4	
D.	15	Septuagesima Sunday.....	.....	.....	12	—	13	—	5	
Mon	16	.....	6 21	5 39	13	—	59	1 23	6		
Tues	17	.....	.....	.....	14	1	44	2 8	7
Wed	18	.....	6 20	5 40	15	2	28	2 52	8		
Thur	19	.....	6 19	5 41	16	3	11	3 35	9		
Fri.	20	.....	.....	.....	17	3	53	4 17	10
Sat.	21	.....	6 18	5 42	18	4	36	5 —	11		
D.	22	Sexagesima Sunday.....	.....	.....	19	5	20	5 44	12	
Mon	23	.....	6 17	5 43	20	6	5	6 29	13		
Tues	24	St. Mathias Duke of Cam.	.....	.....	21	6	52	7 16	14	
Wed	25	..... [bridge born, 1771	6 16	5 44	22	7	42	8 6	15		
Thur	26	Battle of Outhies, 1814 ..	6 15	5 45	23	8	35	8 59	16			
Fri.	27	.....	6 14	5 46	24	9	30	9 54	17		
Sat.	28	.....	.....	.....	25	10	27	10 51	18

1 MAUGH 1235.

FALGOON 1235.

FEBRUARY XXVIII DAYS.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

MARCH XXXI DAYS.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

MARCH XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
● New Moon	5	6	30 Evening.
☾ First Quarter	13	3	43 Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	20	7	45 Night.
☾ Last Quarter	28	1	13 Afternoon.
☉ Enters, γ Aries	21	2	31 Morning.

ENGL.		OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.	D'S AGE.	HIGH WAT.		SUN	
D.S. W.	D.S. MO.		H. M.	H. M.	D		MOR.	EVEN	D.S. M.	MONTH
D.	1	Quinquagesima Sunday Da-	6 13	5 47	26	11 25	11 49	19	TALGOON 1235, <	

FALGUN 1235.

CHAITRA 1236.

APRIL XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
☉ New Moon.....	4	4	15 Morning.
☾ First Quarter.....	11	8	1 Morning.
☾ Full Moon.....	19	—	16 Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter.....	26	8	49 Night.
☾ Enters 8 Taurus.....	20	3	1 Afternoon

ENGL.		OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN RISES		SUN SETS.	D'S AGE	HIGH WATER.		HIND
DS. W.	DS. MO.		H. M.						
			MOR.	EVEN					
Wed	1	.....[gen 1801	5	52	6	8	1	6	20
Thur	2	Danish defeat off Copenhagen	5	51	6	4	2	1	23
Fri.	3	Richd. Bishop of Chichester	.....	.....	.....	0	2	28	22
Sat.	4	St. Ambrose.....	5	50	6	16	1	2	50
D.	5	5th Sunday in Lent.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	52	1
Mon	6	.....	5	49	6	11	3	4	1
Tues	7	Fort of Badajoz surrendered.	5	48	6	12	1	5	12
Wed	8	..... [ed, 1812	.....	.....	.....	5	6	35	6
Thur	9	.....	5	47	6	1	6	7	27
Fri.	10	Battle of Thoulouze, 1814	.....	.....	.....	7	8	18	8
Sat.	11	Abdica of Napoleon, 1814	5	46	6	14	8	9	6
D.	12	6th Sun in Lent, Palm Sun	.....	.....	.....	9	9	52	13
Mon	13	[La. R. Victory over Count	5	45	6	15	10	10	34
Tues	14	..... [de Grasse 1782	5	44	6	16	11	11	29
Wed	15	.....	5	43	6	17	12	—	3
Thur	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	—	46	1
Fri.	17	Good Friday.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	30	1
Sat.	18	.....	5	42	6	18	15	2	15
D.	19	Easter Day, Alphege.....	5	41	6	19	16	3	1
Mon	20	Easter Monday.....	5	40	6	20	17	3	50
Tues	21	Easter Tuesday.....	5	39	6	21	18	4	41
Wed	22	..... [birth day kept	.....	.....	.....	19	4	31	5
Thur	23	St Geo. King George 4th	5	38	6	22	20	6	28
Fri.	24	..... [cestet born, 1776	5	37	6	23	21	7	23
Sat.	25	St Mark, Duchess of Gloa	.....	.....	.....	22	8	18	8
D.	26	1st Sun. after Easter. Low	5	36	6	21	23	9	13
Mon	27	..... [Sunday	.....	.....	.....	21	13	7	10
Tues	28	.....	5	35	6	25	25	11	1
Wed	29	.....	5	34	6	26	26	—	54
Thur	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	—	48	1

CHOITRO 1235

BOISHAUKH 1236.

CHOITRO 1235.
BOISHAUKH 1236.

APRIL XXX DAYS.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30

MAY XXXI DAYS.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

MAY XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H. M.
● New Moon	3	1 51 Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter	11	1 30 Morning.
○ Full Moon	19	1 42 Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	26	2 13 Morning.
☉ Enters ♏ Gemini	21	3 25 Afternoon.

ENGL.	DS. W.	DS. MO.	OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	AGE	HIGH WATER	MOON
				H. M.	H. M.	D.	MOR.	EVEN
			[Eruption of the Slave T. 1507					
Fri.	1		St. Philip & St. James Abo	5 31	6 26	28	1 12	2 6
Sat.	2		.. [vention of the Cross	5 33	6 27	29	2 9	2 33
D.	3		2d Sunday after Easter In	.....	.....	1	2 37	3 1
Mon	4		Seringapatam T. k. 1799	5 32	6 28	2	3 32	3 50
Tues	5		Na. Bu. med at St. H. 1821	.....	.....	3	4 27	4 51
Wed	6		St. John the Evangelist ..	5 31	6 29	4	5 21	5 45
Thur	7		.....	.....	.....	5	6 13	6 37
Fri.	8		.....	5 30	6 30	6	7 3	7 27
Sat.	9		.....	.....	.....	7	7 50	8 11
D.	10		3d Sunday after Easter ...	5 29	6 31	8	8 36	9 -
Mon	11		.....	5 28	6 32	9	9 20	9 41
Tues	12		.....	.....	.....	10	10 3	10 27
Wed	13		.....	5 27	6 33	11	10 15	11 9
Thur	14		..... [tam, 1791	.....	.....	12	11 28	11 52
Fri.	15		First Battle at Seringapa-	5 26	6 31	13	- 13	- 37
Sat.	16		Battle of Albuhera, 1811..	.....	.....	14	- 59	1 23
D.	17		4th Sunday after Easter..	5 25	6 35	15	1 47	2 11
Mon	18		.....	.....	.....	16	2 37	3 1
Tues	19		Dunstan	5 24	6 36	17	3 30	3 54
Wed	20		.....	.....	.....	18	4 25	4 49
Thur	21		..... [1770	.....	.....	19	5 20	5 44
Fri.	22		Princess of Homburg born	.....	.....	20	6 16	6 40
Sat.	23		.....	.....	.....	21	7 11	7 35
D.	24		5th Sunday after Easter	5 23	6 37	22	8 4	8 28
Mon	25		..... [Rogation Sunday	.....	.....	23	8 57	9 21
Tues	26		Augustine 1st Arch. of Can-	.....	.....	24	9 49	10 13
Wed	27		Venerable Bede [tebury	.....	.....	25	10 41	11 5
Thur	28		Ascen. D. or Holy Thursday	5 22	6 38	26	11 33	11 57
Fri.	29		K. Char. 2d restored 1660	.....	.....	27	- 26	- 50
Sat.	30		Gl. Peace Sd. at Paris 1814	.....	.....	28	1 19	1 13
D.	31		Sunday after Ascension day	5 21	6 39	29	2 14	2 38

BOISHALUNH 1230, JOIST 1236.

JUNE XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----|----|----|----------|
| ● | New Moon | 1 | 11 | 43 | Night. |
| ☾ | First Quarter | 9 | 7 | 17 | Evening. |
| ○ | Full Moon | 17 | — | 9 | Morning. |
| ☾ | Last Quarter | 24 | 6 | 5 | Morning. |
| ☾ | Enters ♋ Cancer | 22 | — | 2 | Morning. |

ENGL.		OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN RISES		SUN SETS		D'S AGE.		HIGH WAT.		TIDE	
DS. W.	DS. MO.		H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	MORN. EVEN.		DS. MO.	MONTH	
Mon	1	Nicomede. Lord Howe's	5 21	6 39	1	2 41	3 5	20				
Tues	2	[Victory over the French			2	3 8	3 32	21				
Wed	3	.....[Fleet, 1794.			3	4 1	4 25	22				
Thur	4	.....			4	4 52	5 16	23				
Fri.	5	Boniface. Duke of Cumber	5 20	6 40	5	5 41	6 5	24				
Sat.	6	.....[land born 1771			6	6 27	6 51	25				
D.	7	Whit Sunday			7	7 12	7 36	26				
Mon	8	Whit Monday			8	8 55	8 19	27				
Tues	9	Whit Tuesday			9	8 38	9 28	28				
Wed	10	.....	5 19	6 41	10	9 20	9 44	29				
Thur	11	St. Barnabas			11	10 3	10 27	30				
Fri.	12	.....			12	10 4	11 12	31				
Sat.	13	.....			13	11 31	11 58	1				
D.	14	Trinity Sunday.			14	— 21	— 48	2				
Mon	15	.....			15	1 16	1 40	3				
Tues	16	.....			16	2 10	2 34	4				
Wed	17	St. Alban			17	3 7	3 31	5				
Thur	18	Battle of Waterloo, 1815			18	4 1	4 25	6				
Fri.	19	Magna Charta signed, 1215			19	5 —	5 24	7				
Sat.	20	Trans. of E. K. of West Sax	5 18	6 42	20	5 55	6 19	8				
D.	21	1st Sunday after Trinity			21	6 49	7 13	6				
Mon	22	[Victory at Vittoria, 1813			22	7 42	8 6	10				
Tues	23	Battle of Plassey, 1757			23	8 33	8 57	11				
Wed	24	Nativity of St. John the			24	9 24	9 48	12				
Thur	25	.....[Baptist			25	10 16	10 40	13				
Fri.	26	.....			26	11 6	1 32	14				
Sat.	27	.....			27	— 1	— 25	15				
D.	28	2d Sunday after Trinity. Cap-			28	— 54	1 18	10				
Mon	29	St Peter. [turn of Buenos			29	1 46	2 10	17				
Tues	30	.....[Ayres, 1800			30	2 12	2 36	18				

JUNE XXX DAYS

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30

GILY XXVI DAYS

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

JULY XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
● New Moon,	1	10	39 Morning.
☾ First Quarter,	9	--	25 Afternoon.
○ Full Moon,	16	8	36 Night.
☾ Last Quarter,	23	--	28 Afternoon.
● New Moon,	30	11	33 Night.
☾ Enters ♈ Leo,	23	10	55 Morning.

PAGE		OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN RISES		SUN SETS		D. AGE	HIGH WAT.		HIND DS. NO.	MONTH
DS. W.	DS. MO.		H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.		H. M.			
									MORN			EVEN
Wed	1		5 19	6 41	1	2 38	3 2	19			
Thur	2	Visitation of the B V Mary			2	3 28	3 52	20			
Fri.	3				3	4 16	4 40	21			
Sat.	4	Translation of St. Martin.			4	5 1	5 25	22			
D	5	3d Sunday after Trinity			5	5 45	6 9	23			
Mon	6				6	6 28	6 52	24			
Tues	7				7	7 10	7 34	25			
Wed	8		5 20	6 40	8	7 53	8 17	26			
Thur	9				9	8 36	9	27			
Fri.	10				10	9 21	9 45	28			
Sat.	11				11	10 8	10 32	29			
D	12	4th Sunday after Trinity	5 21	6 39	12	10 54	11 22	30			
Mon	13				13	-- 51	-- 15	31			
Tues	14	Destruction of the Bastille &			14	-- 47	-- 11	32			
Wed	15	St Swithin.. [comt of no	5 22	6 38	15	1 45	2 9	1			
Thur	16	.. [French Revolution, 1789			16	2 43	3 7	2			
Fri.	17				17	3 41	4 5	3			
Sat.	18	.. [Geo 4th crowned, 1821	5 23	6 37	18	4 37	5 1	4			
D	19	5th Sunday after Trinity K.			19	5 32	6 56	5			
Mon	20	Margaret.			20	6 25	6 49	6			
Tues	21				21	7 17	7 41	7			
Wed	22	Magdalen. Battle of Sa-	5 24	6 36	22	8	9 33	8			
Thur	23	..... [alamanca, 1812			23	9 1	9 25	9			
Fri.	24	[Pyrenees combd. 1803			24	9 54	10 18	10			
Sat.	25	St. James. Battle of the			25	10 46	11 10	11			
D	26	6th Sunday after Trinity. St.	5 25	6 35	26	11 38	--	12			
Mon	27	..... [Anne			27	-- 30	-- 54	13			
Tues	28	Battle of Talavera, 1809..	5 26	6 31	28	1 20	1 41	14			
Wed	29				29	2 8	2 32	15			
Thur	30		5 27	6 33	30	2 32	2 56	16			
Fri.	31				31	2 55	3 19	17			

AUSSAUR 1236.

SHRABON 1236.

AUGUST XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
☾ First Quarter,.....	8	4	7 Morning.
◯ Full Moon,.....	15	1	20 Morning.
☾ Last Quarter,.....	21	7	29 Evening.
☾ New Moon,.....	29	2	49 Afternoon.
☾ Enters the Virgo.....	23	5	27 Evening.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN RISES		SUN SETS.	DAYS AGE.	HIGH WATER.		TIDE.	MONTH.
			H. M.	H. M.			MOR.	EVEN.		
		[Note, 1798.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	H. M.			
Sat	1	Lammas Day, Battle of the	5 28	6 32	3	3 40	4 4	18		
D	2	7th Sunday after Trinity,			4	4 23	4 47	19		
Mon	3	[Battle of the Pyrenees	5 29	6 31	5	5 6	5 30	20		
Tues	4	..... [rennated, 1813			6	5 48	6 12	21		
Wed	5	.....	5 30	6 30	7	6 31	6 55	22		
Thur	6	Transfiguration of our Lord			8	7 14	7 38	23		
Fri	7	Name of Jesus,.....	5 31	6 29	9	8 —	8 24	24		
Sat	8	.....			10	8 18	9 12	25		
D	9	8th Sunday after Trinity...	5 32	6 28	11	9 39	10 3	26		
Mon	10	St. Lawrence,.....	5 32	6 27	12	10 33	10 57	27		
Tues	11	.....	5 31	6 26	13	11 29	11 53	28		
Wed	12	King Geo. IVth, born 1762			14	— 27	— 51	29		
Thur	13	.....			15	1 25	1 49	30		
Fri	14	.....	5 35	6 25	16	2 23	2 47	31		
Sat	15	.....			17	3 21	3 45	1		
D	16	9th Sunday after Trinity	5 36	6 24	18	4 17	4 41	2		
Mon	17	Battle of Roiera, 1808,....			19	5 12	5 36	3		
Tues	18	.....	5 37	6 23	20	6 6	6 30	4		
Wed	19	.....			21	7 —	7 24	5		
Thur	20	.....	5 38	6 22	22	7 53	8 17	6		
Fri	21	Duke of Clarence born, 1765	5 39	6 21	23	8 46	9 10	7		
Sat	22	.....			24	9 39	10 3	8		
D	23	10th Sunday after Trinity	5 40	6 20	25	10 31	10 55	9		
Mon	24	St. Bartholomew, Capture			26	11 21	11 45	10		
Tues	25	..... [of Washington, 1814	5 41	6 19	27	— 10	— 34	11		
Wed	26	Capture of Fort Corwells	5 42	6 18	28	— 57	1 21	12		
Thur	27	..... [1811.	5 43	6 17	29	1 42	2 6	13		
Fri	28	St. Augustine	5 44	6 16	30	2 16	2 40	14		
Sa	29	St. John the Bapt. beheaded	5 45	6 15	1	2 42	3 6	15		
D	30	11th Sunday after Trinity.			2	3 9	3 33	16		
Mon	31	Capt. of St. Sebastian, 1813	5 46	6 14	3	3 52	4 16	17		

SHRABON 1236.

BHAUDRO 1236.

AUGUST XXXI DAYS.

1870

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS.

—

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30

SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D.	H.	M.	
☾	First Quarter,	6	5	51	Evening.
☾	Full Moon,	13	—	23	Afternoon.
☾	Last Quarter,	20	6	—	Morning.
☾	New Moon,	28	7	57	Morning.
☾	Enters ♎ Libra,	23	2	11	Afternoon.

ENGL.	Ds. W.	Ds. MO.	OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN RISES		SUN SETS	D'S AGE.	HIGH WATER		HIND
				H. M.	H. M.			MOR.	EVEN.	
							D.	P. M.	H. M.	Ds. MO. MONTH
	Tues	1	Giles.....	5 46	6 14	4	1 35	1 59	18	EHAUDDRO 1836.
	Wed	2	London burnt, 1666, O. S.	5 47	6 13	5	5 18	5 42	19	
	Thur	3	.....	.....	.....	6	6 3	6 27	20
	Fri	4	..... [Gen, 1807	5 48	6 12	7	6 49	7 13	21
	Sat.	5	Bombardment of Copenhagen.	.....	.....	8	7 38	8 22	22
	D	6	12th Sunday after Trinity	5 49	6 11	9	8 29	8 53	23	
	Mon	7	Emuchus.....	5 50	6 10	10	9 22	9 46	24	
	Tues	8	Nativity of the B. V. Mary	5 51	6 9	11	10 18	10 42	25	
	Wed	9	.....	.....	.....	12	11 15	11 39	26
	Thur	10	.....	5 52	6 8	13	12 12	12 36	27
	Fri	11	Battle of Delhi, 1803.	14	1 19	1 34	28	ASHEEN 1836.
	Sat.	12	.....	5 53	6 7	15	2 7	2 31	29
	D.	13	13th Sunday after Trinity	.....	.....	16	3 4	3 28	30
	Mon	14	Holy Cross	5 54	6 6	17	4 —	4 24	31	
	Tues	15	.....	5 55	6 5	18	4 6	5 20	32
	Wed	16	.....	5 56	6 4	19	5 52	6 16	1
	Thur	17	Lambert.....	5 57	6 3	20	6 47	7 11	2	
	Fri	18	.....	.....	.....	21	7 42	8 6	3
	Sat.	19	.....	5 58	6 2	22	8 35	8 59	4
	D.	20	14th Sunday after Trinity	.....	.....	23	9 27	9 51	5
	Mon	21	St. Matthew	5 59	6 1	24	10 16	10 40	6	
	Tues	22	.....	6 —	6 —	25	11 4	11 28	7
	Wed	23	Battle of Asser, 1803. ....	.....	.....	26	— 50	— 11	8
	Thur	24	.....	6 1	5 59	27	— 31	— 58	9
	Fri	25	.....	.....	.....	28	1 17	1 41	10
	Sat.	26	St. Cyprian.....	6 2	5 58	29	2 —	2 24	11	
	D	27	15th Sunday after Trinity	.....	.....	30	2 21	2 45	12
	Mon	28	[Battle of Basaco, 1810	6 3	5 57	1	2 43	3 7	13	
	Tu s	29	St. Michael. Q. of Wirt. b. ....	.....	.....	2	3 26	3 50	14
	Wed	30	St. Jerome..... [1766	6 4	5 56	3	4 10	4 34	15	

OCTOBER XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H. M.
☾ First Quarter,.....	6	5 43 Morning.
● Full Moon,.....	12	9 23 Night.
☾ Last Quarter,.....	19	8 24 Night.
☾ New Moon,.....	28	1 31 Morning.
☾ Enters, in Scorpio,.....	23	10 23 Night.

ENGL.	DS. W.	DS. MO.	OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN RISES		SUN SETS	D. N. AGE	HIGH WATER		HIND
				H. M.	H. M.			MOR.	EVEN.	
Thur	1		Remigius	6 5	5 55	4	4	56	5 20	16
Fri.	2		.....	6 6	5 51	5	5	43	6 7	17
Sat.	3		.....	6 7	5 53	6	6	33	6 57	18
D.	4		16th Sunday after Trinity	.....	.....	7	7	24	7 18	19
Mon	5		.....	6 8	5 52	8	8	18	8 42	20
Tues	6		Faith .....	.....	.....	9	9	12	9 36	21
Wed	7		.....	6 9	5 51	10	10	7	10 31	22
Thur	8		.....	.....	.....	11	11	3	11 27	23
Fri.	9		St Denys	6 10	5 50	12	—	58	—	24
Sat.	10		.....	6 11	5 49	13	—	51	1 18	25
D.	11		17th Sun. after Trinity. Ld.	6 12	5 48	14	1	50	2 14	26
Mon	12		[Duncan's V. of C. 1798.	.....	.....	15	2	47	3 11	27
Tues	13		Translation of King Ed	6 13	5 47	16	3	44	4 8	28
Wed	14		....[ward the Confessor	.....	.....	17	4	41	5 5	29
Thur	15		.....	6 14	5 46	18	5	38	6 2	30
Fri.	16		.....	.....	.....	19	6	33	6 57	1
Sat.	17		Ethelreda ... [St. Luke.	6 15	5 45	20	7	27	7 51	2
D.	18		18th Sunday after Trinity	6 16	5 44	21	8	18	8 42	3
Mon	19		Agra taken, 1803	6 17	5 43	22	9	7	9 31	4
Tues	20		.....	6 18	5 42	23	9	51	10 18	5
Wed	21		Lord Nelson's V. & Death	6 19	5 41	24	10	39	11 3	6
Thur	22		.... [off Trafalgar, 1805	6 20	5 40	25	11	22	11 46	7
Fri	23		.....[Cuttyhunk 1704	.....	.....	26	—	5	—	29
Sat.	24		Battle with the Rohillas at	6 21	5 39	27	—	17	1 11	9
D.	25		19th Sunday after Trinity.	.....	.....	28	1	30	1 54	10
Mon	26		..... [Crispin	6 22	5 38	29	2	14	2 38	11
Tues	27		.....	6 23	5 37	30	2	36	3	12
Wed	28		St. Simon and St. Jude..	.....	.....	1	2	59	3 23	13
Thur	29		.....	6 24	5 36	2	3	46	4 10	14
Fri.	30		.....	.....	.....	3	4	35	4 59	15
Sat.	31		.....	.....	.....	4	5	26	5 50	16

ASHKEN 1236.

KARTEK 1236.

OCTOBER XXXI DAYS.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

NOVEMBER XXX DAYS.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30

NOVEMBER XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
☾ First Quarter,.....	4	3	45 Afternoon.
☾ Full Moon,.....	11	7	40 Morning.
☾ Last Quarter,.....	18	2	45 Afternoon.
● New Moon,.....	26	6	26 Evening.
☉ Enters, ♄ Sagittarius.....	22	6	47 Evening.

ENGL.		OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	D. N. AGE.	HIGH WATER.		HIND
DS. W.	DS. MO.					MOR.	EVEN	
		..... [All Saints	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	
D.	1	20th Sunday after Trinity	6 24	5 36	5	6 18	6 42	17
Mon	2	All Souls.....	6 25	5 35	6	7 11	7 35	18
Tues	3	Princess Sophia b. 1777..	6 26	5 34	7	8 5	8 29	19
Wed	4	King William landed, 1698	.....	.....	8	8 58	9 22	20
Thur	5	Powder Plot, 1605 O S..	6 27	5 33	9	9 51	10 15	21
Fri	6	Leonard.....	.....	.....	10	10 45	11 9	22
Sat.	7	.....	6 28	5 32	11	— 38	— 23	23
D.	8	21st Sunday after Trinity	6 29	5 31	12	— 33	— 57	24
Mon	9	[Princess Augusta Sophia	6 30	5 30	13	1 28	1 52	25
Tues	10	..... [born, 1768	.....	.....	14	2 25	2 49	26
Wed	11	St. Martin.....	6 31	5 29	15	3 22	3 46	27
Thur	12	..... ?.....	.....	.....	16	4 19	4 43	28
Fri.	13	Britius.....	6 32	5 28	17	5 16	5 39	29
Sat.	14	..... [Machutus.	.....	.....	18	6 8	6 32	30
D.	15	22d Sunday after Trinity	6 33	5 27	19	7 —	7 21	1
Mon	16	.....	6 34	5 26	20	7 45	8 12	2
Tues	17	Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln	.....	.....	21	8 34	8 58	3
Wed	18	.....	6 35	5 25	22	9 18	9 42	4
Thur	19	Edmund, King & Martyr.	.....	.....	23	10 —	10 24	5
Fri.	20	..... [870	6 36	5 24	24	10 42	11 6	6
Sat	21	..... [Cecilia	.....	.....	25	11 24	11 48	7
D.	22	23d Sunday after Trinity	.....	.....	26	— 7	— 31	8
Mon	23	St. Clement.....	.....	.....	27	— 52	1 16	9
Tues	24	1st Transit of Venus over	6 37	5 23	28	1 34	2 2	10
Wed	25	Catherine. [the Sun, 1639	.....	.....	29	2 16	2 40	11
Thur	26	The Great Storm of Eng.	.....	.....	1	2 46	3 10	12
Fri.	27	..... [land, 1703.	.....	.....	2	3 17	3 41	13
Sat.	28	.....	6 38	5 22	3	4 10	4 31	14
D.	29	Advent Sunday.....	.....	.....	4	5 3	5 27	15
Mon	30	St Andrew.....	.....	.....	5	5 56	6 20	16

KARTEK 1236.

UGGROHAYUN 1236.

DECEMBER XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
☾ First Quarter,.....	4	—	27 Morning.
○ Full Moon,	10	7	32 Night.
☾ Last Quarter,.....	18	11	5 Forenoon.
● New Moon,.....	26	9	30 Morning.
☉ Lat. 5, ♑ Capricornus.....	22	7	13 Morning.

ENGL.	DS. W.	DS. MO.	OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN RISES			SUN SETS.	D. S. AGE.	HIGH WATER		TIDE	MONTH
				H. M.	H. M.	D.			MOR.	EVEN.		
Tues	1		..... [died Powers, 1813	6 39	5 24	6	6 19	7 13	17			
Wed	2		France invaded by the Al			7	7 42	8 6	18			
Thur	3		Mauritius Surrendered,...			8	8 33	8 57	19			
Fri.	4		..... [1816			9	9 25	9 49	20			
Sat.	5		..... [Nicolas			10	10 16	10 40	21			
D.	6		2d Sunday in Advent...	6 10	5 20	11	11 9	11 33	22			
Mon	7		Battle of Rangoon, 1824.			12	—	—	23			
Tues	8		Conception of the B. V.			13	—	—	24			
Wed	9		..... [May			14	1 54	2 18	25			
Thur	10		.....	6 41	5 19	15	2 50	3 14	26			
Fri.	11		.....			16	3 45	4 9	27			
Sat.	12		.....			17	4 38	5 2	28			
D.	13		3d Sunday in Advent. Lucy			18	5 29	5 53	29			
Mon	14		.....			19	6 16	6 40	1			
Tues	15		2d Battle at Rangoon,...			20	7 1	7 25	2			
Wed	16		O Sapientia,..... [1621			21	7 45	8 9	3			
Thur	17		.....			22	8 27	8 51	4			
Fri.	18		.....			23	9 9	9 33	5			
Sat.	19		.....			24	9 51	10 15	6			
D.	20		4th Sunday in Advent.....			25	10 31	10 58	7			
Mon	21		St. Thomas.....	6 42	5 18	26	11 19	11 43	8			
Tues	22		.....			27	—	—	9			
Wed	23		..... [America, 1844.			28	—	—	10			
Thur	24		Peace between England &			29	1 48	2 12	11			
Fri.	25		CHRISTMAS DAY.....			30	2 15	2 39	12			
Sat.	26		St. Stephen.....			1	2 42	3 6	13			
D.	27		1st Sunday after Christmas			2	3 37	4 1	14			
Mon	28		Innocent's..... [St. John			3	4 32	4 56	15			
Tues	29		Thomas & Becket Murder-			4	5 25	5 49	16			
Wed	30		..... [ed, 1171.	6 41	5 19	5	6 18	6 42	17			
Thur	31		Silvest'.....			6	7 10	7 34	18			

— UGROHAYUN 1236.
—
POUS 1236.

DECEMBER XXXI DAYS.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

Memoranda

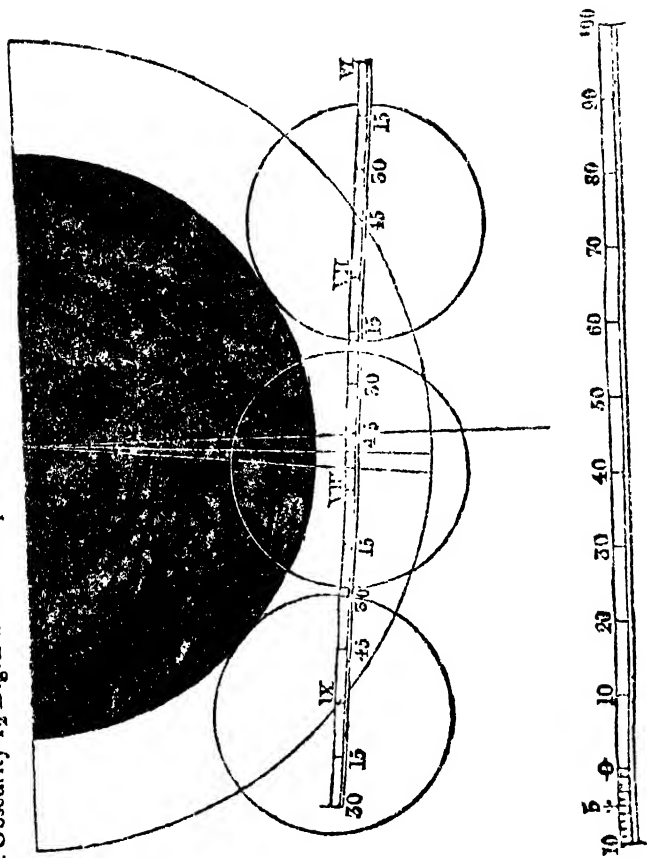
FOR THE

COMMISSION OF THE IRRIGATION

UNITED STATES

March 20, 1829--Moon Eclipsed, visible at Calcutta.

This Eclipse will commence at 42'. 58" past 6 o'Clock in the Evening.—
Greatest Obscurity 4½ Digits at 54'. 13" past 7—and the Eclipse will end at 5'. 28" past 9 P.M.





SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR.

There will be 4 Eclipses this year; 2 of the Sun and 2 of the Moon.

Mar. 20, The Moon Eclipsed, visible at Calcutta.

	H.	D.	M.
Beginning of the Eclipse	6:	42:	58 Evening
Ecliptic opposition	7:	44:	54 Ditto
Middle	7:	54:	3 Ditto
End of the Eclipse	9:	5:	28 Ditto
Digits Eclipsed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ °, from the Southern side of the Earth's shadow, or on the Moon's Northern limb.			
Moon's Latitude $42^{\circ} 45''$ South.			

April 4, The Sun Eclipsed, invisible at Calcutta.

Conjunction at $4^h 15^m 13^s$ in the Morning, in Longitude,
 $0^{\circ} 14^{\circ} 7' 45''$ Moon's Latitude $45^{\circ} 13''$ South.

Sept. 13, The Moon Eclipsed, invisible at Calcutta.

	H.	D.	M.
Beginning of the Eclipse	11:	18:	58 Morning
Ecliptic opposition	11:	32:	43 Ditto
Middle	11:	23:	18 Afternoon
End of the Eclipse	1:	42:	58 Ditto
Digits Eclipsed, $6^{\circ} 6'$ — on the Moon's Southern limb, or from the Northern side of the Earth's Shadow			
Moon's Latitude $45^{\circ} 5''$ North.			

Sept. 28, The Sun Eclipsed, invisible at Calcutta.

Conjunction at $7^h 56^m 13^s$ in the Morning, in Longitude,
 $6^{\circ} 4^{\circ} 53' 50''$ Moon's Latitude $35^{\circ} 29''$ North.

The Eclipses being calculated for the Meridian of Calcutta, a difference in the time of immersion and of emersion also will be observed at places situate to the Eastward and Westward of this Meridian according to the distance or difference of Longitude, which being turned into time at the rate of 15 degrees to one hour, or 15 minutes or miles to one minute of time, and added, if such places be to the Eastward, or subtracted if to the Westward, will give the apparent time of immersion and emersion at those places.

The above observations chiefly apply to Eclipses of the Moon, which being visible in all parts of the Earth which have the Moon above their horizon, are every where of the same magnitude and duration; those of the Sun cannot be deduced so readily, owing to the change of the Moon's Parallax in Longitude and Latitude, which causes a great difference in the times of the Occultations in very distant places.

EMBER DAYS.

March.....	11, 13 and 14	September.....	16, 18, and 19
June.....	9, 12, and 13	December.....	16, 18, and 19

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday....	Feb. 15	Low Sunday.....	April 26
Quinqua, or Shrove Sunday	Mar. 1	Rogation Sunday....	May 24
Ash Wed. or 1st Day of Lent	do. 4	Asc. Day, or Holy Thursday	do. 28
Mid-Lent, Sunday.....	do. 29	Whit Sunday.....	June 7
Palm Sunday.....	Apr. 12	Trinity Sunday.....	do. 14
EASTER DAY.....	do. 19	Advent Sunday.....	Nov. 29

ECLIPTIC AND EQUINOCTIAL.

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

Equation of Equinoctials Points.

23. 27. 42. 9	Mean Obliquity, January 1st.....		"
23. 27. 33. 1	True Obliquity, January 1st.....	+	3. 8
23. 27. 33. 6	..... April 1st.....	+	2. 3
23. 27. 32. 7	..... July 1st.....	+	0. 7
23. 27. 33. 4	..... October 1st.....	-	0. 6
23. 27. 32. 6	..... December 31st.....	-	2. 2

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

<i>Northern Signs.</i>				<i>Southern Signs.</i>			
	S.	D.	D.		S.	D.	D.
1st ♈ ARIES.....	(0	+	0)	7th ♎ LIBRA.....	(6	+	0)
2d ♉ TAURUS.....	1		30	8th ♏ SCORPIO.....	7		210
3d ♊ GEMINI.....	2		60	9th ♐ SAGITTARIUS..	8		240
4th ♋ CANCER.....	3		90	10th ♑ CAPRICORNUS..	9		270
5th ♌ LEO.....	4		120	11th ♒ AQUARIUS.....	10		300
6th ♍ VIRGO.....	5		150	12th ♓ PISCES.....	11		330

THE PLANETS, &c.

☉ THE SUN.	♂ MARS.	♄ CEREUS.
☾ THE MOON.	♃ JUPITER.	♅ PALLAS.
☿ MERCURY.	♄ SATURN.	♁ JUNO.
♀ VENUS.	♄ GEORGIAN, OR	♁ VESTA.
♁ THE EARTH.	♅ URANUS.	
The Moon's, or any other Planet's Ascending Node.		
The Descending Node.		
Conjunction, or Planets situated in the same Longitude.		
☐ Quadrature, or Planets situated in Longitudes differing 3 Signs from each other.		
♊ Opposition, or Planets situated in Opposite Longitudes, or differing 6 Signs from each other.		
N. NORTH.	Inf. INFERIOR.	Im. IMMERSION.
S. SOUTH.	Sup. SUPERIOR.	Em. EMERSION.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter.....D	Solar Cycle.....18
Lunar Cycle, or Golden No....6	Roman Indiction.....2
Epact.....25	Julian Period.....6,542

The Solar Cycle, or Cycle of the Sun, is a period of 28 years in which all the varieties of the Dominical Letters will have happened, and they will return in the same order as they did 28 years before. This Cycle commenced 9 years before the birth of Christ.

The Lunar Cycle, or Cycle of the Moon, commonly called the Golden Number (and sometimes the Metonic Cycle, from Meton, an Athenian who invented it about 432 years before the birth of Christ,) is a revolution of 19 years; in which time the conjunctions, oppositions, and other aspects of the Moon, are within an hour and a half of being the same as they were on the same days of the months 19 years before. The prime, or Golden Number, is the Number of years elapsed in this Cycle. At the birth of Christ, the Golden Number was 2.

The Roman Indiction, is a period of 15 years, used by the Romans for the times of taxing their Provinces.—Three years of this Cycle had elapsed at the birth of Christ.

The Julian period contains 7980 years, and arises by multiplying together 28, 19 and 15, being the Cycles of the Sun, Moon, and Indiction. This was also contrived as a period for Chronological matters, and, is assumed, as a correct and fixed rule in calculations, by all the Astronomers and Chronologers throughout the Christian World. Its beginning is supposed to have commenced 710 years before the usual date of the creation of the World, or 4714 before the commencement of the Christian Era.

The Calculations of the Almanac are made according to apparent Time, or that deduced by the Passage of the Sun's centre over the Meridian of Calcutta. This Time is different from that shewn by a well regulated Clock or Watch, which is called equated or mean Time; and this difference arises from the retardation or acceleration of the Sun's coming to the Meridian, effected by three combined causes;—the obliquity of the Ecliptic to the Equator, his unequal apparent motion therein, and the precession of the equinoctial points.

To reduce the calculations to mean or equal time, the Equation must be applied by adding or subtracting, as the Clock or Watch is faster or slower than the Sun.

The Hijree commenced at the period of the flight of Mahomet, or 622 years after the birth of Christ; which, according to Solar time, makes the present year 1206-7, or 1244-45, of Lunar Time.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

ENGLISH.	BENGALÉE.	MAHOMEDAN.
Sunday.....	Rubheebar.....	Etwar
Monday.....	Soambar.....	Peer
Tuesday.....	Mongolbar.....	Mungul
Wednesday.....	Boodhbar.....	Bhood
Thursday.....	Breehuspoteebar.....	Junimahrant
Friday.....	Shookrobar.....	Jumah
Saturday.....	Sunusebar.....	Sunnychur

TERMS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

TERMS COMMENCE.	TERMS END.	SESSIONS COMMENCE.
January..... 7th	February..... 3d	February..... 18th
March..... 1st	March..... 28th	April..... 12th
June..... 15th	July..... 12th	July..... 27th
October..... 22d	November..... 18th	December..... 3rd

The Quarterly Sessions commence, conformably to the Acts of the Charter, on the same day as the Term, in each Year respectively.

The Sittings last 14 Days after the end of the term by the Charter.

The Criminal Sessions commence, 15 days after the end of term.

N. B.—When any of the above days fall on a Sunday, the Term or Session commences on the following day.

HYNDOO HOLIDAYS.

Feb. 4, & 9,...	Sunday & Mon	Sree Panchabomee...	2 days	Mang 28, 29,
Mar 4, & 5,...	Wed. & Thur.	Sachu Rattree...	2 days	Falg 21, 23,
Ditto 20, to 22	Friday to Sun.	Dole Jattrah...	3 days	Choit 8 to 10,
April 1,.....	Wednesday...	Batoonee.....	1 day	Ditto..... 29,
Ditto 10, & 11	Friday & Satur	Churnuck Poojah...	2 days	Ditto 29, 30,
Ditto 12,.....	Sunday.....	Sree Ramnobomee...	1 day	Bysack... 1,
June 12,.....	Friday.....	Dushohurtah...	1 day	Joyeste... 31,
Ditto 17,.....	Wednesday...	Chaun Jattrah...	1 day	Aussaur... 5,
July 3,.....	Friday.....	Rath Jattrah...	1 day	Ditto.... 21,
Ditto 11,.....	Saturday.....	Golla Ruth.....	1 day	Ditto.... 29,
August 11,...	Friday.....	Rakhee Poonemah...	1 day	Shrabun... 31,
Ditto 22,.....	Saturday.....	Jummo Oabomee...	2 days	Bhadur... 8,
September 27...	Sunday.....	Moha'oyab.....	1 day	Aussin... 12,
Oct. 3, to 10...	Sat. to Satur.	Doorga Poojah...	8 days	Do. 18, to 25,
Ditto 27,.....	Tuesday.....	Kallecka Poojan...	2 days	Kartick... 12,
Ditto 29,.....	Thursday.....	Bhratesdoteah...	1 day	Ditto.... 14,
Nov 5, & 6...	Thursday & Fri	Jagodhuttree Pooj.	2 days	Ditto... 21, 22,
Ditto 11, & 15	Saturday & Sun.	Kartick Poojah...	2 days	do. 30 & Ug. 1,

MAHOMEDAN HOLIDAYS.

December... 9	Ugrun..... 25	Tuesday.....	Jummadec Saunoe
January..... 6	Poon..... 21	Tuesday.....	Rujah
February..... 5	Mang..... 25	Thursday.....	Shabaan
March..... 7	Faloon..... 25	Saturday.....	Zohomuch
April..... 5	Choit..... 24	Sunday.....	Ramzaan
May..... 5	Bysack..... 21	Tuesday.....	Zel Kad
June..... 3	Joisty..... 22	Wednesday...	Zel-hafj
July..... 3	Aussar..... 21	Friday.....	Mohorun
August..... 1	Shrabun..... 18	Saturday.....	Sullur
Ditto..... 31	Bhadur..... 17	Monday.....	Rubbee-ul-wai
September... 29	Aussin..... 11	Tuesday.....	Rubbee-or-saunoe
October..... 29	Kartick..... 14	Thursday.....	Jummadec-ul-wai
November... 28	Ugrun..... 14	Saturday.....	Jummadec Saunoe

A General Table.

SHEWING, by inspection, all the Dominical Letters that have been since the correction of the Julian Calendar by Pope Gregory, XIII, which took place from the ides of Oct. 1582, or that can occur in any future times.

	A G	C B	E D	G F	B A	D C	F E
	F. E. D	A. G. F.	C. B. A	F. D. C	G. F. E	B. A. G.	D. C. B.
	1584	88	92	96	.....	.....	.....
0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1600	4	8
	1612	16	20	24	28	32	36
	40	44	48	52	56	60	64
	68	72	76	80	84	88	92
	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1704
	1708	12	16	20	24	28	32
	36	40	44	48	52	56	60
	64	68	72	76	80	84	88
	92	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1804	8	12	16	20	24	28
	32	36	40	44	48	52	56
	60	64	68	72	76	80	84
	88	92	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	1904	8	12	16	20	24
	28	32	36	40	44	48	52
	56	60	64	68	72	76	80
	84	88	92	96	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	4	8

The letters for the first, second, and third years after every bissextile, are the three single letters placed under the double letters, in the same column with the bissextile they immediately follow. For example, as the Dominical Letters for 1600 were B A, so the Dominical Letter for 1601 was C, for 1602 F, and for 1603 E. So for 1796 the Dominical will be C B; consequently 1797, 1798 and 1799, must have A, G, and F: and the letter for 1800 (which is to be accounted a common year) will be E; therefore 1801, 1802 and 1803, must have the subsequent letters D, C, and B; and then 1804, being bissextile will come under the letters A G: and from thence every fourth year will be leap-year to 1806 inclusive.

AN ALMANAC FOR 21 YEARS,
BY WHICH MAY BE FOUND IN A FEW SECONDS
THE DAY OF THE MONTH IN ANY YEAR, FROM
A. D. 1820 to 1840, both inclusive.

Table I.		Table II.		Table III.	
Years	Sunday Letters	Golden Number	Egypt	Solar Cycle	Roman Indiction
1820	B A	16 15	9	8	
1	G	17 26	10	9	
2	F	18 7	11	10	
3	E	19 18	12	11	
4	D C	1 0	13	12	
5	B	2 11	14	13	
6	A	3 22	15	14	
7	G	4 3	16	15	
8	F F	5 14	17	1	
9	D	6 25	18	2	
1830	C	7 6	19	3	
1	B	8 17	20	4	
2	A G	9 28	21	5	
3	F	10 9	22	6	
4	E	11 20	23	7	
5	D	12 1	24	8	
6	C B	13 12	25	9	
7	A	14 23	26	10	
8	G	15 4	27	11	
9	F	16 15	28	12	
1840	E D	17 26	1	13	

MONTHS		Sundays						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		29	30	31				
January		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
October		G	A	B	C	D	E	F
May		F	G	A	B	C	D	E
August		E	F	G	A	B	C	D
February		D	E	F	G	A	B	C
March		C	D	E	F	G	A	B
November		B	C	D	E	F	G	A
June		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
September		G	A	B	C	D	E	F
December		F	G	A	B	C	D	E
April		E	F	G	A	B	C	D
July		D	E	F	G	A	B	C

With the Dominical or Sunday Letter for the Year, enter Table III, and opposite the Month find the same Letter, over which are placed the Days of the Month or every Sunday in that Month.

N. B.—In every Leap Year there are two Sunday Letters; one serves for January and February, and the other for the remainder of the Year.

PERPETUAL ALMANAC.

YEARS.							MONTHS.		SUNDAYS.						
A.	G.	F.	E.	D.	C.	B.			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1820	21	22	23		24	25			8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26	27		28	29	30	31			15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	32	33	34	35		36			22	23	24	25	26	27	28
37	38	39		40	41	42			29	30	31				
43		44	45	46	47	1	January }		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
48	49	50	51		52	53	October }								
54	55		56	57	58	59	May.....		B	C	D	E	F	G	A
	60	61	62	63		64	August....		C	D	E	F	G	A	B
65	66	67		68	69	70	Feb'y. March }		D	E	F	G	A	B	C
71		72	73	74	75		November }								
76	77	78	79		80	81	June....		E	F	G	A	B	C	D
82	83		84	85	86	87	September }		F	G	A	B	C	D	E
	88	89	90	91		92	December }								
93	94	95		96	97	98	April }		G	A	B	C	D	E	F
99		1900	01	02	03		July }								

Under the word years, find the year; above which is the Dominical letter for that year: then against the Months find the same letter, over which are placed the days of the Month, for every Sunday in the Month. In Leap year, for January and February, use the letter above the blank space before the year; for all the rest of the Months, use the Letter for the year.

To find out when it is Leap Year, divide the year by 4; if there is no remainder, it is Leap Year; and if any remainder, it is 1, 2, or 3 years after Leap Year.

RIVER DISTANCES FROM CALCUTTA, TO PLACES DOWN THE RIVER.

	Miles.
To the Old Powder Mills, or Myers' farm.....	13
Budge Budge.....	23
Fulta.....	48
Diamond Harbour.....	63
Kedgeree.....	90
Saugor Point.....	110
The Floating light, where the Pilot leaves the Ship..	146

N. B. The above distances are calculated for Ships: for Boats the distance is about one-third less.

TIDE TABLE.

This Table tells you when it will be High Water, at the undermentioned places: but of course if it blows hard against, or with the Tide: it will retard, or accelerate the time of High Water. The Tide runs down, or l'lbs after these hours and, except in the Freshes, the Floods run about 5 ours and the Ebb 7 hours.

Full and Change.	Calcutta.	Myapore.	Fulta.	Diamond Harbour.	Culpee.	Channel Creek.	Kedgerie.	Saugor.	Reef Buoy.	Western Reef.	Balasore Roads.	Hanak River.	Point Palmyra.	Full and Change.
0 3 60	2 15	1 15	1 15	1 00	12 45	12 30	11 30	11 00	9 45	9 36	9 40	8 25	8 30	0
1 3 48	3 03	2 03	2 03	1 44	1 33	1 18	18 11	18 11	10 33	10 24	9 44	9 13	9 18	1
2 3 36	3 51	2 51	2 51	2 36	2 21	2 06	1 06	1 06	11 33	11 24	10 36	10 01	10 06	2
3 3 24	4 39	3 39	3 39	3 24	3 09	2 54	1 51	1 51	12 09	12 00	11 21	10 49	10 54	3
4 3 12	5 27	4 27	4 27	4 12	4 03	3 42	2 42	2 42	13 12	13 04	12 12	11 37	11 42	4
5 3 00	6 15	5 15	5 15	5 00	4 45	4 30	3 30	3 30	14 12	14 04	13 12	12 37	12 42	5
6 2 48	7 03	6 03	6 03	5 44	5 33	5 18	4 18	4 18	15 12	15 04	14 12	13 37	13 42	6
7 2 36	7 51	6 51	6 51	6 36	6 21	6 06	5 06	5 06	16 12	16 04	15 12	14 37	14 42	7
8 2 24	8 39	7 39	7 39	7 24	7 09	6 54	5 54	5 54	17 12	17 04	16 12	15 37	15 42	8
9 2 12	9 27	8 27	8 27	8 12	7 57	7 42	6 42	6 42	18 12	18 04	17 12	16 37	16 42	9
10 2 00	10 15	9 15	9 15	9 00	8 45	8 30	7 30	7 30	19 12	19 04	18 12	17 37	17 42	10
11 1 48	11 03	10 03	10 03	9 44	9 33	9 18	8 18	8 18	20 12	20 04	19 12	18 37	18 42	11
12 1 36	11 51	10 51	10 51	10 36	10 21	10 06	9 06	9 06	21 12	21 04	20 12	19 37	19 42	12
13 1 24	12 39	11 39	11 39	11 24	11 09	10 54	9 54	9 54	22 12	22 04	21 12	20 37	20 42	13
14 1 12	1 27	12 27	12 27	12 12	11 57	11 42	10 42	10 42	23 12	23 04	22 12	21 37	21 42	14

N. B.—The foregoing Table being calculated for the Latitude and Longitude of CALCUTTA, will answer correctly for that place alone, but by adding and subtracting the correction opposite the names of the following places a very near approximation to the truth will be had at those Stations respectively.

	m		m		m
Agra, Add	43	Delhi, Add	46	Meerut, Add	45
Ahmednugur, do	54	Dinapore, Sub	2	Mhow, do	52
Ajmere, do	53	Dinapore, Add	14	Minnapore, do	5
Allahabad, do	27	Etawah, do	39	Monghier, Add	9
Allgurb, do	42	Fulta, Add	1	Moorsheadabad, do	1
Ameerapoorah, .. Sub	30	Furruckabad, do	36	Moradabad, do	39
Arrah, do	16	Futtighur, do	36	Mundlah, do	30
Aurangabad, .. do	52			Muttra, do	44
Azimghur, do	2			Mymensing, Sub	6
Baitool, Add	42	Gwalparah, Sub	8	Nagpore, Add	36
Balasore, Sub	6	Gohud, Add	41	Nattore, Sub	1
Bancoorah, Add	5	Goruckpore, do	29		
Banda, do	33	Gualior, do	12	Oodeypore, Add	21
Bareilly, do	37	Gyeh, do	11	Oojein, do	51
Baulah, Sub	1				
Bewares, Add	22	Hajeegunj, Sub	5	Palmyra, H. Add	6
Bhangulpore, do	6	Hidgelee, Add	2	Patna, do	13
Bogwangulah, do	0	Hurdwar, do	42	Plassey, do	1
Bohal, Add	44			Prome, Sub	26
Burdwan, do	2	Indore, do	51	Pubna, do	3
Burthpore, do	45	Jessore, Sub	2	Purneah, Add	1
Burrisaul, Sub	3	Jeypore, Add	52		
Buxar, Add	18	Juanpore, do	24	Rajmahl, Add	2
Buxipore, Sub	2	Jublepore, do	33	Rungpore, Sub	3
Calpee, Add	35	Jugeegopa, Sub	8	Sacwan, Add	17
Cawnpore, do	33	Jungeepore, do	1	Saharanpore, do	45
Chaudernagore, ... do	0	Kadgere, Add	1	Santipore, do	0
Chanda, Add	37	Kishenagur, do	0	Saugor, do	39
Chittagong, .. Sub	13	Keerpooy, do	2	Shahjehanpore, do	35
Chunar, do	23	Keerpooy, Add	3	Sicklegully, do	3
Chuprah, ... Add	16	Kurnaul, Add	47	Singhbhoom, do	11
Colgong, do	5			Sirgoojah, do	21
Commilla, Sub	10	Laour, Sub	41	Soorajghur, do	9
Commercolly, do	3	Loodeeanah, Add	51	Sootee, do	2
Custee, do	2	Lucknow, do	31	Sumbhulpore, do	20
Cuttack, Add	11			Sylhet, Sub	13
Dacca, Sub	7	Meenpooree, Add	39	Verragully, Add	4
Deig, Add	46	Meerkaseeni, Sub	12	Tamlook, do	2

Table of ESTIMATED ROAD DISTANCES,

Between some of the Principle Places,

WHAT IS

BURMESE EMPIRE.

[illegible]

THE BENGAL ALMANAC

Part IV.

LIST OF

Sovereigns of Europe,

GOVERNORS GENERAL, COMMANDERS IN CHIEF,

JUDGES, SHERIFFS, AND THEIR DEPUTIES,

TABLES OF PRECEDENCE,

&c. &c. &c.

Sovereigns of Europe.

Kingdoms, &c.	To whom Subject	When born.	Began to reign.
Great Britain, &c.	GEORGE IV.	Aug. 12, 1762	Jan. 29, 1820
France, &c.	Charles X.	Oct. 9, 1757	Sept. 16, 1824
Spain	Ferdinand VII.	Oct. 14, 1784	May 19, 1808
Portugal	Maria de Gloria.	April 4, 1818	1826
Russia	Nicholas	July 2, 1796	1826
Austria	Francis II.	Feb. 12, 1768	Mar. 1, 1793
Prussia	Fredric Wm. III.	Aug. 3, 1770	Nov. 16, 1797
Sweden and Norway	Charles XIV.	Jan. 26, 1764	Feb. 5, 1818
Denmark	Frederick VI.	Jan. 28, 1768	Mar. 13, 1808
Netherlands	William	Aug. 20, 1772	May 15, 1815
Turkey	Mahmoud II.	July 20, 1753	July 28, 1808
Ionian Islands	Antonio Comato		1804
ITALY.			
Lombardy and Venice	Emp. of Austria		
Sardinia	Charles Felix	April 6, 1765	March 13, 1821
Naples and Sicily	Francis Joseph	April 19, 1777	Feb. 4, 1825
Rome	Leo XII.	Aug. 2, 1760	Sept. 27, 1823
Tuscany	Leopold II.	Oct. 3, 1797	
Palma	Maria Louisa	Dec. 12, 1791	
Modena	Francis IV.	Oct. 6, 1779	
Massa	Maria Beatrice	April 17, 1750	
Lucca	Charles Louis	Dec. 23, 1796	
GERMANY.			
Hanover	(King of Gt. Br.)		
Bohemia	(Emp. of Austria)		
Brandenburgh	(King of Prussia)		
Saxony	Fred. Augustus V	May 18, 1797	
Bavaria	Lonis Charles	Aug. 25, 1786	
Wirttemburgh	William	Sept. 27, 1781	
Baden	Lonis William	Feb. 9, 1763	Dec. 9, 1818
Heese Cassel	William II.	July 23, 1777	
Heese Darmstadt	Lonis X.	June 14, 1753	
Holstein	(King of Denmark)		
Luxemburgh	(King of Nethd.)		
Brunswick	Charles Frederick	Oct. 30, 1804	
Mecklenburgh	George V.	Aug. 12, 1779	
Nassau	William George	June 14, 1792	
Saxe Weimar	Charles Augustus	Sept. 3, 1757	

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Presdt. of United States	J. Q. Adams	March 4, 1825
Emperdr of Brazil	DON PEDRO	Oct. 22, 1822

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND,

FROM THE CONQUEST.

Names	Born A D	When Began to reign		Reigned Y M.	Reign ended		Buried at
William I	1027	1066, Oct.	14	20 11	Sept. 9, 1087		Caen, Normandy
William II	1057	1087, Sept.	9	12 11	Aug. 2, 1100		Winchester
Henry I	1068	1100, Aug.	2	35 4	Dec. 1, 1135		Reading
Stephen	1105	1135, Dec.	1	18 11	Oct. 25, 1154		Faversham

The Saxon Line Restored.

Henry II	1133	1154, Oct.	25	34 8	July 6, 1189		Fontevrault
Richard I	1156	1189, July	6	9 0	April 6, 1199		Fontevrault
John	1165	1199, April	6	17 6	Oct. 19, 1216		Worcester
Henry III	1207	1216, Oct.	19	56 1	Nov. 16, 1272		Westminster
Edward I	1239	1272, Nov.	16	31 8	July 7, 1307		Westminster
Edward II	1284	1307, July	7	19 7	Jan. 25, 1327		Gloucester
Edward III	1312	1327, Jan.	25	50 5	June 21, 1377		Westminster
Richard II	1366	1377, June	21	22 3	Sept. 29, 1399		Westminster

The Line of Lancaster.

Henry IV	1367	1399, Sept.	29	13 6	March 20, 1413		Canterbury
Henry V	1399	1413, Mar.	20	9 5	Aug. 31, 1422		Westminster
Henry VI	1421	1422, Aug.	31	38 6	March 4, 1461		Windsor

The Line of York.

Edward IV	1442	1461, Mar.	4	22 1	April 9, 1483		Windsor
Edward V	1471	1483, April	9	0 2	June 22, 1483		Unknown
Richard III	1442	1483, June	22	2 2	Aug. 22, 1495		Leicester

The Families United.

Henry VII	1456	1485, Aug.	22	24 8	April 22, 1500		Westminster
Henry VIII	1492	1509, April	22	37 9	Jan. 28, 1517		Windsor
Edward VI	1537	1547, Jan.	28	6 5	July 6, 1553		Westminster
Mary	1516	1553, July	6	5 4	Nov. 17, 1558		Westminster
Elizabeth	1533	1558, Nov.	17	44 4	March 24, 1603		Westminster

The Union of the Two Crowns.

James I	1566	1603, Mar.	24	22 0	March 27, 1625		Westminster
Charles I	1600	1625, Mar.	27	23 10	Jan. 30, 1640		Windsor
Charles II	1630	1649, Jan.	30	26 0	Feb. 6, 1685		Westminster
James II	1633	1685, Feb.	6	4 0	Feb. 13, 1689		Paris
Mary II	1662	1689, Feb.	13	5 10			Westminster
William III	1650	1689, Feb.	13	13 1	March 8, 1702		Westminster

The Union of the Two Kingdoms.

Anne	1665	1702, Mar.	8	12 5	August 1, 1714		Westminster
George I	1660	1714, Aug.	1	12 10	June 11, 1727		Hanover
George II	1683	1727, June	11	33 4	Oct. 25, 1760		Westminster
George III	1738	1760, Oct.	23	59 3	Jan. 29, 1820		Windsor
George IV	1762	1820, Jan.	26	8 0			

Sovereigns of Europe.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

GEORGE IV. King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and King of Hanover, born Aug. 12. 1762. Succeeded his father, George III, Jan. 29. 1820. Crowned 19th July, 1821. Married, April 8, 1795, to Caroline-Amelia-Elizabeth, Princess of Brunswick, born May 17, 1768; died Aug. 7, 1821; by whom he had issue Princess Charlotte-Augusta, born Jan. 7, 1796, married 2d May 1816, to Leopold George Frederick, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld; died Nov. 6th 1817.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE KING.

1. William Henry, Duke of Clarence, Aug. 21, 1765, married, July 11, 1818, to Adelaide Amelia, sister of the reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen, born Aug. 13, 1792.

2. Princess Royal, Charlotte Augusta Matilda, September 29, 1766, Lady of the Imperial Russian Order of St. Catherine, married, May 18, 1797, to Frederick Charles William, Duke, afterwards King of Wirtemberg, who died Oct. 30, 1816.

3. Augusta Sophia, Nov. 8, 1768.

4. Elizabeth May 22, 1770 married April 7, 1818, to Frederick Joseph Lewis, Landgrave of Hesse Hombourg; born July 30, 1769.

5. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, June 5, 1771, married, May 29, 1815, Frederica Sophia Carolina, daughter of the late Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and widow of Fred. William, Prince of Solms Braunsfels, born March 20, 1778. *Issue:* George Frederick Alex. Chas. Ernest Augustus, May 27, 1819.

6. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, Jan. 27, 1773.

7. Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, Feb. 24, 1774, married, May 7, 1818, to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25, 1797. *Issue:* George Will, March 26, 1819, and Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822.

8. Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, April 25, 1776.

9. Sophia, Nov. 3, 1777.

NIECE OF THE KING.

Alexandrina Victoria (daughter of the late Edward, Duke of Kent, by Victoria, Maria Louisa, Princess Dowager of Leiningen, sister of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.) born May 24, 1819.

Cousins of the King (Issue of the late Duke of Gloucester.)

Sophia Matilda, born May 23, 1773.

William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, born Jan. 15, 1776; married July 22, 1816, to his cousin, the Princess Mary.

Austria.

FRANCIS II. Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy, and Venice, and President of the German Confederation, born Feb. 13, 1763, succeeded his father Leopold II. July 7, 1792; married.

I. Jan. 6, 1788, Princess ELIZABETH of Württemberg, who died 1790.
II. August 13, 1790, MARIA TERESA, daughter of Ferdinand IV. King of Sicily, who died April 13, 1807; *Issue*;

1. Maria Louisa, Grand Duchess of Parma.

2. Ferdinand, Crown Prince, April 19, 1793.

3. Leopoldina Carolina, (Princess Royal of Portugal) Jan. 22, 1797.

4. Maria Carolina, (Princess of Salerno). March 1, 1798.

5. Carolina Ferdinanda. April 8, 1801; married Oct. 7, 1819, to Prince Frederick, nephew of the King of Saxony.

6. Francis Charles Joseph, Dec. 7, 1802.

7. Mary Ann Francis, June 8, 1804.

III. Jan. 9, 1808, MARIA LOUISA BEATRIX, daughter of his uncle Francis, Duke of Modena, who died April 7 1816.

IV. Nov. 10, 1816, CAROLINE AUGUSTA, daughter of the King of Bavaria.

ARCHDUKES.—PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Charles, Palatine and Viceroy of Bohemia, born Sept. 5, 1771.

Joseph, Palatine and Lieut. of Hungary, born March 9, 1776.

Antony, Grand Master of the Tutovic Order, born August 31, 1779.

John, born January 10, 1782.

Reinier, Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice, born September 30, 1782.

Louis, born December 13, 1784.

Maximilian, Cardinal and Archbishop of Olmutz, born Jan. 8, 1785.

Germany.

(Confederated Independent States.)

BOHEMIA, 4.*

FRANCIS II. King of Bohemia, (Emperor of Austria)

BRANDENBURGH, 4.

FREDERICK WILLIAM III. Margrave of Brandenburg, (King of Prussia)

SAXONY, 4.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS V. King of Saxony, born May 18, 1792;

BAVARIA, 4.

LOUIS CHARLES, King of Bavaria, born August 25, 1796, married October 12, 1810, Theresa, daughter of Frederick Duke of Heldenburghausen, *Issue*:

1. Maximilian Joseph, November 28, 1811.

2. Matilda Caroline, August 30, 1813.

3. Otto-Frederick Louis, June 1, 1815.

4. Leopold Charles, March 14, 1821.

5. Adeline, March 10, 1823.

6. Louis, June 16, 1825.

7. Alexandrina, August 26, 1826.

HANOVER, 4.*

GEORGE IV. King of Hanover, (King of Great Britain).
Governor General, Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge.

. The number denotes the votes each state has in the Diet.

WIRTEMBERG, 4.

WILLIAM, King of Wirtemberg. Duke of Suabia and Teck, born Sept. 27, 1781; married.

I. January 24, 1816, Catherine, sister of the Emperor of Russia, and widow of the Duke of Oldenbourg; born May 21, 1788; died January 9, 1819; *Issue*:

1. Maria Frederika Charlotta, October 30, 1816.

2. Sophia Frederika Matilda, June 17, 1818.

II. April 15 1820. Pauline, daughter of his uncle Duke Alexander born Sept. 11, 1820, *Issue*:

3. Catherine, August 24, 1821.

4. Charles Frederick Alexander, Prince Royal, March 4, 1822.

BADEN, 3.

LOUIS WILLIAM, Grand Duke of Baden, born February 9, 1762, Succeeded his nephew Charles Louis, December 8, 1816.

HESSE-CASSEL, 3.

WILLIAM II, Grand Duke of Hesse, born July 23, 1777, married Feb. 13, 1797, Augusta, daughter of William II, King of Prussia: *Issue*:

1. Caroline, born July 29, 1799.

2. Frederick, August 20, 1802.

3. Maria, September 6, 1804.

HESSE DARMSTADT, 3.

LOUIS, X. Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, born June 14, 1753, married Feb. 19, 1777, Louisa Carolina, daughter of his uncle George Wm., *Issue*:

1. Louis, *Hereditary Prince*, Dec. 26, 1777, married June 19, 1804, Wilhelmina Louisa, sister of the Grand Duke of Baden, (*Issue*: Louis born June 9 1806, Charles William, April 23, 1809, Elizabeth, May 20, 1821, and Alexander, July 16, 1822 and Maximilian August 8, 1824.)

2. Louis George, Aug. 31, 1780, married Jan. 20, 1804, to Caroline, Countess de Nidda.

3. Frederick, May 14, 1788.

4. Emilie, Sept. 3, 1790.

HOLSTEIN, 3.

FREDERICK VI, Grand Duke of Holstein, (King of Denmark)

LUXEMBERG, 3.

WILLIAM FREDERICK, Grand Duke of Luxembourg (King of the Netherlands.)

BRUNSWICK, 3.

CHARLES FREDERICK, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, born Oct. 30, 1804.

MECKLENBURGH, 3.

GEORGE V, Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, born Aug. 12, 1779, married Aug. 12, 1817, Mary Wilhelmina, niece of the Elector of Hesse Cassel; *Issue*:

1. Louisa, May 21, 1818.

2. George, October 17, 1819.

3. Caroline Charlotte, January 10, 1821.

4. Ernest Adolphus, January 11, 1824.

NASSAU, 2.

WILLIAM GEORGE, Duke of Nassau, born Jan. 24, 1793, married June 24, 1813, Charles Louisa, daughter of the Duke of Saxe Hildburghausen, who died in March 1825; *Issue*:

1. Teresa Wilhelmina, August 17, 1815.
2. Adolphus William, *Hereditary Prince*, July 24, 1817.
3. Maurice, Nov. 21, 1820.
4. William, Aug. 12, 1823.
5. Mary, January 29, 1825.

SAXE WEIMAR. 2

CHARLES AUGUSTUS Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, and Head of the House of Saxe, born Sept. 3, 1757, married October 3, 1775, Louisa sister of the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt; *Issue*:

1. Charles Frederick, *Hereditary Prince*, Feb. 2, 1783, married August 3, 1804, to Maria, sister of the Emperor of Russia; (*Issue*: Maria, Feb. 3, 1808; Augusta, September 30, 1811; Charles Alex. June 24, 1813)
2. Charles Bernard, May 30, 1792, married May 30, 1816, Ida, sister of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, *Issue*: Louisa, March 31, 1817; William, June 25, 1819; Augustus, October 11, 1823.

Russia.

NICHOLAS, Emperor of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c; born July 2, 1796, married July 13, 1817, Alexandra. (formerly Charlotte,) daughter of the King of Prussia, born July 13, 1793; *Issue*:

1. Alexander, April 29, 1818,
2. Mary, August 18, 1819.
3. Olga, September 11, 1822.
4. Alexandra, June 24, 1825.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Constantine, May 8, 1779, m. May 24, 1800, Jane, Princess of Lowics.
 Maria, Princess of Sax-Weimar, February 16, 1786.
 Ann, Princess of Orange, January 18, 1795.
 Michael, February, 1798, married February 20, 1824, Paulina, niece of the King of Wittenberg, born January 9, 1807.

Prussia.

FREDERICK WILLIAM III. King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburg, and Sovereign Duke of Silesia, K. G. born August 3, 1770, married Dec. 14, 1793, Louisa Augusta, Princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, who died 1 July 18, 1810, *Issue*:

1. Frederick William, *Prince Royal*, October 15, 1795, married November 26, 1823, Louisa, daughter of the King of Bavaria.
2. William Louis, March 22, 1797.
3. Charlotte (Empress of Russia), July 13, 1798.
4. Charles, June 29, 1801.
5. Alexandrina, February 23, 1803, married September 24, 1820, to Prince Frederic of Mecklenburgh Schwerin.
6. Louisa, February 1, 1806.
7. Albert, October 4, 1809.

France.

CHARLES X. King of France and Navarre, born Oct. 3, 1767, married November 6, 1773, Maria Teresa, sister to the King of Sardinia, who died at Graz in Hungary, June 2, 1805; *Issue*:

I. Louis Antoine Duc d'Angoulême, Dauphin, born August 6, 1775, married June 10, 1799, to Maria Teresa, daughter of Louis XVI, born December 16, 1778.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Henri, Duc de Bourdeaux, (a posthumous son of the late Duc de Berri, next brother to the Dauphin.)

Louis Philippe, Duc d'Orleans, born October 6, 1772, married November 25, 1809, Maria Amelia, sister of the King of Sicily, born April 26, 1782; *Issue*: Ferdinand Duc de Chartres, September 3, 1810; Louise, Duchesse d'Orleans, April 3, 1812; Mary, Duchesse du Valois, April 12, 1813; Louis Char. Duc de Nemours, October 25, 1814; Maria Clementina, June 3, 1817; Francis Ferdinand, Duc de Joinville, August 14, 1818; Charles Fred. Duc de Penthièvre, January 1, 1820; Henry Eugene, Duc de Anmale, June 16, 1822. **Antonio. Duc de Montpensier**, July 21, 1824.

Louis Henry Joseph, Duc de Bourbon, born April 12, 1756.

Spain.

FERDINAND VII, King of Spain and the Indies, born Oct. 14 1754, succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, March 19, 1808, married.

I, September 29, 1816, to Isabella Maria, Infanta of Portugal born May 19, 1797; died December 26, 1818.

II, Maria Josephina, niece of the King of Saxony.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Don Charles Isidor, Infant of Spain, born March 29, 1798, married September 29, 1816, to Maria Frances, Infanta of Portugal. *Issue*: Charles Louis, January 31, 1818. John Charles, May 15, 1822; Ferdinand Oct. 13, 1824.

Don Francis de Paula, Infant, born March 10, 1794, married June 12, 1819, Louisa Charlotte, grand daughter of the King of Naples. *Issue*: Isabella, May 13, 1821; Francis, May 13, 1822; Henry, April 17, 1823; Louisa, June 12, 1824; Edward, April 4, 1826.

Portugal.

MARIA DE GLORIA, Queen of the United Kingdoms of Portugal and Algarve, (daughter of the Emperor of Brazil) born April 4, 1819. Attained the throne by the abdication of her father, Pierre D'Alcantara, (Pedro) May 2, 1826.

PRINCE REGENT.—DON MIGUEL, born Oct. 26, 1802, affianced to the Queen, October 29, 1826.

Sweden.

CHARLES XIV. King of Sweden, and Norway, born Jan. 26, 1761; elected Crown Prince of Sweden, Aug 21, 1810, succeeded to the throne on the death of Charles XIII, February 5, 1818, married August 16, 1798. **Eugenie Bernadine de Clary**, born November 8, 1781; *Issue*:

I. **Joseph Frances Oscar, Crown Prince**, born July 4, 1799, married June 3, 1823, to Princess Josephine of Leuchtenberg, born March 14, 1807; *Issue*: Charles, Duke of Scaulia, May 3, 1826; Oscar, Duke of Upland, June 18, 1827.

Denmark.

FREDERICK VI. King of Denmark, Duke of Pomerania, K. G. born January 28, 1768, married July 31, 1790, Sophia Frederica, niece of the Elector of Hesse Cassel, born October 28, 1767, *Issue*:

1. Caroline, October 28, 1793.
2. Wilhelmina, January 17, 1808.

Crown Prince, Prince Christian Frederick, his cousin, born September 18, 1786, married I. February 18, 1806, Charlotte Frederica, Princess of Mecklenburgh. (*Issue*: Frederick Charles October 6, 1808,) II. May 22, 1815, Caroline Amalia, daughter of the Duke of Holstein Angustenburg, born June 28, 1796.

Netherlands.

WILLIAM. King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange—Nassau, and Grand Duke of Luxemburg, K. G., born August 24, 1772, married October 1, 1791, Wilhelmina, sister of the King of Prussia, born November 18, 1774. *Issue*:

1. William Frederick George, *Prince Royal* (a Gen. in the British service), December 6, 1792, married February 21, 1816, Ann, sister of the Emp. of Russia. *Issue*: William, February 19, 1817; Alexander, August 2, 1818; Frederick, June 13, 1820; and Sophia, April 8, 1821.
2. Frederick Charles, February 28, 1797.
3. Marianna, May 19, 1809.

Switzerland.

(*Confederation of twenty-two Independent Cantons.*)

LANDAMAN M. DAVID DE WYSS, Burgomaster of Zurich.

Italian States.

LOMBARDY AND VENICE.

FRANCIS II. King of Lombardy and Venice, (Emperor of Austria.)

SARDINIA.

CHARLES FÉLIX, King of Sardinia, Duke of Savoy, Piedmont, and Genoa, born April 6, 1765, succeeded on the abdication of his brother, Victor Emmanuel, March 13, 1821, married March 7, 1807, Maria Christina, sister of the King of Naples, born January 17, 1779.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

FRANCIS JANVIER JOSEPH, King of Naples and the Sicilies, born April 19, 1777, succeeded his father, Ferdinand, April 4, 1825, married

1. Maria Clementina, sister of the Emperor Francis II, April 24, 1797, who died November 15, 1801. *Issue*:
1. Maria Caroline, Duchess de Berri, Nov. 5, 1798.
- II. Maria Isabella, sister of the King of Spain, Oct. 2, 1802, born June 6, 1789; *Issue*:
2. Louisa Charlotte, Infanta of Spain, Oct. 24, 1804.
3. Maria Christina, April 27, 1806.
4. Ferdinand, Duke of Calabria, January 12, 1810.
5. Charles, Prince of Capua, December 10, 1811.
6. Leopold, Count of Syracuse, May 22, 1813.
7. Antoinette, December 19, 1814.
8. Antonio, Count of Lecce, September 23, 1816.
9. Amelia, February 25, 1818.

10. Caroline, February 28, 1820.
11. Maria Theresa, March 14, 1822.
12. Louis, Duke of Aquila, July 19, 1824.
13. Francis, August 18, 1827.

ROME.

LEO XII, (Annibal de la Genga) Sovereign Pontiff, born August 2 1760, created Cardinal, March 8, 1816, elected Pope, September 27, 1828,

TUSCANY.

LEOPOLD II, Grand Duke of Tuscany (nephew of the Emperor of Austria), born October 3, 1797, married Nov. 16, 1817, Maria Anne, niece of the King of Saxony; born November 15, 1799; *Issue*:

1. Caroline, November 19, 1822.
2. Augusta, April 1, 1825.
3. Mary, January 9, 1827

PARMA.

MARIA LOUISA, Grand Duchess of Parma, Placenza and Guastalla, (daughter of the Emperor of Austria,) born December 12, 1791, married April 2, 1810, to Napoleon Bonaparte; *Issue*:

1. Francis Joseph Chas. Napoleon, Duke of Reichstadt, March 20, 1811.

MODENA.

FRANCIS IV, Duke of Modena, Reggio and Mirandolo, (cousin of the Emperor of Austria), born October 6, 1779, married June 20, 1812, Maria Beatrice, daughter of Victor Emanuel, late King of Sardinia, *Issue*:

1. Theresa, July 14, 1817.
2. Francis, June 1, 1819
3. Ferdinand, July 21 1821.
4. Maria Beatrice, February 13, 1821.

MASSA.

MARIA BEATRICE, Duchess of Massa, and Princess of Carrara, (daughter of Hercules III, Duke of Modena, and widow of Archduke Ferdinand, uncle to the Emperor of Austria), born April 7, 1750; *Issue*: Francis, Duke of Modena.

LUCCA.

CHARLES LOUIS, Duke of Lucca, born December 23, 1790, married June 16, 1819, Maria Theresa, Princess of Sardinia; *Issue*:

1. Louisa Frances, October 29, 1821.
2. Ferdinand, January 14, 1823.

Turkey.

MAHMOUD II, Grand Signior and Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, born July 20, 1785, called to the throne on the deposition of his uncle, Selim III, July 28, 1808; *Issue*:

1. Abdul Medschid, April 20, 1823, and several daughters.

Ionian Isles.

PRINCE ANTONIO COMUFO, President of the Ionian Republic, succeeded in 1804; on the death of Prince Theoric.

Lord Commissioner, Sir Frederick Adam.

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

United States.

President, John Quincy Adams, inaugurated March 4, 1825.

Vice-President, Honorable John C. Calhoun.

Secretary of State, Honorable Henry Clay.

Secretary of the Treasury, Honorable Richard Rush.

Secretary at War, Honorable Philip P. Barbour.

Secretary of the Navy, Honorable Samuel Southard.

Attorney-General, Honorable William Wirt.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

Maine, William King, Esq.

New Hampshire, Samuel Bell, Esq.

Massachusetts,

Rhode Island, William C. Gibbs, Esq.

Connecticut, Oliver Wolcott, Esq.

Vermont, Richard Skinner, Esq.

New York, De Witt Clinton, Esq.

New Jersey, Isaac H. Williamson, Esq.

Pennsylvania, Joseph Heister, Esq.

Delaware, Joseph Haslett, Esq.

Maryland, Samuel Stevens, Esq.

Virginia, James Pleasants, Esq.

North Carolina, Gabr. Holmes, Esq.

South Carolina, John L. Wilson, Esq.

Georgia, John Clarke, Esq.

Kentucky, John Adair, Esq.

Tennessee, William Carroll, Esq.

Ohio, Jeremiah Morrow, Esq.

Louisiana, Thomas B. Robertson, Esq.

Mississippi, Walter Leake, Esq.

Indiana, Will. Hendricks, Esq.

Illinois, Edward Coles, Esq.

Alabama, Israel Pickens, Esq.

Missouri, Alexander M'Neir, Esq.

Brazil.

PEDRO. Constitutional Emperor of Brazil, October 22, 1822, born October 12, 1788, married May 13, 1817, the Archduchess Leopoldina of Austria. (who died in 1827) *Issue*:

1. Maria de Gloria, Queen of Portugal, April 4, 1819.

2. Paulina, Feb. 17, 1823.

SUCCESSION OF GOVERNORS GENERAL IN BENGAL.

11

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Assumption of the Government.</i>
Alexander Dawson,.....	18 July, 1749
William Fytche... ..	6 July, 1752
Roger Drake.....	10 Aug. 1752
Colonel Robert Clive,.....	27 June. 1758
J. Z. Holwell,.....	28 Jan. 1760
Henry Vansittart,.....	27 July, 1760
John Spencer,.....	3 Dec. 1764
Lord Clive,.....	3 May, 1765
Harry Verekt,.....	29 Jan. 1767
John Cartier,.....	20 Dec. 1769
Warren Hastings,.....	13 Apr. 1772
Sir John Macpherson,.....	1 Feb. 1785
Marquis Cornwallis,.....	12 Sept. 1786
Sir John Shore,.....	28 Oct. 1793
Sir Alured Clarke,.....	6 Apr. 1798
Marquis Wellesley,.....	17 May, 1798
Marquis Cornwallis.....	30 July, 1805
Sir Geo. Hilary Barlow,.....	10 Oct. 1805
Earl of Minto.....	31 July, 1807
Marquis of Hastings,	4 Oct. 1813
John Adam.....	13 Jan. 1823
Earl Amherst,.....	1 Aug. 1823
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck,	4 July, 1828

COMMANDERS IN CHIEF IN BENGAL.

Brigadier General Carnac, resigned.....	1767
Colonel Richard Smith, Commanding the Forces....	1767
Brigadier General Sir Rt. Baker	1769
Colonel Charles Chapman	1773
Colonel Alexander Champion.....	1774
Lieutenant General John Clavering	1774
Brigadier General Giles Stibbert, Prov. Comd. of the Forces	1777
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.....	1779
Lieutenant General Giles Stibbert, (a second time).....	1780
Lieutenant General Sir Robert Sloper, K. B.....	1785
Right Hon'ble Earl Cornwallis, K. G.	1786
Colonel Sir Alexander Mackenzie.....(<i>tempy</i>).....	1790
Colonel Arthur Ahmuty, .....(<i>tempy</i>).....	1793
Major General Sir Robt. Abercromby, K. B.....	1793
Major General Charles Morgan,.....(<i>tempy</i>).....	1797
Major General Sir A. Clarke, K. B.....	1797
Major General Sir James Craig, K. B. to the Prov. Comd.	1800
Lieutenant General Gerard Lake, (Lord Lake).....	1801
The Most Hon. Chas. Marquis Cornwallis, K. G. (2d time)	1805
Major Genl. W. Dowdeswell, Provincial Comdr. in Chief..	1 07
Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, Kt. Provincial ditto.	1807
Lieutenant General George Hewett.....	1807
Major General William St. Leger,.....(<i>tempy</i>).....	1810
Lieutenant General Sir George Nugent, Bt. K. B.	1812
General the Marquess Hastings,	1813
General the Hon'ble Sir Edward Paget,.....13th January	1823
General Lord Viscount Combermere,.....7th October	1825

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

411

SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

Sir Elijah Impey, Knight,	.....	.....	1774
Sir Robert Chambers, Knight.	.....	.....	1791
Sir John Anstruther, Bart.	.....	.....	1798
Sir Henry Russell, Bart.	.....	.....	1806
Sir Ed. Hyde East, Knight,	.....	.....	1813
Sir R. H. Blosset, Knight.	.....	.....	1823
Sir Christopher Puller Knight,	.....	.....	1824
Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knight,	.....	.....	1825

PUISNE JUDGES.

Sir Robert Chambers, Knight,	.....	.....	1774
Mr. S. C. Le Maitre,	.....	.....	1774
Mr. Hyde,	.....	.....	1774
Sir William Jones, Knight,	.....	.....	1783
Sir William Dunkin, Knight,	.....	.....	1791
Sir James Watson, Knight,	.....	.....	1793
Sir Henry Russell, Knight.	.....	.....	1796
Sir William Burroughs, Bart,	.....	.....	1806
Sir John Royds, Knight,	.....	.....	.....
Sir F. Macnaghten. Knight,	.....	.....	1815
Sir Antony Buller, Knight,	.....	.....	1816
Sir John Franks, Knight,	.....	.....	1825
Sir Edward Ryan,	.....	.....	1827

SHERIFFS OF CALCUTTA.

Sheriff.

Deputy.

James MacRabey,.....	.....	.....	1775
Samuel Montague,.....	.....	Samuel Tolfrey,	1776
William Wodsworth, ..	.....	Harry Stark,	1777
John Richardson, ....	.....	Stephen Bagshaw,	1778
Sir John Hadley D'Oyly, Bart.	.....	Harry Stark,	1779
Alexander Vanrixtell, ..	.....	Harry Stark,.....	1780
Hertert Harris, .....	.....	Thomas Boileau,	1781
John Hare, .....	.....	Edward Brampton,	1782
Jeremiah Church, .....	.....	Edward Brampton,	1783
Robert Morse, .....	.....	William Hickey,	1784
Phillip Young, .....	.....	William Smoult,	1785
Stephen Cassan, . . .	.....	William Smoult,	1786
Edmund Morris, .....	.....	William Smoult,	1787
William Lawson, ....	.....	William Smoult,	1788
John Wilton, .....	.....	William Smoult,	1789
William Orby Hunter,	.....	William Smoult,	1790
Charles Fuller Martyn,	.....	William Smoult,	1791
Anthony Lambert,....	.....	William Smoult,	1792
William Smoult, ....	.....	William Smoult,	1793
James Duncan, .....	.....	John Stapleton,	1794
Levi Ball, ....	.....	William Hickey,	1795
Ralph Uvedale, ....	.....	James Taylor,	1796

<i>Sheriff.</i>	<i>Deputy.</i>	
Francis Macnaghten, ..	James Taylor,	1797
James Vanzant,	Donald Macnabli,	1798
Walter Ewer,	Edward Lloyd,	1799
James Brice,	Edward Lloyd,	1800
Edward Thoroton,	William Hickey,	1801
Henry Stone,	Edward Lloyd,	1802
Edward Benjamin Lewin,	William Hickey,	1803
Richard Fleming,	James Taylor,	1804
Stephen Laprimauday,	William Hickey,	1805
Henry Churchill,	William Hickey,	1806
James Archibald Simpson,	James Taylor,	1807
William Fullie,	William Hickey,	1808
James Archibald Simpson,	Charles Whalley,	1809
Patrick Moir,	Charles Whalley,	1810
Robert Cutler Fergusson, }		
Josias Dupre Alexander,	James Taylor,	1811
John B. Birch,	Robert M. Thomas,	1812
George Saunders,	William Scott,	1813
J. H. Ferguson,	James Taylor,	1814
Charles D'Oyly,	Robert M. Thomas,	1815
J. W. Fulton,	Benjamin Comberbach, ..	1816
E. C. Macnaghten,	B. Turner,	1817
G. Templer,	C. G. Strettell,	1818
P. Maitland,	W. A. Brewer,	1819
H. Compton,	William Smoult,	1820
G. Warde,	C. G. Strettell,	1821
James Calder,	W. H. Abbott,	1822
W. H. Macnaghten, ..	W. H. Smoult,	1823
R. McClintock,	C. G. Strettell,	1824
W. H. Macnaghten,	W. H. Smoult,	1825
W. Priusep,	B. Waddington,	1826
Trevor Plowden, ...	C. G. Strettell,	1827
Browne Roberts	Charles Hogg,	1828

IN THE NAME AND ON THE BEHALF OF HIS MAJESTY.

GEORGE, P. R.

George the III. by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. to all to whom these presents shall come greeting :

Whereas it hath been represented unto us, that doubts have arisen with regard to the Rank and Precedence amongst Persons holding appointments in the East Indies. In order to fix the same and prevent all disputes, we do hereby declare, and it is our will and pleasure that the following rules be observed with respect to the rank and precedence of persons hereafter named ; viz. :—

The Governor General.

The Vice-President, or Governor General for the time being.

The Governor of Madras.

The Governor of Bombay.

The Governor of Prince of Wales's Island.

The Chief Justices of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

The Bishop of Calcutta.

The Members of the Council according to their situations in the Council of the respective Presidencies.

The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Courts of Judicature.

The Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island.

The Commander in Chief of H. M.'s Naval Forces, and the Commander in Chief of the army at the several Presidencies, according to relative rank in their respective services.

Military and Naval Officers above the Rank of Major General.

All other Persons to take place according to what shall appear to have been the general usage of the several Presidencies.

The Archdeacons to be considered as next in rank to the senior Merchants.

All Ladies to take place according to the Rank assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of Ladies having precedence in England, who are to take place according to their several Ranks, with reference to such precedence, after the Wives of the Members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

Given at our Court at Carlton House, the thirty-first day of May, 1814, in the fifty-fourth year of our Reign.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the Behalf of His Majesty.

(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

[ORDER OF PRECEDENCE ACCORDING TO THE PRECEDING WARRANT.]

The Governor General.

The Vice President, or Deputy Governor.

The Governor of Madras.

The Governor of Bombay.

The Governor of Prince of Wales' Island.

The Chief Justices of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

The Bishop of Calcutta.

The Members of the Council, according to their situations in the Council of their respective Presidencies.

The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Courts of Judicature.

The Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island.

The Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces, and the Commander in Chief of the Army at the several Presidencies, according to relative Rank in their respective services.

General and Flag Officers, according to ranks and dates of Commission.

Lieutenant Generals and Vice Admirals.

Major-Generals and Rear Admirals.

Captain of the Fleet, as Junior Rear Admirals.

Brigadier Generals, Commodores with Broad Pendants and 1st Captain to the Naval Commander in Chief.

Colonels, Post Captains of 3 years, and Commodores H. C. Marine.

H. C. Advocates General of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

Senior Merchants, The Archdeacons of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonels, Post Captains under 3 years, Members of the Medical Board, and Senior Captains H. C. Marine.

Junior Merchants, Majors, Chaplains, Masters and Commanders, Commanders of Regular Indiamen, and Junior Captains H. C. Marine Commanders H. C. Marine.

Factors, Captains in the Army, Lieutenants in the Navy, Surgeons, Lieuts. H. C. Marine, and Commanders of extra Indiamen and Packets.

Writers, Lieutenants in the Army, 2d Lieutenants H. C. Marine, Assistant Surgeons, and Veterinary Surgeons.

Second Lieutenants in the Army.

Cornets and Ensigns.

Midshipmen of the Navy, Cadets and Volunteers H. C. Marine.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE IN INDIA.

LVI

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE OF LADIES IN INDIA,

*According to the orders of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, explanatory
of the Warrant of Precedence published in 1815.*

Lady of the Governor General.

Lady of the Vice President in Council.

Ladies of the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Prince of Wales Island.

Lady of the Chief Justice of Bengal.

Ladies of the Chief Justices of Madras and Bombay.

Lady of the Bishop of Calcutta.

Ladies of Members of the Supreme Council.

Ladies of Members of Council at Madras, Bombay and Prince of Wales Island.

Daughters of Peers and Ladies of Peer's Sons, down to the Ladies of the eldest Sons of Barons, inclusive.*

Ladies of Puisne Judges of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Lady of Recorder of Prince of Wales Island.

Lady of Naval Commander in Chief.

Ladies of Viscount's younger Sons.

Ladies of Baron's younger Sons.

Ladies of Baronets.

Ladies of Knights Grand Crosses and Knights Commander of the Bath.

Ladies of the eldest Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.

Ladies of the eldest Sons of Baronets.

Daughters of Baronets.

All other Ladies according to the general usage.

* For relative rank of the Daughters of Earls, and the Ladies of the elder and younger Sons of Earls, Viscounts and Barons, vide *Peetree*,

CIVIL & MILITARY SERVANTS.

Members of Council	take rank of all	Military Officers.
Senior Merchants	„	Lieutenant Colonels
Junior Merchants	„	Majors
Factors	„	Captains
Writers	„	Subalterns

NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

Admirals	with	Generals
Vice Admirals	„	Lieutenant Generals
Rear Admirals	„	Major Generals
Commodore and 1st Captain to Commander in Chief ..		Brigadier Generals
Captains of 3 years post	„	Colonels
Other Post Captains	„	Lieutenant Colonels
Commanders	„	Majors
Lieutenants	„	Captains

MEDICAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

Members of the Medical Board..with.....	Lieutenant Colonels
Superintending Surgeons..... „	Majors
Surgeons	Captains
Assistant Surgeons..... „	Lieutenants

*Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honorable
Court of Directors, dated 21st July, 1786.*

Para. 10. Having taken into our consideration, in consequence of a reference from the Presidency of Bombay, the rule of Precedence which ought to be observed whenever there may be occasion for our Civil and Military Servants to act together in a deliberative capacity, for purposes not at present foreseen by us, or not described in our letter of the 21st September last. We hereby direct, that the Senior Civil servant whatever his rank may be do always preside at such meetings, whether the same be held at the Presidency, or at the subordinate Settlements. With respect to the rest, Members of Council must take rank of all Military Officers; a Senior Merchant of a Lieutenant-Colonel; a Junior Merchant of a Major; Factor of a Captain, and a Writer of a Subaltern.

THE BENGAL ALMANAC

Part V.

TABLES OF

Coins, Weights, Measures, &c.

**TIME, INTEREST, BATTÀ, EXCHANGE, EXPENSE,
INCOME, WAGES, &c. &c.**

Coins, Weights, Measures, Exchange, &c.

The following Remarks from Thornton's East Indian Calculator, an invaluable Work, from which most of the following Tables are extracted, will be the best preface we can offer to this part of our Appendix.

“The account subjoined of Money, Weights, and Measures is almost entirely new. This part of the work cannot be expected to possess equal pretensions to accuracy with the other. The impossibility of attaining that object, under existing circumstances, prevents the Editor from saying more than that it is more correct than preceding accounts, and as perfect as it could be made by a diligent examination of every authentic source of information upon the subject. He has derived great assistance (with permission of the Author) from the *Universal Cambist* of Dr. KELLY, undoubtedly the best and safest authority. The communication he has had with that gentleman, convinces him that implicit reliance cannot be placed upon existing accounts of the Weights and Measures of India; a defect which can only be remedied by the plan adopted, under the authority of Government, with respect to those of other parts of the world, the true proportions of which have been accurately determined by an examination of specimens sent from abroad of the Weights and Measures actually used, accompanied with explanations from the proper authorities on the spot. Accordingly, the Court of Directors of the East India Company have issued orders to their servants in India, to transmit to England verified standards of the Weights and Measures in use throughout their territories, which, when received, are forwarded, for this important and desirable object, to Dr. KELLY, whose talent and qualifications render him the fittest person to be entrusted with the superintendence of this as of the former operation.

“It is obvious that considerable time must elapse before this laborious undertaking can be accomplished. The multiplicity of the different measures of quantity used throughout India, and the confusion which prevails, especially in the interior, with respect to their standard, relative proportions, &c. have been frequently spoken of by travellers, and must greatly embarrass the undertaking. Dr. HENNING states that, in Mysore, almost every Cutchah, or chief town of the district, has Weights and Measures differing widely from those in its neighbourhood. The scales commonly used, he says, are likewise extremely rude and inaccurate, being merely flat baskets suspended from a balanced pole, which is tied to a noose.

“It is remarkable that an attention to this subject is distinctly enjoined by the ancient legislator of the Hindoos:—“Let all weights and measures,” says MENU, “be well ascertained by the King, and once in six months let him re-examine them.”—*Institutes of Hindoo Law*, Chap. VIII. tit. 403.”

Omitting fractions, 335 Bengal Sicca Rupees are the equivalent exchange of 350 Madras Siccas, at which the Public Securities are transferrable; and consequently, 350 Madras Siccas (or 100 Star Pagodas, at 8s. each) being the equivalent of £40, 335 Bengal Siccas should give the same sum. But the interest Bills, payable in London, allow £40 for 320 Bengal Siccas only, at 2s. 6d. each, (the Company's rate of Exchange), which is in favour of the receiver of the Bills 37½ Bengal Siccas, or £4. 13s. 9d. sterling, per £100, against the Company.

Again:—335 Bengal Siccas, at 2s. 6d. each, give £41. 17s. 6d., and 350 Madras Siccas, at 2s. 3d. each, (the Company's rate of Exchange), give £39. 7s. 6d.; the former sum being £1. 17s. 6d. *above*, and the latter 12s. 6d. *below*, the nominal equivalent of each, namely £40.

Again:—The gold of the Guinea and Sovereign is of the same standard as that of the Madras Gold Rupee, *viz.* 22 carats fine: and the latter, weighing 180 grains of that gold, exchanges for 15 Silver Rupees of the same weight, which gives 12 grains of gold to each Rupee of Silver, equivalent to 1 grain per Silver Fanam of the late coinage, and 1½ per Silver Anna of the new coinage of that Presidency. Now the Sovereign, weighing clear $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Madras Gold Rupee, which should fetch, according to the foregoing estimate, a fraction above 80 Rupees, fetches only 8½ Rupees, according to the Company's valuation of 875 Madras Rupees per £100; a difference against the receiver upon this footing of not less than 132 Rupees upon every £100.

The Full Weight of British Coins

NEW GOLD COIN.		NEW SILVER COIN	
	dwt. gr.		dwt. gr.
Guinea.....	5 9 $\frac{2}{3}$	A Crown.....	18 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Double Sovereign.....	10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Half Crown.....	9 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sovereign.....	5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shilling.....	3 15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Half Sovereign.....	2 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Six Pence.....	1 19 $\frac{1}{4}$

Gold is considered the standard metal, and there is no alteration either in weight or fineness from former coinages: the Sovereign, or 20s. piece, being 20-21 parts of the weight and value of a Guinea, and the other pieces in the same proportion.—The silver coins are also of the old standard fineness, or 11 oz. 2 dwt. of pure silver to 18 dwt. of alloy; and 1 lb. troy of this standard is now coined into 66 shillings, instead of 62 shillings, as was formerly the case.

COINS, WEIGHTS, &c.

CALCUTTA IN BENGAL.

COINS.—Accounts are kept here in Sicca Rupees, with their subdivisions, Annas and Pie; 12 Pie make 1 Anna; 16 Annas 1 Rupee; and 16 Rupees 1 Gold Mohur. To this currency must all there specie be converted, before any sum can be regularly entered into a merchant's book. The Company keep their accounts in Sicca Rupees which bear a Batta of 16 per Cent. against the Current.

The Coins current are Gold Mohurs, with their subdivisional halves and quarters; Sicca Rupees, halves and quarters; Annas, Pice, (equal to 3 me) and half Pice. The two last are of copper.

In 1766 the Bengal Gold Mohur weighed 179.66 grains, was of the fineness of 20 Carats, and passed for 14 silver Rupees. The gold was here overvalued, for it passed in proportion to silver, as 169.45 to 1. In 1769 it was ordered that the Bengal Gold Mohur should weigh 191,773 grains, and in this coinage gold was valued to silver nearly as 148 to 1; and, by Regulation 35, Anno 1793, it was directed that the nineteen Sun Gold Mohur should weigh 190,894 grains, and contain $\frac{3}{4}$ of a grain in 100 of alloy, and that it should pass for 16 nineteen Sun Sicca Rupees, Here gold is valued in proportion to silver as 14.85 to 1.

Gold Mohurs are coined only at the mint of Calcutta; at the subordinate mints of Benares and Furruckabad, silver alone is coined. The fineness of both metals is the same as English standard gold, 1- $\frac{1}{16}$. The following statement shews the present weight, fineness, and sterling value of the Coins, reckoning the value of gold at £3. 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per standard ounce; and silver at 5s. 2d.

	Grains pure	Grains alloy	Grains gross weight	Value. £ s. d.
Gold Mohur.....	187.651	17.059	204.710	1 13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2-25
Sicca Rupee	175.923	15.993	191.916	0 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6-25
Furruckabad Rupee...	165.915	15.019	180.934	0 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8-25

By Regulation, 1819, the coinage of the Benares Rupee is discontinued; and the Furruckabad Rupee made the legal coinage of Benares.

It will be observed that the alloy has been increased; a regular tion which took place in 1819, whereby much expence is spared in refining. The charge for coining and for refining is the same at all the mints, for silver; namely, 2 per cent, if the bullion be of the standard fineness; but where it differs, a proportion charge of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is made for refining.

See also the Assay Report, 1821—BOMBAY.

The standard of the Bengal money has ever been silver. Gold is occasionally coined, but the great bulk of the currency is silver. The most common silver coin is the Rupee of 1 Sicca, or 10 Massa weight.

These Rupees were formerly called Sicca Rupees only during the year after their coinage, when the batta they bore on Current Rupees was 16 per cent; the second this was reduced to 13, and the third and following years the batta was 11 per cent.; they were then called

Sonaut or Sunat Rupees. But with a view to abolish this distinction, all the Rupees coined of late years by the East India Company, have been dated the nineteenth Sun, that is the 19th year of the Mogul's reign; and by Regulation 35, Anno 1793, it was ordered that the nineteen Sun Sicca Rupees should be received as the legal coin of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa.

There are various other kinds of Rupees to be met with in Bengal, whose fineness and weight are different, though their denominations are the same. From this, and from the natives frequently punching holes in the Rupees, and filling up the vacancy with base metal, and their wilfully diminishing the weight of the coin after coming from the mint, the currencies of Rupees from the different provinces are of different values. This defect has introduced a custom of employing shroffs or money-changers, whose business is to set a value upon these different currencies, according to every circumstance, either in their favour, or their prejudice. When a sum of Rupees is brought to one of these shroffs, he examines them piece by piece, and arranges them according to their fineness; then by their weight; he then allows for the different legal battas upon Siccas and Sonauts; and this done, he values in gross by the Rupees current what the whole are worth; so that the Rupee current is the only thing fixed, by which coin is valued.

A Current Rupee is reckoned at 2s. and a Sicca Rupee of account commonly at 2s 6d.

A Lac of Rupees is 1,00 000; and a Crore, 100 Lacs, or 1,00,00,000 Rupees; and in accounts, sums are distinguished into Crores, Lacs, and single Rupees, by marks or divisions, as in the foregoing examples.

Cowries, small white glossy shells, are made use of for small payments in the Bazar, and are generally thus reckoned:

4 Cowries	} equal to {	1 Gunda
20 Gundas		1 Pua
4 Pua...		1 Anna
4 Annas		1 Cabun, which is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Rupee.

But they rise and fall according to the demand there is for them and the quantity in the Market.

*The following is a Table of the different kinds of Rupees Current at the Presidency.
with their Relative Value to each other.*

CURRENT RUPEES COMPARED WITH OTHER RUPEES

	R.	A.	P.		R.	A.	P.
Sicca Rupees.	86	3	4	100 Sicca Rupees.	80	0	0
Arcot.	92	9	6	100 Arcot.	108	0	0
Bombay	90	14	7	100 Bombay	110	0	0
Duss Massa	90	14	7	100 Duss Massa	110	0	0
Mooney Soortee	91	11	11	100 Mooney Soortee	109	0	0
Mochedan	91	11	11	100 Mochedan	109	0	0
Old Sonaut	90	1	4	100 Old Sonaut	111	0	0
Patna Sonaut	90	1	5	100 Patna Sonaut	111	0	0
Sonaut Fooley	88	7	11	100 Sonat Fooley	113	0	0

100 Current Rupees
are equal to
Current Rupees

Sicca Rupees compared with other Rupees.

				are equal to Sicca Rupees							

Sonant Rupees compared with other Rupees.

	R.	A.	P.		R.	A.	P.
100 Sonant Rupees	95	11	0	100 Sicca Rupees.....	104	8	1
are equal to	102	12	5	100 Arcot.....	97	4	9
	100	14	7	100 Bombay.....	99		
	100	14	7	100 Duss Massa.....	99	1	7
	100	13	4	100 Mooney Soortee.....	98	3	2
	100	13	4	100 Mochedan.....	98	3	2
	98	3	8	100 Sonant Fooley.....	101	12	10
	111	0	0	100 Current.....	90	1	5

are equal to
Sonant Rupees

Mooney Soortee and Mochedan Rupees compared with other Rupees.

	R.	A.	P.		R.	A.	P.
100 Mooney Soortee, or Mochedan Rupees are equal to	95	15	5	100 Sicca Rupees.....	106	6	9
	100	14	10	100 Arcot.....	99	1	4
	99	1	5	100 Bomb y.....	100	14	8
	99	1	5	100 Duss Massa.....	100	14	8
	96	7	4	100 Sonant Fooley.....	103	10	9
	109	1	1	100 Current.....	91	11	11
	98	3	2	100 Old Sonant.....	101	13	4
	98	3	2	100 Patna Sonant.....	101	13	4

are equal to
Mooney Soortee
Rupees

Weights:—Great Weights are Maunds, Seers Chittacks, and Siccas, thus divided:—

5 Siccas	} are equal to {	1 Chittack.
16 Chittacks		1 Seer.
40 Seers		1 Maund.

There are two Maunds in use here, viz. the Factory Maund, which is 74 lbs. 70 oz. 10.666 drs. avoirdupois; and the Bazar Maund, which is 10 per cent. better, and is 82 lbs. 2 oz. 2.133 drs.

20 Sicca Weight equal to a Carotta Bazar Seer.

60 Ditto. 3 Serampore Seer.

82 Ditto. 1 Hooghly Ditto

84 Ditto. 1 Benares Mirzapore ditto

96 Ditto. 1 Allahabad and Lucknow ditto.

A Calcutta Factory Seer is equal to 72 Sicca weight, 11 Annas, 2 Pans, 10 Gundas, 3.63 Cowries.

GOLD AND SILVER WEIGHTS.

4 punkos	} are equal to {	1 dan or grain
4 dans ..		1 ruttie
6½ rutties		1 anna
8 rutties		1 massa
10 massas		1 sicca weight-1792½ grains troy,
100 rutties		1 tolah [or 6.5705 drs. avoirdupois]
12½ massas		1 tolah
16 annas		1 tolah
166½ rutties		1 mohur
13 28 massas		1 mohur
17 annas..		1 mohur

The tolah is equal to 224 588 gr. Troy.

MEASURES.

CLOTH MEASURE.

3 jorbes	} make .. {	1 angulla
3 angullas.....		1 gheriah
3 gheriahs ..		1 haut or cubit,--18 inches
2 hauts		1 guz—1 yard

LAND MEASURE.

Land is measured by the haut, or cubit; 5 cubits long and 4 broad is 1 chittack, equal to 45 square feet.

16 chittacks ..	} make..... {	1 cottah
20 cottahs. ..		1 biggah
3¼ biggahs ..		1 English acre
40 biggahs ..		1 Mad. cawney

LIQUID MEASURE.

5 sicca weight	} make .. {	1 chittack
4 chittacks ..		1 pouah, or pice
4 pouahs		1 seer
40 seers		1 maund
5 seers		1 pussaree, or measure
measure ..		1 bazar maund

LXVIII COINS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, EXCHANGE, &c.

GRAIN MEASURE.

5 chittacks ..	} make	1 koonkæ
4 koonkees ..		1 raik
4 raiks		1 pally—2-1-12 lbs. avoïr
20 pallies		1 soallee
16 soallees.....		1 khahoon—40 maunds

LONG MEASURE.

3 grains	} make ..	1 finger
4 fingers		1 hand
3 hands		1 span
2 spans		1 arm or cubit—8 inches
4 arms		1 fathom
1000 fathoms.....		1 coss, or mile, which is one English mile, 1 furlong, 3 poles, and 3½ yards.

FOR GOODS RECKONED BY TALE.

5 particulars	} make... }	1 gunda
4 gundas, or 20 particulars		1 koorjee, or 1 corge

Madras.

Coins.—According to the old monetary system, accounts were kept at this Presidency in Star Pagodas, Fanams, and Cash. The Pagoda weighed 52.56 grains troy, and was commonly valued at 8s. It was divided into 45 Fanams, each Fanam containing 80 Cash. This was the proportion observed by Government, the Bank, and Agency Houses; but in the shops and bazar exchange, the number of Fanams to the Pagoda fluctuated according to circumstances, from 42 to 46 Fanams.

The Gold Coins were the single and double Pagodas; the Silver Coins were the single, double, and 5 Fanam pieces; the one-eighth, quarter, half, 1 and 2 Rupees; and quarter and half Pagodas; the Copper Coins consisted of 1, 5, 10, 20, and 40 Cashpieces.

According to the new currency, fixed by proclamation, dated *Fort St. George*, 7th January, 1818, the Silver Rupee constitutes the standard coin of this Presidency. The public accounts are accordingly converted from the Star Pagoda (the coinage of which is discontinued) into the Madras Rupee, at the exchange of 350 Rupees per 100 Star Pagodas. All Government transactions are now concluded in Rupees.

Bombay.

Coins.—Accounts are kept at Bombay in Rupees of 4 quarters and 400 Reas.

			£	s.	d.	q.	p.
2 reas	} make	1 urdee.....	0	0	0	60	
4 reas.....		1 doogany, or single piece...	0	0	1	20	
6 reas, or 3 urdees		1 doorea	0	0	1	80	
8 reas, or 4 urdees		1 fuddra, or double piece...	0	0	2	40	
3½ fuddras, or piece.....		1 anna	0	1	3	50	
12, pie, or 4 annas		1 quarter rupee	0	7	2		
25 pie, or 8 annas.....		1 half rupee	0	1	3		
50 pie, or 16 annas		1 rupee	0	2	6		
5 rupees		1 pauncha.....	0	12	6		
8 paunchas, or 15 rupees		1 gold mohr	1	17	6		

The annas and reas are imaginary money.

Remarks on the Coins of Bombay.

SILVER.—The old Bombay Rupee is the same as was coined at Surat under the Mogul Government. It weighed 178.314 grains, and contained 1.24 per Cent. of alloy. By an ancient agreement with the Nabob of Surat, the Rupee of both Governments was to circulate through both at an equal value; while they mutually pledged themselves to keep up the Coin to its exact standard of weight and fineness. The Nabob, however, did not keep to this agreement; for his Rupees were found soon afterwards to contain, instead of 1.24 per Cent. of alloy, no less than 10.12, and even 15 per Cent. The consequence of this was, that all the Bombay Rupees were carried to Surat to be recoinced. This coin was entirely stopped in its silver coinage for more than twenty years, and the circulation of silver was occupied by the Surat Rupee.

In this situation of things the merchants could not afford to coin their bullion here, and therefore Bombay was long without a silver coinage of its own; when Government in 1800 ordered the Surat Rupee to be struck in this mint, and since that time the Rupee has been kept at an equal value in both mints. In both the Silver Rupee weighs 179 grains, and contains 7.97 per Cent. of alloy.

GOLD.—In the year 1774 the Gold Mohur was made of the same weight as the Silver Rupee. It was ordered to be of the fineness of a Venetian, and to pass for 15 Silver Rupees. In this coinage, therefore, 14.9 grains of silver represented one grain of gold; for such is the proportion between the quantity of gold in this Gold Mohur, and the silver in 15 old Bombay Rupees. When the Surat silver currency had occupied the circulation, this proportion between gold and silver was quite destroyed; so that gold coined according to the regulation of 1774, was now exchanged for no more than thirteen times its weight in silver, and often for much less.

In order to remedy this, and to bring back the Coins of gold and silver to nearly their ancient proportions, and their relative value in the market, it was ordered in 1800, that the Gold Mohur should be of the weight as the Silver Rupee, that it should contain the same quantity of alloy, and that it should pass for 15 Rupees.

WEIGHTS.—The English weights being in common use here, and at all the other Presidencies, the following account of their relative proportions may be found useful.

The two principal weights established in Great Britain, are the avoirdupois and troy weights; the last is again divided into diamond and money weights; the grain is understood to be a grain of wheat, gathered in the middle of the ear.

Avoirdupois Weights.

3 scruples	} make ..	1 dram
16 drams		1 ounce
16 ounces		1 pound
28 pounds		1 quart
4 quarters		1 Cwt.
20 Cwt.		1 ton

Comparison between Troy and Avoirdupois

175 troy lbs.....	} make ..	144 avoiv. lbs.
175 troy ounces.....		192 avoiv. oz.
1 troy lb.....		5760 grains
1 avoiv. lb.....		7000 grains
1 avoiv. oz.....		437½ grains
1 troy. oz..		480 grains

Troy Weights.

24 grains	} make ..	1 penny wt.
20 penny wts.		1 ounce
12 ounces		1 pound

The moneyers have a peculiar subdivision of the grain troy thus:

24 blans.	} make ..	1 periot
20 periots.		1 droit
24 droits		1 mite
20 mites		1 grain

Diamond Weights.

Are carats, each carat being divided into 4 grains or 64 parts. The ounce troy contains 150 such carats ; therefore this carat is 3½ grains troy ; hence 5 diamond grains are equal to 4 gold grains.

The other weights in use at this Presidency are the under-mentioned :—

Silver Weights.

6 chows	} make ..	1 goonze, or gr.
2½ goonzes		1 vall
40 valls		1 tola, or rupee
24 tolas		1 seer
32½ tolas		1 lb. troy

Silver is commonly sold from 95 to 100 single pice per tola, but computations in money are made by fuddeas, or double pice. The tola equals in weight the silver rupee.

The Bombay great weights are Pice, Seers, Maunds, and Candies, thus divided :—

			lbs. oz. drs
30 pice...	} make... ..	1 seer.	avoirdupois.. 0 11 32
40 seers		1 maund.....	28 0 0
20 maunds		1 candy	560 0 6

Although the above represent the commonly received standard of gross weights at Bombay, yet there are a great number of commodities which are not governed by them, but sold by the Surat Maund, which, notwithstanding it is said to contain only 40 seers, is sometimes 41, 42, 43, through all the intermediate gradations up to 46 ; nor is the Candy uniformly confined to 20 Maunds.

M E A S U R E S.

Long Measure.

18 inches or taso..	} make... ..	1 haut or cubit
26 inches.....		1 guz

The English yard of 36 inches is in common use.

N. B. Piece goods, and a few other articles are sold by the ~~of~~ 20 pieces.

Salt Measure.

100 baskets..... } make .. { 1 anna—2½ tons
16 annas } { 1 rash—40 tons

Dry Measure.

2 tipre's	} make ..	{	1 seer
4 seers			1 adowley, or pily
16 adowlies			1 parah
8 parahs			1 candy

Batty Measure.

2 tirees	.....	} make ..	}	1 seer
7½ seers	.....			1 adowley
10 adowlies	.....			1 parah*
6½ parats	.....			1 candy
25 parats	.....			1 moorah†
4 candies	.....			1 moorah

* Equal to 34lbs. 8 oz 12 drs.

+ Equal to 63lbs. 12 oz. 12 drs.

A bag of rice weighs 6 maunds, or 163 lbs. and is Madras
Mds. 6 5 30 4.

* Bombay candy is Do 22 3 8 or equal to 25 bushels.

Pearls have here, as at Madras, a real and a nominal weight :—

Real Weight.

4 aenas	} make ..	{	1 quarter
4 quarters.			1 ruttee
24 ruttees			1 tank

The tank equals 72 grains troy.

Nominal Weight.

16 buddams	} make	1 docra
25 docras		1 quarter
4 quarters		1 chow

The nominal standard is 1 tank to 330 chow.

Rule for reducing the real to the nominal weight:—Multiply the square of the number of tanks by 330, and divide by the number of pearls; the quotient is the number of Bombay chow.

By the Cutchu weight are sold Jaggery, Sugar, Tamarinds, Turmeric, Ginger, Mustard, Capsicum, Betel-nut, Assafoetida, Garlic, Spices, Pepper, Cardamoms, Sandal-wood, Wool, Silk, Cotton, Thread, Ropes, Honey, Wax, Lac, Oil, Ghee, &c. The two latter are frequently sold by measure.

BENCOOLEN.

(On the Island of Sumatra.)

COINS.—Accounts are kept in Dollars, sometimes called Reals, reckoned at 5s. sterling.

2 Satalies. } equal to { 1 Sooka
4 Sookas } 1 Dollar or Real

WRIGHTS.—The Chinese Pecul is used in the Bazar. The Bahar weighs 560 lbs. avoirdupois. The Talai is 26 dwts. 12 grs. troy.

MEASURES.—The Coyang dry measure contains 800 Bamboos, each Bamboo equal to an English wine gallon.

China and Canton.

COINS.—Accounts are kept in Tales, Mace, Candarines, and Cash, thus divided :—10 Cash, 1 Candarine; 10 Candarines, 1 Mace; 10 Mace, 1 Tale.

There is but one kind of money made in China, which is called Petty, or Cash; it is of a base metal, cast, not coined, and very brittle; it is round, about the size of an English farthing, marked on one side with Chinese characters, rather raised at the edges, with a square hole in the middle. They are usually strung a hundred in a string; but they rise and fall according to the quantity in the market, varying from 750 to 1000 Cash for a Tale. Their chief use is in making small payments amongst the lower classes of the people.

Spanish dollars are the principal coin current, but other silver coins are occasionally met with. For small change they cut the coins into pieces, and weigh them, for which purpose every merchant carries scales and weights with him, put up in small portable wooden cases; they are made somewhat after the plan of the English steelyards, and are called by the Chinese a dotchin. For the purpose of cutting the silver, they have a pair of scissors; and some are so dexterous, that they will cut the quantity required, without having occasion to cut a second time. All dollars which pass through the Hong Merchants' hands bear their stamp, or chop; so that by frequent exchanges, the dollars become soon mutilated, and are then cut up for small change, or melted into ingots. All duties are paid in sycee or pure silver.

In the East India Company's accounts the Tale is reckoned at 6s. 8d. sterling; but its intrinsic value is according to the price paid for silver in London.

WEIGHTS.—The great weights are the Pecul, Catty, and Tale thus divided :—

		lbs.	oz.	drs.
16 Tales..	} equal to	1 Catty..	1	5 5.333
100 Catties..		1 Pecul..	133	5 5.333

All goods are weighed at China; likewise provision, as milk, fowls, hogs, &c.

In delivering a cargo, English weights and scales are used, and afterwards turned into China Peculs and Catties. If the weights and scales are brought from Canton, care should be taken that the beam is not longer on one side than the other; some of them have holes or notches at each end of the beam, by which they can, by hanging the scales in one or other, diminish or increase the weight considerably.

The weights are in generally light, particularly those they sell by, as have been found by weighing futenague, raw silk, &c. Many of their dotchins are loaded in the pea. Above all, it is particularly necessary to pay attention to the weighing man, who is very apt to jerk the scale down, or pull it to him before he cries the weight, and that often erroneous. If a person delivering a cargo, will take the trouble of putting in the weights himself, and balancing the scales, the benefit that will be derived by the cargo turning out well, will be an ample compensation for his trouble.

Gold and silver are also weighed by the Tale and Catty; 100 Tales are reckoned to weigh 120 oz. 16 dwts. troy, which make the tale equal to 579.84 grains.

The foregoing Weights are sometimes otherwise denominated by the natives; the Catty is called Gin; the Tale, Lyang; the Mace, Tchen; the Candarine, Fwen; and the Cash, Lis.

Gold is purchased in ingots of a determined weight, which the English call Shoes of Gold; the largest weigh ten Tales, and the gold is reckoned 94 Touch, though it may be only 92 or 93.

The Chinese arithmetic is mechanical. To find the aggregate of numbers, a machine is in universal use with all descriptions of people. By this machine, which is called a swanpan, arithmetical operations are rendered palpable. It consists of a frame of wood, about an inch deep, and of various sizes, from 4 to 12 inches long, by 2 to 6 broad, divided into two compartments by a bar down the middle through this bar at right angles are inserted a number of parallel wires, and on each wire; in one compartment are five moveable balls; and in the other, two. These wires may be considered as the ascending and descending power of a numeration table, proceeding in a tenfold proportion, so that if a ball upon any of the wires in the larger compartment be placed against the middle bar, and called unity, or one; a ball on the next wire above it will represent ten; and one on the next, one hundred: so also, a ball on the wire next below that expressing unity, will be one-tenth; the next lower, one hundredth; and the balls on the corresponding wires in the smaller compartment will be five, fifty, five hundred, five-tenths, five hundredths, five thousandths; the value or power of each of these in the smaller division, being always five times as much as those in the larger. This system, from its apparent ease and simplicity, is much admired, but is subject to error; and a person commonly conversant with arithmetic, will make more progress, and be more correct, than the most skilful of the Chinese with the swanpan.

MEASURES — The long measure in use at Canton is called the govid or cobre: it is divided into ten punts, and is equal to 14.625 English inches. There are several measures answering to our foot.

Eng. Inches

The Foot of the Mathematical Tribunal is equal to 13 125

The Builder's Foot, called Congpu 12 7

The Tailors' and Tradesmen's Foot..... 13 33

The Foot used by Engineers..... 12 65

The Li contains 180 fathoms, each of ten feet of the last mentioned length, which make the Li 1,897 English feet; and 192½ Lis measure a mean degree of the meridian, nearly: but the European Missionaries divide the degree into 200 Lis, each Li 1,826 English feet, which makes the degree 69,106 English miles.

THE CONJURER.

OR A SMALL UNIVERSAL TABLE.

TO ANSWER A GREAT VARIETY OF PURPOSES AND PARTICULARLY THE FOLLOWING.

- 1 It shows the simple interest of any sum of money for any rate & time.
- 2 It reduces Current Rupees into Sicca Rupees.
- 3 It reduces Sicca Rupees into Current Rupees.
- 4 It reduces Factory Weight into Bazar Weight.
- 5 It reduces Bazar Weight into Factory Weight.
- 6 It reduces Bazar Weight into Tons, &c.
- 7 It reduces Tons into Bazar Weight.
- 8 It reduces Factory Weight into Tons, &c.
- 9 It reduces Tons into Factory Weight.

THE TABLE, AND MULTIPLIERS TO BE USED WITH THE TABLE:

9 0007500000	1 For Interest Mult. by the Rate and Time.	
8 0006666666	2 For Curt. Rupees to Sicca, better done by the Pen.	
7 0005833333	3 For Sicca Rupees to Current ditto.	
6 0005000000	4 For Factory Wt. into Bazar Wt. Mt. by	1000 1-11
5 1004166666	5 For Bazar Weight into Factory Wt. by	1346
4 0003333333	6 For Bazar Weight into Tons by	44
3 0002500000	7 For Tons into Bazar Weight by	30000 3 11
2 0001666666	8 For Factory Weight into Tons by	40
1 0000833333	9 For Tons into Factory Weight by	36000

EXAMPLES.

1st. What is the Interest of 50000 Rupees for 6 months and 3 days at 6 per cent. per annum.
 $50000 \times 6 \times 6 \text{ months } 3 \text{ days} = 1830000$

Multiply the Principal 50,000 by 6, the rate	Or divide 1830000 by
per cent. gives 300,000; and 300,000 by	12 the quotient is 152500
6 months and 3 days, you get 1830000	and cutting off the
for which collect from the Table.	two right hand figures
Opposite 1 is 0000833.333	the Answer is Rs. 1525
Ditto 8 is 000666.666	as before.
Ditto 3 is 00025.000	

Answer, Rupees 1525.

2d. To reduce Current Rupees into Sicca Rupees, is best done by the Pen, as the multiplier would be too great to be of any use with the Table.

By the Pen, suppose 10000 Current Rupees to be reduced to Sicca Rupees, Multiply by 25 and divided by 29,—thus 10000×25
 $= \text{Rs. Rs. } 8680 \text{ } 11 \text{ } 0$
 the answer required 29.

3d To reduce Sicca Rupees to Current Rupees—Multiply by 116 and cut off the two right hand figures, the product will be the Answer

Thus $1000 \times 116 = 1160,00$ or 1160 Current Rupees the Answer.

4th To reduce Factory Weight to Bazar Weight—Multiply by 1000, 1 11 and collect from the Table—Thus suppose 1000 Factory Maunds were required to be reduced to Bazar Maunds, &c.

$1000 \times 1000, 1-11 = 090909,$

Or thus by the Pen.

Opposite 1 is .. 0000833 333

Ditto 9 is .. 00075 000

Ditto 9 is .. 000,750

Ditto 9 is .. 0,007

Divide 10909 09 by 12

the Quotient 909 09 is the

answer as before. Note; two

figures must be always cut

off to the right when dividing by 12

Answer Bazar Weight 909,090

Or Bazar maunds ... 909 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 chattaiks

5th. To reduce Bazar Maunds to Factory Weight—multiply by 1320 and collect from the Table. Thus suppose 1000 Bazar Maunds were required to be reduced to Factory Maunds, &c

$1000 \text{ Baz. Mds} \times 1320 = 1320000$

Or thus by the Pen, 132000, Divided by 12

Opposite 1 is .. 0000833 333

Ditto 3 is .. 000250,000

Ditto 2 is .. 00016,666

Gives 110000 cut off the two right-

hand figures, the answer is 1100

Factory Maunds as before.

Answer Factory Maunds. 1100

6th. To reduce Bazar Maunds into Tons multiply by 44 and collect from the Table. Thus suppose 1000 Bazar Maunds were to be reduced to Tons, &c.

$1000 \times 44 = 44000$

Or thus by the Pen. 44000 Divided by 12 gives 3666,666 cut off the two right hand figures and you get 36,666 or 36 Tons 13 cwt. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. the answer as before

Opposite 4 is ... 00037,333

Ditto 4 is .. 0003,333

Answer Tons 36,666

Or 36 tons 13 cwt. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

7th. To reduce tons to Bazar Maunds multiply by 30000, 3 11 and collect from the Table—Suppose 100 tons.

$100 \times 30000, 3-11 = 3272727,27, \&c.$

Opposite 3 is .. 0002500,000

Ditto 2 is .. 000166,666

Ditto 7 is .. 00058 333

Ditto 2 is .. 0001,666

Ditto 7 is .. 000,549

Ditto 2 is .. 00,016

Ditto 7 is .. 0,005

Or without the Table to save the addition

Divide 32727,272 by 12

gives 2727,272 or 2727 Bazar Maunds 10 sr. 15 ch.

Answer Bazar Maunds 2727,272

Or 2727 10 scr 15 chattaiks

LXXVI COINS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, EXCHANGE, &c.

8th. To reduce Factory Maunds into Tons, multiply by 40 and collect from the Table. Thus suppose 3000 Factory Maunds.

$$3000 \times 40 = 120000$$

Opposite 1 is	000083,333	Or divide 1200,00 by 12 the answer is 100 tons as before.
Ditto 2 is	00016,666	

Answer Tons 100

9th. To reduce Tons into Factory Maunds, &c. multiply by 36000 and collect from the Table. Thus suppose 100 Tons

$$100 \times 36000 = 3600000$$

Opposite 3 is	0002500
Ditto 6 is	000500

Or without the Table.--Divide by 12 and you have

36000,00

—3000 Factory Maunds.

12

Answer Factory Mds. 3000

The Answer as before

It may be observed that in most instances the operation by the Pen, will be found much shorter than by any set of Tables whatever. But the object of Tables is not altogether the saving of time they are intended rather as Checks on Calculations by the Pen, into which errors may sometimes creep. One Table only, has been used here for all the above different operations, in order to save the trouble of references to different Tables, which would take up more time, and the Tables more space. This has been effected by means of easy multipliers adopted for each subject. The Cyphers on the left hand of the figures in the Table are merely intended as guides to preserve at all times, the due number of places of figures to be taken out which must be always equal, including the Cyphers, to the number of places in the given product, with three places more to the right to answer for fractional party which is fully explained by the examples.

TIME TABLE.

No. 1.—Shews the number of days from any given day in one month to the same day of any other month. It must be observed that in Leap Year, if the end of the month of February be included in the time, one day must be added. If it be desired to find the number of days from a given day in one month to a different day in another, the difference between the dates must be added to, or subtracted from (as the case may be) the amount. For Example:—To find the number of days between the 5th of January and 12th of November.---

From 5th of January to 5th of November - - 304 Days.

From 5th to 12th of November - - - - - 7

311

If it be Leap Year, add - - - - 1

Answer - - - 312

No. 2.—Shews the decimal parts for each and all the days in the twelfth part of a year, consisting of 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days.

TIME, No. 1.

Number of Days from one Month to another.

Between	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
January..	365	334	306	275	245	214	184	153	122	92	61	31
February	31	365	337	306	276	245	215	184	153	123	92	62
March....	59	28	365	334	304	273	243	212	181	151	120	90
April....	90	59	31	365	335	304	274	243	212	182	151	121
May....	20	89	61	30	365	331	304	273	242	212	181	151
June....	251	120	92	61	31	365	335	304	273	243	212	182
July....	81	150	122	91	61	30	365	334	303	273	242	212
August..	212	181	153	122	92	61	31	365	334	304	273	213
September	243	212	184	153	123	92	62	31	365	335	304	274
October..	273	242	214	183	153	122	92	61	30	365	334	304
November.	304	273	245	214	184	153	123	92	61	31	365	335
December.	334	303	275	244	214	183	153	123	91	61	30	365

TIME, No. 2.

Decimal Parts for Days in the Twelfth Part of a Year.

Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.
1	.033	9	.296	17	.558	25	.821
2	.066	10	.328	18	.591	26	.854
3	.098	11	.361	19	.624	27	.887
4	.191	12	.394	20	.657	28	.92
5	.164	13	.427	21	.69	29	.953
6	.197	14	.46	22	.723	30	.986
7	.23	15	.493	23	.756		
8	.263	16	.526	24	.788		

LXXVIII COINS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, EXCHANGE, &c.

NUMBER OF DAYS FROM 1st JAN TO THE END OF THE YEAR

		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335	366
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336	367
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337	368
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338	369
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339	370
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340	371
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341	372
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342	373
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343	374
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344	375
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345	376
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346	377
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347	378
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348	379
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349	380
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350	381
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351	382
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352	383
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353	384
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354	385
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355	386
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356	387
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357	388
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358	389
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359	390
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360	391
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361	392
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362	393
29	29	60	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363	394
30	30	61	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364	395
31	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365	396

In Leap Years one day must be added after the 28th of February.

THE USE OF THE FOREGOING TABLE.

I. To find the Number of Days from the end of the Year to any Day in any Month of the year following—*Rule:* Opposite the given day in the margin look under the given month, which will show the number of Days required. Thus from 31st December till 16th August following are 230 Days, and to 30th October 303 Days.

II. To find the Number of Days from any particular day to the end of the Year.—*Suppose* 27th July. *From* 265 the Days in a Year.

Take the Number answering to 27th July viz. 203

Remainder 157 Days required

III. To find the Number of Days from any Day in one Month to any Day in another Month.—*Suppose* from 5th April to 25th November.—*Rule:* Take the difference between the Numbers corresponding to those Days.

25th November 332
5th April..... 59

Answer..... 273

IV. To find the Number of Days between any Day in one Year to any Day in the Year following.—*Suppose* from 21st August 1822 to 27th May 1823.—*From* 265 Days in a Year.

Take the Number of 21st August 233

232 Days in 1822
Add the Number of 27th May 147

Total..... 279 Days required

A TABLE
SHOWING THE INCREASE OF COMPOUND INTEREST AT SEVERAL RATES PER CENT.

RATES PER CENT.		A SUM BECOMES.											
		Twice as much in about.		4 times as much in about.		8 times as much in about.		16 times as much in about.		32 times as much in about.		64 times as much in about.	
		Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days
5		14	74	28	148	42	222	56	296	71	5	85	79
6		11	320 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	288 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	250	47	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	135
7		10	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	348 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	157 $\frac{1}{2}$
8		9	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	9	45	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	134
9		8	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
10		7	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	192	21	288	29	19	36	115	43	211
11		6	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	96	19	326 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	192	33	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	288
12		6	40	12	80	18	120	24	160	30	200	36	240

Examples. What will 1 Rupee amount to, put out to Compound Interest for 280 years at 7 per Cent per Annum?
Answer. To about 5,24,288 Rupees; out at Compound Interest for 5 years, 153 days—200 years being 19 times the period of doubling, and 5 years' 153 days, over it.

Tables of Exchange.

SICCA RUPEES INTO SONAT.

Sicca Rupees			Sonaut Rupees				Sonaut Rupees			Sicca Rupees			
R	A	P	R	A	P	D P	R	A	R	R	A	P	D P
100000			104504	3	0	865	00000			95689	10		5793
50000			52252	4	0	432	50000			47844	13		2897
4000			41801	12	9	946	40000			38275	13		9518
30000			31351	5	7	459	30000			28706	14		4138
20000			20900	14	4	972	20000			19137	14	10	759
10000			10450	7	2	486	10000			9568	15		5379
5000			5225	3	7	243	5000			478	7		8690
4000			4180	2	10	595	4000			387	9		4552
3000			3135	2	1	946	3000			2870	11		0414
2000			2090	1	5	297	2000			1913	12		8276
1000			1045	0	8	649	1000			956	14		4138
500			522	8	4	324	500			478	7		2069
400			418	0	3	459	400			382	12		1655
300			313	8	2	595	300			287	1		241
200			209	0	1	730	200			191	6		0828
100			104	8	0	865	100			95	11		044
50			52	4	0	432	50			47	13		6207
40			4	12	9	946	40			38	4		4966
30			31	5	7	459	30			28	11		3724
20			20	14	4	973	20			19	2		2483
10			10	7	2	486	10			9	5		1241
5			5	3	7	243	5			4	12		6621
4			4	2	10	595	4			3	13		2897
3			3	2	1	946	3			2	13	11	172
2			2	1	5	297	2			1	14	7	448
1			1	0	8	649	1				15	3	721
	12			12	6	486		12			11	5	793
	8			8	4	324		8			7	7	862
	4			4	2	162		4			3	9	931
	3			3	1	622		3			2	10	48
	2			2	1	081		2			1	10	966
	1			1	0	541		R				11	483
		9		0	9	405			9				8612
		6		0	8	270			6				5741
		3		0	3	135			3				2871
		2		0	2	090			2				1914
		1		0	1	045			1				0957

SICCA RUPEES IN TO SONAT.

SICCA.				SONAT.		
Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.
10	0	0	}	10	7	2
9	0	0		9	6	5
8	0	0		8	5	7
7	0	0		7	4	11
6	0	0		6	4	3
5	0	0		5	3	7
4	0	0		4	2	10
3	0	0		3	2	1
2	0	0		2	1	5
1	0	0		1	0	8
—	12	0		—	12	6
—	8	0		—	8	4
—	4	0	}	—	4	2
—	3	0		—	3	1
—	2	0		—	2	1
—	1	0		—	1	0
—	—	9		—	—	9
—	—	6		—	—	6
—	—	3		—	—	3
—	—	2		—	—	2
—	—	1		—	—	1

SONAT RUPEES IN TO SICCA.

SONAT.				SICCA.		
Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.
10	0	0	}	9	9	1
9	0	0		8	9	8
8	0	0		7	10	5
7	0	0		6	11	1
6	0	0		5	11	5
5	0	0		4	12	6
4	0	0		3	13	2
3	0	0		2	13	11
2	0	0		1	14	7
1	0	0		—	15	3
—	12	0		—	11	5
—	8	0	}	—	7	7
—	4	0		—	3	9
—	3	0		—	2	10
—	2	0		—	1	10
—	1	0		—	—	11
—	—	9		—	—	8
—	—	6		—	—	5
—	—	3		—	—	2
—	—	2		—	—	1
—	—	1		—	—	—

TABLE No. I.

Expense, Income or Wages, from 1 to 10 Rupees per Month, for a Month of 30 Days, shewing the Amount per Day.

[illegible]

22

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

6.

7.

8.

THE
A P P E N D I X.



1

1

4

1 51 1 1

1

• •

1

10

44

1 1 1

14

THE APPENDIX

PART I.

The Companion to the Almanac.

ON THE CALENDAR, AND ITS SUCCESSIVE REFORMS.

The divisions of time, such as they are presented in the Calendar, are composed of days, weeks, months, and years. The modes of determining these divisions have been various amongst the nations of antiquity, and there are still variations in these modes in the modern world.

The manner of reckoning the DAYS by the ancient Jews, and which subsists amongst that people at the present time, is, to commence the day at a certain hour of the evening, and to finish it on the next evening at the same hour. Thus their sabbath begins on the afternoon of Friday, and is completed on the afternoon of Saturday. The Roman Catholic church also commences its festivals in the evening; and this custom is retained amongst ourselves in some of our popular observances, such as the eve of St John, and Christmas eve.

The civil day now commences at 12 o'clock at midnight, and lasts till the same hour of the following night. The civil day is distinguished from the astronomical day, which begins at noon, and is counted up to 24 hours, terminating at the succeeding noon. This mode of reckoning the day is that used in the Nautical Almanac, and it sometimes leads to mistakes with persons not familiar with this manner of computation; a little consideration will obviate the difficulty. Thus January 10 fifteen hours in astronomical time, is January 11, 3 in the morning, civil time. In France, and in most of the states of Europe, as with us, the hours are counted up to 12, from midnight till noon, and from noon till midnight. In parts of Italy, and of Germany, the day is held to commence about sun-set, and the hours are counted on till the next sun-set. This mode is very inconvenient to travellers, as the noon of the "Italian hours" at the summer solstice is 16 o'clock, and 19 o'clock at the winter solstice.

The English names of the days of the week are derived from the Saxons; and they partly adopted these names from the more civilized nations of antiquity. The following ingenious origin of the ancient names has been suggested in connexion with astronomical science. The planetary arrangement of Ptolemy was thus: 1, Saturn; 2, Jupiter; 3, Mars; 4, the Sun; 5, Venus; 6, Mercury; 7, the Moon. Each of these planets was supposed to preside, successively, over each hour of the 24 of each day, in the order above given. In this way Saturn would preside over the first hour of the first day; Jupiter over the second hour; Mars over the third; the Sun over the fourth, and so on. Thus the Sun, presiding over the fourth, eleventh, and eighteenth hours of the first day, would preside over the first hour of the second day; and carrying on the series, the Moon would preside over the first hour of the third day, Mars over the first hour of the fourth day, Mercury over the first hour of the fifth day, Jupiter over the first hour of

4 ON THE CALENDAR, AND ITS SUCCESSIVE REFORMS. [APPENDIX

the sixth day, and Venus over the first hour of the seventh day. Hence, the names of the days yet used in the learned professions throughout Europe. The present English names are derived from the Saxon:—

Latin.	English,	Saxon.
Dies Saturni	Saturday	Saterne's day.
Dies Solis	Sunday	Sun's day.
Dies Lunæ	Monday	Moon's day.
Dies Martis	Tuesday	Tiw's day.
Dies Mercurii	Wednesday	Woden's day.
Dies Jovis	Thursday	Thor's day.
Dies Veneris	Friday	Friga's day.

Tiw, Woden, Thor, and Friga were deities of the Pagan Saxons. Thor was the god of thunder, as well as the ancient Jove; and Friga was a goddess, the wife of Woden.

Almost all nations have regulated their months, in great degree, by the revolution of the moon. Some have endeavoured to unite this division with the annual course of the sun, by an augmentation of days at the end of each year, or by adding a thirteenth month at the end of every third year. The Jews and the Athenians followed this latter method. The Macedonians, and some nations of Asia, assigned their months 20 and 31 days. The Turks and the Arabs have 29 and 30 days. The months of the Anglo-Saxons were governed by the revolutions of the moon. Their common year consisted of twelve lunar months, three months being appropriated to each of the four seasons; but every third year contained an additional lunar month, which was given to the summer season. The names of their lunar months either had reference to their religious ceremonies, or to the natural appearances of the year.

A considerable variation prevailed generally amongst the nations of antiquity, and still partially prevails, with regard to the commencement of the year. The Jews dated the beginning of the sacred year in the month of March; the Athenians in the month of June; the Macedonians on the 24th September; the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia on the 29th or 30th of August; and the Persians and Armenians on the 11th of August. The Jewish civil year begins on the first day of the month *Tisri*, which this year corresponds with our 9th of September; the Mahomedan begins on the first of the month *Moharem*, which this year corresponds with our 14th of July. Nearly all the nations of the Christian world now commence the year on the 1st of January; but as recently as 1752, even in England, the year did not legally and generally commence till the 25th of March. In Scotland, at that period, the year began on the first of January. This difference caused great practical inconveniences, and January and February, and part of March, sometimes bore two dates, as we oft find in old records, as 1711-12. This practice often leads to chronological mistakes; for instance, we popularly say, "The Revolution of 1683;" that great event happening in February of the year 1688, according to the then mode of computation; but if the year were held to begin, as it does now, on the 1st of January, it would be "The Revolution of 1689." In the anniversaries given in the *British Almanac*, the alterations of style, made in 1752, have not been followed; as any correction of date would have embarrassed the reader in historical and biographical references.

The year, properly so called, is the solar year, or the period of time in which the sun passes through the twelve signs of the Zodiac. This period comprises 365 days 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds, 6 decimals, and is called the astronomical year.

The CALENDAR is a table of the days of the year, arranged to assist the distribution of time, and to indicate remarkable days connected with devotion or business. If every nation had adopted the same divisions of time, and a uniform calendar had been general throughout civilized states, history would present much fewer difficulties and contradictions. The progress of astronomical science has necessarily produced great changes

in the manner of dividing time; and thus, whilst some nations have been ready to give their calendar every possible advantage of a scientific construction, the prejudices of others have rendered them unwilling to depart from their accustomed mode, however inaccurate. It may be curious and instructive to trace, very briefly, the changes of the calendar, ordinarily called the changes of style.

The Romans called the first days of each month *Calends*, from a word which signified *called*; because the pontiffs on those days called the people together, to apprise them of the days of festival in that month. Hence we derive the name of CALENDAR.

The Roman calendar, which has in great part been adopted by almost all nations, is stated to have been introduced by Romulus, the founder of the city. He divided the year into ten months only; Mars, Aprilis, Maius, Junius, Quintilis, (afterwards called Julius,) Sextilis, (afterwards called Augustus,) September, October, November, December. Mars, Maius, Quintilis, and October, contained 31 days, and each of the six other months 30 days; so that the ten months comprised $3\frac{1}{4}$ days. The year of Romulus was, therefore, of 50 days' less duration than the solar year, and of 61 days' less than the solar year; and its commencement of course did not correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompilius corrected this calendar, by adding two months, Januarius, and Februarius, which he placed before Mars. Julius Cæsar, being desirous to render the calendar still more correct, consulted the astronomers of his time, who fixed the solar year as 365 days, 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another. The six hours were set aside, and, at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added was called intercalary, and was added to the month of February, by doubling the 24th of that month, or, according to their way of reckoning, the sixth of the calends of March. Hence the year was called bissextile. This almost perfect arrangement, which was denominated the Julian style, prevailed generally through the Christian world till the time of Pope Gregory XIII. The calendar of Julius Cæsar was defective in this particular: that the solar year, consisting of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, and not of 365 days, 6 hours, as was supposed in the time of Julius Cæsar, there was a difference between the apparent year and the true year of eleven minutes. This difference, at the time of Gregory XIII., had amounted to ten entire days, the vernal equinox falling on the 11th, instead of the 21st of March, at which period it fell correctly at the time of the Council of Nice, in the year 325. To obviate this inconvenience, Gregory ordained, in 1582 that the 15th October should be counted instead of the 5th for the future; and, to prevent the recurrence of this error, it was further determined that the year beginning a century should not be bissextile, with the exception of the beginning each fourth century. Thus, 1700 and 1800 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so; but the year 2000 will be bissextile. In this manner three days are retrenched in four hundred years, because the lapse of the eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made as nearly as possible to correspond with the true solar year; and future errors of chronology are avoided.

The adoption of this change, which is called the Gregorian, or New Style, (the Julian being called the Old Style,) was for some time resisted by states not under the authority of the see of Rome. The change of the style in England was established by an act of parliament, passed in 1752. It was then enacted that the year should commence on the 1st of January, instead of March 25; and that in the year 1752, the days should be numbered as usual until September 2, when the day following should be accounted the 14th September, omitting eleven days. The Gregorian principle of dropping one day in every hundredth year, except the fourth hundredth, was also enacted. The alteration was for a long time opposed by the prejudices of individuals; and even now, with some persons, the old style is so pertinaciously adhered to, that rents are made payable on the old

quarter-days, instead of the new. For this reason, and not in deference to the prejudice, the *old* festivals are mentioned in the *British Almanac*. The Russians still retain the Old Style, thus creating an inconvenience in their public and commercial intercourse with other nations, which we trust that the growing intelligence of the people will eventually correct.

During the period in which France was a Republic, the authorities introduced an entire change in the calendar, which was in existence more than twelve years; and is important to be noticed, as all the public acts of the French nation were dated according to this altered style. The National Convention, by a decree of the 5th October, 1793 established a new era, which was called, in the place of the Christian era, the era of the French. The commencement of each year, or the first "Vendimiaire," was fixed at the midnight commencing the day on which the autumnal equinox fell, as determined at the observatory at Paris. This era commenced on the 22nd September, 1792, being the epoch of the foundation of the Republic; but its establishment was not decreed till the 4th "Frimaire" of the year II (24th November, 1793). Two days afterwards the public acts were thus dated. This calendar existed till the 10th "Nivose," year XIV. (the 31st December 1805) when the Gregorian mode of computation was restored.

Correspondence of Ancient Eras with the Vulgar Era.

The year of the Julian period.....	6541
From the first Olympiad.....	2604
From the foundation of Rome, according to Varro.....	2541
From the epoch of Nabonassar.....	2577
From the Christian era.....	1829
The 5587th year of the Jews begins on the 22d of September, 1827, and ends on the 8th of September, 1828.	
The 1243d year of the Turks begins on the 25th of July, 1827, and ends on the 13th of July, 1828.	

EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

I. DOMINICAL LETTER.—The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1st of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G; and the one of these which denotes Sunday, is the *dominical* letter. Thus, if the year begin on Sunday, A is the dominical letter; if it begin on Monday, that letter is G; if on Tuesday, it is F and so on. Generally, to find the dominical letter, call New Year's Day A, the next day B, and so on till you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it is the dominical letter. If there were 364 days, or exactly 52 weeks in the years, the dominical letter would be always the same; but the year contains 365½ days; an excess of 1½ day over the 52 weeks. The day is taken into the account every year, and the one-fourth makes a day in every four years; so that the dominical letter falls backward *one letter* for each of the three years in which the date or number of the year cannot be divided, without remainder, by 4, and *two letters* every fourth year when the date can be so divided; as in the year 1828, it is divisible by 4, and therefore February will contain 29 days. The year began on Tuesday: count forward Tuesday to Sunday, inclusive, in six days; and the sixth letter from A inclusive is F. Therefore, at first F is the dominical letter; but the 29th of February, which is added, or *intercalated*, throws the 1st day of March a day later in the week than it would otherwise have been; and, therefore, the Sunday letter for March and all the remaining months will be E. The years which have the 29 days in February, and the two dominical letters, are called *Bissextiles*, for the reason already given; or *leap years*, because the day of the month, after

February, *leaps* over a day of the week. In law, the 28th and 29th of February are accounted *one* day.

2. **THE GOLDEN NUMBER.** At the end of every nineteen years, the new and full moons happen at very nearly the same times of the year. The ancients discovered this, and reckoned the nineteen years, or "cycle of the moon," as it is called, so that it terminated the year before the Christian era. This cycle was marked by the Greeks with letters of gold. Therefore, to find the golden number, or number of the year in this cycle, add 1 to the date; divide by 19: the quotient is the number of cycles of the moon since the birth of Christ, and *the remainder is the golden number.* As the present year is 1828, add 1, is 1829; divide by 19, is 96 cycles, and there remains 5, *the golden number.*

3. **THE CYCLE OF THE SUN** is the number of years that elapse before the Sundays throughout the year happen on the same days of the month. If there were 364 days in the year, that would happen every year; if 365, it would happen every seventh year; but because the one-fourth of a day makes an alteration of a day every fourth year, the cycle must extend to 28 years. Nine years of this cycle had elapsed before the birth of Christ. Therefore, to find the cycle of the sun, add 9 to the date, divide by 28; the quotient is the number of cycles since the birth of Christ; and the remainder is the cycle of the sun: as, for the year 1828, add 9, is 1837, divide by 28, the quotient is 65 cycles, and the remainder is 17, the cycle of the sun.

4. **THE EPOCH** is the moon's age for the first day of January, or the *equation* between the beginning of the solar and the lunar year. The time from one new moon to another is about $29\frac{1}{2}$ days. Thus there are, in a year, twelve revolutions of the moon, and 11 days over: therefore, the twelfth new moon will take place 11 days earlier each year than it did the year before. In the lunar cycle of 19 years, there are 12 new moons in each of 12, and 13 in each of 7; because the 11 days of yearly difference in three years exceed a lunar month by $3\frac{1}{2}$ days. If it were not for the odd minutes and seconds, the age of the moon on the 1st of January could always be found, by multiplying the golden number by 11, and dividing by 30, then the remainder would be the *epoch*, or age of the moon, on the 1st of January. The following method will answer for the *day* of the moon's age on the 1st of January till the end of the present century: Take 1 from the golden number, multiply what is left by 11, divide by 30; the remainder is the *epoch*, or moon's age, on the 1st of January: as, for 1828, the golden number is 5; take away 1, leaves 4; multiply by 11, is 44; divide by 30, remains 14, the *epoch*, or moon's age, on the 1st of January.

5. **THE NUMBER OF DIRECTION** is the number of days after the 22d of March, including both days, upon which Easter Sunday takes place. For instance, the Number of Direction for 1828 is 16. Easter Sunday is April 6, being 16 days inclusive from March 22.

6. **EASTER** is directed to be celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon that happens next after the 21st of March; which being the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, corresponds to their first day of the week after the Passover, the anniversary of the Resurrection of Christ. The time at which this day must happen varies with the year; but the limits within which it must fall are the 22d of March and the 25th of April, inclusive, making a period of thirty-five days.

In order to find Easter, the first thing to be done is to find *Easter limit*, that is, the number of days after the first of March, on which the full moon preceding Easter shall happen. To do this, add 6 to the *epoch*, and subtract, the sum, if less than 30, or the remainder when 30 is taken away, if more, from 50, the remainder is the day after the first of March, on which the full moon preceding Easter happens. Thus, for 1828, the *epoch* is 14, add 6 is 20, subtract this from 50, leaves 30 days after the first of March, when the full moon preceding Easter takes place, which is the 31st, or last day of March, then the following Sunday is Easter day. To find the day itself, add 4 to the number of the dominical letter, subtract the sum from

the limit, and the remainder from the next number of 7s that is greater than itself: this last remainder, added to the limit, will give the number of days from the first of March to Easter day, including both: if less than 31, it will show on what day of March Easter falls, and if greater, take 31 from it, and the remainder will show upon what day of April. Thus, for 1823, the dominical letter is A, the number of which is 5. Add 4 to 5 is 9; take this from 30 (the limit) leaves 21; take this from 28, (the number of 7s next greater) there remains 7, and this to 30 (the limit) gives 37 days from the first of March to Easter, both included; take 31 (the days in March) from 37 leaves 6; therefore Easter day must fall on the 6th of April.

On what day will it fall in 1829?

The Dominical letter for that year will be D.

The Golden number: $1830 \div 19$ leaves 6; then $6 - 1 = 5 \times 11 = 55$ — 30 leaves 25, the exact.

Then for Easter limit,

$25 + 6 = 31$, take away 31 leaves 1; and $50 - 1 = 49$ days after the first of March to the Easter day on. Again:

D is 4, add 4 = 8, to 49 = 57, $57 - 5 = 52$, $52 - 41 = 11$, and $49 + 1 = 50$ days from March 1st to Easter, including both. Take away 31 for March, leave 19, the day of April on which Easter will happen in 1829.

The reasons of some of the calculations here are omitted, as they would have swelled the article to too great a bulk but they will be given at length in a future Companion.

7 THE ROMAN INDICTION. The cycle of indiction has no connection with the motions of the sun and moon further than its consisting of 15 years. It was established by the Emperor Constantine in the year 312, to regulate certain payments by the subjects of the empire. Therefore, to find it for any year, subtract 32 from the date, divide by 15 and the remainder is the indiction; as from 1823, subtract 312 leaves 1516, divide by 15 leaves 1, the Roman Indiction.

8. SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY is the ninth Sunday before Easter.

9. SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY is the seventh before Easter.

10. QUINAGESIMA SUNDAY is the seventh after Easter.

11. TRINITY SUNDAY is the eighth after Easter.

12. ADVENT SUNDAY is the Sunday nearest the 30th of November, whether before or after.

When Easter is known, any of the days that depend on it can be easily found. As, for 1823, Easter is April 6, Whitsunday is 7 weeks, 49 days, after. Then 6 from 30 (days in April) leaves 24; 24 from 49 leaves 25, therefore Whitsunday, 1823, is the 25th of May.

THE DAYS OF THE CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

1. *New Year's Day.*—The ancient popular customs connected with New Year's Day, Shrove-tide, May-day, Christmas, and other festivals, will be illustrated in a future "Companion to the Almanac."

1. *Circumcision.*—This festival was originally called the Octave of Christmas; and the first mention found of it is in the year 487. It was instituted by the Church to commemorate the ceremony under the Jewish law, to which Christ submitted, on the eighth day of his nativity; and was introduced into the Liturgy of the Church of England in 1550.

6. *Epiphany.*—The word Epiphany signifies *appearance* or *apparition*. This festival is kept in commemoration of the "Manifestation" of the Saviour of mankind to the Gentiles, and appears to have been first observed as a separate feast in the year 813. The primitive Christians celebrated the Feast of the Nativity for twelve days observing the first and last with the greatest solemnity. From the circumstance of this festival being twelve days after Christmas, it is vulgarly called "Twelfth-Day."

12 *Plough Monday* is the first Monday after the Epiphany, and received this appellation from its having been fixed upon by our forefathers, as the period when they returned to the duties of agriculture after the civilities of Christmas.

13 *Terms* The four seasons of the year, in which the courts of justice are open for determining suits in law, are denominated *Terms*; the first, called *Hilary* or *Lent Term*, commences on the 23d of January, and lasts until the 12th of February; the second, styled *Easter Term*, begins on the Wednesday fortnight after Easter Day, and ends the first Monday after Ascension Day; the third, *Trinity Term*, takes place on the Friday immediately following Trinity Sunday, and continues to the Wednesday fortnight, from that period; and the fourth, named *Michaelmas Term*, commences on the 6th of November, and terminates on the 28th of the same month. *Sittings* at *Nisi Prius* are held both during and after the *Terms*, by the several Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, owing to the business of those courts having much increased in modern times; while it is also to be noted, that the Exchequer is open eight days before any *Term* begins, except *Trinity*, before which it is open only four days. The inconvenience of making room for the *Terms* for the administration of the law dependent upon two movable feasts of the Church, will doubtless soon require a legislative correction. On all accounts it is desirable to substitute fixed periods for *Easter* and *Trinity Terms*.

There is one day in three of the *Terms* in which not any business is transacted, namely, *Candlemas Day*, in *Hilary Term*; *Ascension Day*, in *Easter Term*; and *Midsummer*, in *Trinity Term*. The early Christians had not any particular stated seasons for hearing and deciding upon civil causes; every day throughout the year, Sunday not excepted, was alike open to appeals.

25. *Conversion of St. Paul.*

29 *Accession of King George IV*—The birth-day, accession, proclamation, and coronation of the reigning King of England, are political festivals, set apart, both in ecclesiastical and civil matters, as red-letter or holy days.

30. *King Charles the First's Martyrdom*.—The death of Charles I. is celebrated as a fast of the Church.

FEBRUARY.

2 *Purification*—This day is kept in the reformed Church as a solemn festival, in memory of the purification of the Virgin Mary, who submitted to the injunction of the law under which she lived, and presented the infant Jesus in the Temple. The festival was celebrated in the Christian churches with an abundance of light, and was originally called "*Candlemas Day*," as well as the Day of Purification. The practice of lighting the churches has been discontinued in this country since the second year of Edward the Sixth. In the Romish Church, the original name, and all its attendant ceremonies, are still retained.

14. *St. Valentine*.—The practice of "choosing a Valentine" as it is called, on this day, is too well known to need explanation. The origin of this custom has been much controverted: it is indisputably of very ancient date. Valentine was a presbyter of the Church, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II., at Rome, A. D. 271.

15 *Septuagesima Sunday*.—*Septuagesima Sunday* is a Sunday dependent upon Lent, as that season is upon Easter. It is to be considered as the preparation for the fast of Lent. Its observance was instituted by Pope Gregory the Great. The name of the first Sunday in Lent, having been distinguished by the appellation of *Quadragesima*, and the three weeks preceding having been appropriated to the gradual introduction of the Lent Fast, the three Sundays of those weeks were called by names significant of their situation; and reckoning by *Decades* (tenths), the Sunday preceding *Quadragesima*, received its present title of *Quinquagesima*, the second *Sexagesima*, and the third *Septuagesima*.

MARCH.

3 *Shrove Tuesday*.—After the people had made the confession required at this season by the discipline of the ancient Church, they were permitted to indulge in festive amusements, although not allowed to partake of any repast beyond the usual substitutes for flesh, and hence arose the custom yet preserved of eating pancakes and fitters at Shrove-tide. On these days of authorized indulgence, the most wanton recreations were tolerated, provided a due regard was paid to the abstinence commanded by the Church: and from this origin sprang the Popish Carnival. From the loose pastimes of the age in which the Carnival originated, are also to be traced the nearly exploded diversions of cock-fighting and cock-throwing.

4 *Ash-Wednesday*.—The primitive Christians did not commence their Lent until the Sunday now called the first in Lent. Pope Felix III., in the year 457, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to complete the number of fasting days to forty. Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, which give it the name of *Dies Cinerum*, or Ash Wednesday. At the Reformation, this practice was abolished, "as being a mere shadow, or vain show."

5 *Quadragesima or first Sunday in Lent*.—Ercmbert, king of Kent first appointed the fast of Lent in this country, in the year 611. Successing generations marked the distinctions between the various foods. We find flesh to have been early prohibited during Lent, though Henry VIII. published a proclamation in 1543, allowing the use of *white meats*, which continued in force until, by proclamations of James I. in 1619 and 1625, and by Charles I. in 1627 and 1631, flesh was again wholly forbidden.

6 *Ember Week*.—So early as third century, Ember days were observed in the Christian Church, to implore the blessing of the Almighty on the produce of the earth by prayer and fasting; and four times in each year were appointed for exercising these acts of devotion, so as to answer to the four seasons of Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

17 *St. Patrick*.—St. Patrick, from the eminent services he rendered the Irish in converting them from idolatry, is called the Apostle and Father of the Hibernian Church, and is the patron or tutelary saint of that island.

25 *Annunciation or Lady-Day*.—The reformed Church celebrates this day as a joyful festival, from the connexion between the circumstance commemorated, and the incarnation. "Our Lady" is the ancient and popular name of the Virgin Mary.

29 *Midlent Sunday*.—This day received its appellation because it is the middle Sunday between Quadragesima and Easter Sunday. It is by some called the Mothering Sunday, a term expressive of the ancient usage of visiting the Mother or Cathedral churches of the several dioceses, when voluntary offerings were made, which are now called Easter Offerings.

APRIL.

12 *Palm Sunday*.—Palm Sunday is the Sunday preceding Easter, or the last Sunday in Lent. In the ancient Church, Palm Sunday, with the whole of the week which it commences, was held in strict devotion, and observed with greater rigour, as to fasting and humiliation, than any other part of the Lent season. The festival commemorates our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem when branches of palm were spread before him.

16 *Maundy Thursday*.—Edward III. in the year 1363, appears to have been the first English monarch who introduced into this country the practice of feeling, clothing, and distributing money to indigent persons on Maundy Thursday. The custom has continued without intermission to the present period; and yearly, on this day, the Lord Almoner, or, in his absence, the sub-almoner attends for that purpose in Whitehall Chapel.

17 *Good Friday*.—From the earliest records of Christianity, this day has been held as a solemn fast, in remembrance of the Crucifixion. Its appellation of *Good* appears to be peculiar to the Church of England. Our Saxon forefathers denominated it *Long Friday*, from the length of the offices and fastings on that day.

19. *Easter Sunday* is a moveable festival held in commemoration of the Resurrection, and being the most important and most ancient in observance, governs the whole of the other moveable feasts throughout the year.

23. *Saint George*—Edward III. at the battle of Calais in the year 1349 joined to England's then annointed principal guardian, St. Edward the Confessor, the name of St. George, both of whom he earnestly invoked to aid his arms. The next year, the Order of the Garter was established, dedicated to St. George; and the Saint himself has, from that period, been considered as protector of England.

25. *St. Mark the Evangelist*—On this day the reformed Church holds a festival in commemoration of the benefits the Christian religion has received from the exertions of this Evangelist.

MAY.

1. *St. Philip and St. James, Apostles*—The Church on this day commemorates the sufferings of St. Philip, and also of St. James the Less, the first Bishop of Jerusalem.

24. *Rogation Sunday*.—Rogation Sunday received and retains its title from the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday immediately following it, which are called *Rogation Days*, derived from the Latin *Rogare* to beseech. The earliest Christians appropriated extraordinary prayers and supplications for those three days as a preparation for the descent upon us of our Saviour's Ascension, on the day next succeeding to them, denominated Holy Thursday, or Ascension Day. The whole week in which these days happen is styled *Rogation Week*; and in some parts it is still known by the other names of *Crop Week*, *Grass Week*, and *Gang* or *Procession Week*. The perambulations of parishes are made in this week.

29. *Ascension Day or Holy Thursday*, is the day on which the Church celebrates the Ascension of our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead.

JUNE.

7. *Whitsunday*—On this day is celebrated the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, in the visible appearance of fiery tongues, and in those miraculous powers which were then conferred upon them. Whitsuntide is seven weeks after Easter.

14. *Trinity Sunday*—Trinity Sunday is a festival observed by the Latin and Protestant Churches, on the Sunday next following Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, of which originally it was merely an Octave.

21. *St. John the Baptist*—The reformed Church holds a festival on this day in commemoration of the "Nativity of St. John the Baptist."

29. *St. Peter the Apostle*—The Feast of St. Peter was instituted in the year 813, perhaps to celebrate the martyrdom of the Apostle, who suffered at Rome about 64.

JULY.

3. *Dog days begin*.—The Canicular, or Dog days, commence on the 3rd of July, and end on the 11th of August. Common opinion has been accustomed to regard the rising and setting with the Sun, of Sirius, or the Dog-star, as the cause of excessive heat, and of consequent calamities, instead of viewing it as the sign when such effects might be expected. On this notion, Mr. Hutton says, "the star not only varies in its rising, in every one year as the latitude varies, but is always later and later every year in all latitudes; so that in time the star may, by the same rule, come to be charged with bringing frost and snow."

25. *St. James*.—This Apostle is called James the Greater, to distinguish him from the other Apostle James, who is called the Less.

AUGUST.

1. *Lammas Day*.—Lammas is one of the four Cross Quarter-days of the year, as they are now denominated. Whitsuntide was formerly the first of these quarters, Lammas the second, Martinmas the next, and Candlemas the last; and such partition of the year was once equally common with the present divisions of Lady Day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Some

rents were not payable at these ancient quarterly days in England, and they continue so still in Scotland.

24. *St. Bartholomew the Apostle*.—The proper name of this Apostle was Nathaniel, by which, and not by that of Bartholomew, he is mentioned by St. John. The festival of St. Bartholomew was instituted A. D. 1130.

SEPTEMBER.

21. *St. Matthew*.—This Evangelist's festival is of great antiquity.

29. *St. Michael*.—This festival was, in the year 487, established in honour of Michael, the ever true Guardian of the Church, under the title of "St. Michael and All Angels."

OCTOBER.

18. *St. Luke the Evangelist*.—The festival held in commemoration of this Evangelist was first instituted by the Christian Church in the year 1130.

28. *St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles*.—The two Apostles St. Simon and St. Jude are jointly commemorated by the Church on this day, as appears to have been the usage from the year 1091, when their feast was first instituted.

NOVEMBER.

1. *All Saints*.—All Saints, or All Hallows, in the Protestant Church, is a day of general commemoration of all those saints and martyrs in honour of whom, individually, no particular day has been expressly assigned.

4. *King William landed*.—"On the 3rd of November," says Burnet, who was in the fleet, "we passed between Dover and Calais, and hence might see the Isle of Wight." The next day, the 4th, being the day on which the Prince was born and married, he fancied he could land that day; it would look suspicious to the army and animate the soldiers. But others, who considered the day following was Gunpowder Treason day, thought our landing that day might have a good effect on the minds of the English nation. And Divine Providence so ordered it that all the hopes of our landing at Torbay were given up, and Russia had to go to my prayers, for all was lost, the wind suddenly shifted, and carried us into the desired haven. Here the Prince, Marshal Schomberg, and the rest of our army, landed on November the 6th." The Almanac is thus at variance with the historian.

5. This day is commonly called *Gunpowder Treason*, and has been kept as an anniversary commemoration of the great plot of 1605.

9. *Lord Mayor's Day*.—Our Almanac tells that the "Lord Mayor's Day" is a custom dating from the period when the chief magistrate of the city of London annually enters upon his high and important office. Until the 9th of May, 1214, the office of Chief Magistrate of London was held for life.

11. *St. Martin*.—This anniversary is still one of the four Cross Quarter Days.

29. *Advent Sunday*.—Advent in the Calendar properly signifies the approach of the Feast of the Nativity. It includes four Sundays; the first of which is always the nearest Sunday to Saint Andrew, whatever he be, or after. Advent was instituted by the Council of Tours in the sixth century.

DECEMBER.

25. *Christmas Day*.—Christmas Day is a festival of the Church universally observed on the 25th December, in memory of the Nativity of our Saviour, and it has been denominated *Christ Mass*, from the appellation Christ having been added to the name of Jesus, to express that he was the Messiah, or the Anointed.

26. *St. Stephen*.—He was the first martyr to the Christian faith. Lardner and Doddridge think his death was rather the effect of popular fury than the result of a legal sentence.

28. *Holy Innocents*.—This festival is held to commemorate the slaughter of the Jewish children by Herod. This is also called *Children's Day* (from *Kind* and *Mas*) on account of the *Masces* said in the Roman Church for the souls of innocents.

THE CELESTIAL PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR.

It is impossible for any one, learned or unlearned, to live through the year, or even through the month or the day, without noticing the influence which the changing positions of the heavenly bodies have upon his own comfort, and upon the state of all things around him. This is the book of wonder which, at the first dawning of reason, both individuals and nations attempt to read. It is always open; no perception is so dull as not to be able to trace its greater lines; and, from the magnitude of these, and the unerring certainty of their recurrence at their regular times, and the changes which they produce upon every thing that grows or lives, it is difficult to imagine the existence of a mind so incurious as not to form to itself some theory of their nature and causes.

In a country like England, where the changes are so frequent, and the contrast so striking, the subject is constantly before every body; and, be it in city or in common, in hall or in hut, the season, the day, and the weather, are among the very first topics of conversation. If even, in the centre of a crowded city, where nature is, as it were, excluded, and man and art rule supreme,—if there, amid all the displays of manufacture, all the bustle and occurrences of society, and all the news of nations, the phenomena of the day and the year can claim the attention,—how much more must they do this, to the people who are scattered over the country, and spend most of their time in the open air? To all these, that volume, of which the Almanac is the index, is a daily book; to many, and especially to those who have not had the advantages of education, it is the only book.

A subject, the appearances of which force themselves upon the notice of all, but of which the philosophy lies in the depths of science, must be the means either of great good, or of great evil; for, upon any subject that interests the mind powerfully, if knowledge be not planted, superstition is sure to spring up of its own accord. That he who knows nothing may be made to believe any thing, is found to be a maxim of but too general truth, and upon no subject has its truth been more frequently verified than upon the one under consideration. In the early ages of the world, and before revelation had substituted a moral and intellectual system for an ideal and superstitious one, the phenomena of the year, and more especially the luminaries that are attendant upon, and produce these phenomena, were acknowledged and worshipped as gods—substituted in the place of him whose instruments they are, and who implanted in them those properties, and assigned them those motions, in consequence of which they produce their effects. To moulding them for this purpose, there is no doubt that the artful portion of society employed all their cunning, in order to enslave the minds of the multitude, and enable them-selves to profit by the darkness which they occasioned. But if the subject itself had not been the best adapted for superstition, the very cunning which made use of it would have necessarily chosen that which answered its purpose better. So far, however, as research can be made into the early history of mankind, the sun, the moon, and such stars as have any thing remarkable in their appearance, have been the first objects of adoration; and that adoration has always been the more marked, in proportion as the appearances of the luminaries have been the more varied. We find it much more in the Laplander and the inhabitant of Greenland, who have their months of summer's day and winter's night, than we do in those tropical countries where the day is always of nearly the same length, and where flooding rain and burning drought are the chief phenomena that vary the year.

But the superstitious adoration of the celestial appearances is not confined to the early and barbarous state of nations. When this superstition was expelled from religion, and the luminaries were deprived of their godship, they did not at once lose the whole of their consequence; but held their place as the agents and arbiters of human destiny. Upon this arose a system of superstition, which left not a thing in nature, a member of the human body, or an event of human life, upon which it did not lay hold. The

individual bodies had each their special virtues, their good or their bad influence; these were modified by the grouping of the stars into constellations, and from the positions of the sun, moon and planets among these, there arose other component influences, till the system became as complicated as it was ridiculous. So firmly was this believed at one time, that nothing could be done or undertaken without a previous consultation of the stars, to find out whether it was their pleasure that the issue should be prosperous; and the aspect of the stars at a man's birth was admitted to have ten times as much influence upon his success in life, as his talents, his education, and his conduct. Indeed, it had much more; for if it was not the pleasure of the stars—and the revealing of that was committed entirely to the astrologer,—the man could not act, or be educated, or even born. If one wished to know whether any substance would answer any purpose, he must try it, he consulted the moon; and if any thing was lost, search was not made for it, the moon was questioned through the medium of the astrologer, who always contrived, by his confederates, to be in possession of as many lost things as kept up the credit of the craft.

By this most absurd system of superstition, the reason and common sense of the people were rendered completely useless; and, which was far worse, the foundation of morality was completely taken away,—because, if the success or the failure, the good or the bad of human actions, did not depend upon men themselves, but upon an unerring destiny, to be read in the aspect of the stars, there was an end of all virtue and attempting to do rightly; because, as the destiny was fixed, no effort on the part of the man could alter it,—indeed, he could make an effort, unless that was also set down in the aspect of the heavens at his nativity.

When superstition had thus destroyed both the intellect and the morals of mankind, the absurdities into which it led them were endless—and as any subject in order to be wondered at, requires only to be incomprehensible, this delusion became very general. Nor is it yet eradicated. Language contributes a little to this: even the well-informed talk about "stars" and "destinies;" and those who have little information believe that these words have a literal signification. The disposition which all people have to try into the future also tends to perpetuate this superstition. The proper key to the future is induction from the past; but the proper use of that, supposes habits of observing and reasoning, which cannot yet be regarded as general among the people of any country; so, they who cannot anticipate the future, by connecting it with the present and the past, will follow after the delusions not only of astrologers—moon and star men,—but fortune-telling impostors of all sorts; and the delusion is helped to be perpetuated by those publications in which the nonsense of astrology is still resorted to by the public.

These circumstances render it necessary that the phenomena of the year should be explained in the most simple and philosophical manner,—that the real causes of these phenomena should be made palpable to the most ordinary capacity; and that it should be plain to every one, that there is no mystery in the matter,—that the revolutions of the heavenly bodies produce the appearances of the seasons, and nothing more. The motions of these have, in fact, no more influence upon the conduct and the destinies of mankind than the motion of a river toward the sea, or the fall of a stone to the ground when it is not borne up by something that can support its weight; and it would be just as rational to calculate the nativity of a man from the motion of the Tiber towards the sea, as from the motion of the moon or the planets. Nay, the revolution of a coach-wheel upon the road has just as much to do with human destiny as the motion of the heavenly bodies; and when, in its revolution upon the dial, the minute hand of a clock passes over the hour-hand, that has just as much influence upon the fate of nations or individuals as an eclipse of the sun or the moon.

With the exception of the light and heat produced by the sun, and the light of the moon, and still fainter illumination of the stars, there is no fear

son to infer that the celestial bodies exert any influence, other than that of gravitation, upon the earth itself; and as their influence is wholly of a physical nature, it can have no effect whatever upon the minds or conduct of men, any more than can be produced by the actual or artificial motion of any other substances. So far as the luminaries make men more or less comfortable at the time, they have an influence,—as the genial temperature of the day raises the spirits in the same way, and to the same extent that they are raised by a similar temperature of a common fire, or the light of the moon enables a man to find his way at night, just in the same way as he would find it by any same degree of lamp light; but beyond these physical effects, there is, and there can be, nothing. If the luminary is at the same distance, shining for the same length of time at the same height above the horizon, it matters not in what sign of the zodiac, or in what part of the heavens it may make its appearance,—any more than it signifies whether the fire by which one is warmed, or the lamp by which one is lighted, is on the east or the west of St. Paul's; and it would be just as philosophical to calculate the future destiny of a man from the "house" in which he happened to be born, as from the "houses" of the planets at the time of his birth. Indeed, it would be much more so; for it *intelligence and good sense* happen to be *lords of the ascendant* in the house of the parent, they are very rational grounds for predicting the future welfare of the child; and so, also, ignorance, dissipation, and vice, in the parent, are far more malignant aspects for the infant that has the misfortune to be born under them, than any configuration which either the stars, or any thing else out of the family can assume.

There was a time when, not the people merely, but the titled and the learned, were thrown into the greatest consternation by an eclipse of the sun or moon, or the appearance of a comet or the aurora borealis. And why? Because they are of comparatively rare occurrence; and when mankind do not know the rational cause of any thing, they always form to themselves a superstitious one. A candle is to the inmates of a room at night what the sun is to the inhabitants of the earth during the day; it gives them light, and, if the flame be large enough, it gives them heat. If, too, there be a mirror upon the wall, and the candle be so placed, as that the light reflected by the mirror is thrown into a room which the candle does not illuminate, the mirror will give a sort of moonlight to any one who happens to be there. Now, if one of the family were to stand between another of the family and the candle, the candle—their sun for the time—would be just as much eclipsed to the one from whose sight it were hidden, as the sun of the world is when the moon comes between it and the earth; and so, also, if any one placed himself in such a manner, as that his shadow fell upon the mirror, that mirror—the temporary moon of those in the dark chamber—would be just as much eclipsed, as the moon of the world is when the earth comes between it and the sun, deprives it of the light of that luminary, and prevents it from reflecting that light to the earth. Well, is there any person in his senses that would say, that because one of a family had come between another and the candle, or between the candle and the looking glass, that some direful calamity would befall the family, or that they would inevitably have a brawl or a law-suit with the folks at the next cottage? and yet the consequences just mentioned are precisely of the same nature with the eclipses of the sun and moon; and from their nearness they have much more effect on the inhabitants of the cottage than the celestial ones can have upon the inhabitants of the earth. A temporary want of light is the whole effect in both cases; and as that of the celestial eclipse is never so complete as in the case of the candle and the mirror, it is, except as a matter of curiosity, or as fixing a point of time, of much less consequence than the other.

With regard again to a comet, it is much the same as if one were to come into the room with a burning torch or taper, and then go out again; an occurrence which could do no harm, unless the bearer of the torch were to run against somebody, or set fire to the house. So also, if the comet be

a solid substance, and if the light which it emits be of the burning kind, (for comets are so distant, and continue so short times, that we are unable to be certain about their nature,) it might, if it came in contact with the earth, shatter it, as a cannon ball shatters a house, or burn it as a red-hot shot or a shell does; but as long as we are out of its way, we are just as safe from harm, as we would be if we stood on a high cliff and saw rockets let off ten miles at sea. A rocket let off in Vauxhall Gardens has just as much influence on the fate of nations and individuals, as all the comets that ever appeared; and if the stick of the rocket happened to fall upon anybody, it would have a good deal more.

There was a time when the "Jack o' the lantern"—inflammable air over a fen, a piece of rotten wood, or a putrid fish—both or which, in a certain state of rottenness, give out a gas which becomes luminous, was accounted as something alarming; but as every bungler in chemistry can now produce the same appearances whenever he pleases, they have ceased to be regarded with any degree of apprehension.

All these follies, with which people wasted their time, disturbed their imaginations, and made themselves uneasy, resulted from the want of a little—a very little—sober and independent thinking. Effects must be similar to their causes; and every subject which is matter cannot affect the mind in any other way than by affecting the body. The arsenic which lies buried a mile under ground, or that which is contained in the stores of the Apothecaries' Company, is just as deadly in its nature as that which has, by accident, crime, or madness, got into the human stomach. But while it remains there it poisons nobody; and though, by continually alarming himself about it, a man of weak mind might, in time, bring himself to believe that it would; and though this should injure his health, or even frighten him to death, the arsenic would be quite innocent of the matter. What would even the most ignorant man now living think, if he were told that if a pinch of gunpowder were to be stolen from the stores of the Grand Signior, brought to London, and burned according to the rules of art, it would instantly blow up all the magazines in Turkey? Well, there was a time when the belief of such an influence in powder was far more prevalent than that of the influence of the appearances of the year upon human life and fortune is now.

The sun, the moon, and the planets and stars, are merely masses of matter—inanimate, and, of course, without any power of thinking and acting as wholes—though they may have different classes of growing and living beings upon them, in the same way that the earth has; and it may be that while we are frightening ourselves with the changing phases of the moon, the people on that luminary are in the same alarm at our planet. But bodies placed at so great a distance from each other as the planets and stars are can have no influence upon each other, saving that of gravitation, and light and heat, which will, of course, change with every change of position and distance. As, if the moon be far north in the sky, it will be longer "up," or above the horizon, to us in these northern latitudes. If it be near to the sun, on the eastern side, it will shine in the early part of the night; if it be near, on the western side, it will shine in the latter part of the night; if it be directly opposite to the sun, it will, if just as far north in the sky, rise at sunset and set at sunrise;—if it be farther north, it will rise before the sun sets, and set after the sun rises;—if south of the sun, it will rise after sunset, and set before sunrise;—and, if it be in the same part of the sky, with respect to east and west, as the sun, it will rise and set at the same time with that luminary, and not be seen, unless it be also in the same part of the sky with regard to north and south, and in that case it will come, in whole or in part, between the earth and the sun, according as their places are exactly or only nearly the same, and occasion a total or a partial eclipse of the sun. All the changes of the moon, with regard to shape and time of appearance, take place in every lunar month, from one new moon to another. All the variations of appearances, eclipses, and other phenomena, recur in a period

of about nineteen years; and any of them may be foretold by one who has a knowledge of astronomy.

There are some other particulars in the moon's appearance, upon which superstition is still apt to lay hold, and predict, if not some thing as to human life, at least something about the weather, which is a fertile subject for imposture. One of them is the position of the cusps, or points, of the new moon when first seen. These are always both at equal distances from the sun, and, of course, their standing straight, or leaning backwards, or forwards, depends upon the distance that the moon is north or south of the sun. Any one can see this by a very simple experiment. Take an orange, or an apple, or anything round and hold it in your left hand between you and the candle, only as far to the left as that the light will shine on a part of it, in the shape of a new moon. This moon may be much narrower or broader, according as you hold it nearer or farther from the line between you and the candle. If you hold it just as high as the candle, the line of the points will be upright; if you move it higher than the candle, the line will lean backwards, more and more as it is raised; and if you move it down lower than the candle, the line will lean forward, more and more as it is lowered.

Two other peculiarities of the moon that occasion a good deal of speculation among those who are ignorant of the causes, are, "the harvest moon" in September, and "the hunters' moon" in March; the former of which, when near the full, rises for several nights at nearly the same hour, and the latter, at the same age, is equally remarkable for the difference between the times of its rising. The moon moves nearly to the same distance from the sun every day, but it moves in a path the one half of which is much nearer the north than the other; and this is the case also with the apparent annual path of the sun, that luminary appearing much nearer to the north in summer than in winter. Thus when the moon is moving northward at the most rapid rate, it escapes from the horizon northward, and rises earlier; and when it moves southward at the most rapid rate, it approaches to the horizon, and sets earlier. The full moon can be in the former position only in September or October, and in the latter in March or April; and thus the harvest and hunters' moons are occasioned.

Such are the principal changes in the moon's appearance; they are all to be explained upon the simple facts of the motions of the moon and the earth; and, therefore, they neither have, nor can have, any of those influences which superstition, the child of ignorance, ascribes to them.

The planets being all much more remote from the earth than the moon is, and having little difference in their appearances, saving what arises from their own motions and that of the earth round the sun, have little about them that claims attention as connected with the appearances of the year. Influence upon the earth, upon the changes of the seasons, or upon any thing that in any way affects the comfort or the ordinary pursuits of mankind, they have none whatever; and, therefore, the explanations of their appearances and motions may very properly be left to the study of astronomy.

Thus the only thing that remains, in order to complete this simple notice of the phenomena of the year, is some account of the annual appearances of the sun—that grand source of light and life and enjoyment to all the animal and vegetable tribes.

In order that the whole may be clearly understood by those who have not much knowledge of geography and astronomy, it may not be improper to begin with the apparent revolution of the heavens, every day, as arising from the real rotation of the earth. When a round body, such as an orange, or a billiard ball, is made to whirl round in the same place upon the table, by spinning it, although there may be no mark upon it, one can easily perceive that there is one point in the middle of the upper part of it, round which all the rest turns, just as a wheel turns upon an axle; and if one could see it from below, there would be found a similar point in the middle of the under part, round which the whole would be seen to turn. These two fixed points would be the poles of the ball or orange; and if we imagine a

line drawn from the one, through the centre to the other, that line would be the *axis of rotation*. The earth turns round from west to east every twenty-four hours, in the very same manner; only, instead of being supported upon any thing like the ball or the orange, it is kept in its place by the mutual attraction between it and the sun. If we make a little mark any where upon the ball, and imagine ourselves to be living there, the candle which stands still upon its table would appear to move in the contrary direction to that of the ball. If the candle be held just as high as the middle of the ball, the mark, wherever we place it, (say in the upper part, half way to the centre or pole,) will pass one half of its revolution through the light of the candle, and the other half not. If (the mark being still in the same place) the candle be raised higher up than the centre of the ball, or (which will have just the same effect) if the ball is put lower down than the candle, the mark will pass through the light for a longer time of each rotation than it is in the dark; and if the candle be held further down than the centre of the ball, or the ball raised higher than the centre of the candle, the mark will pass through the light for a shorter time than it does through the darkness on the other side. Also, the increase of light in the former case, and the decrease in the latter, will be the greater, the farther the centre of the ball is below or above the candle, and the nearer the mark is to the pole or point round which the upper part of the ball seems to turn. If we call the upper pole of the ball the *north pole*, the mark (rather more than a third of the upper half from that pole) any place in the British islands; and suppose the ball to be the earth, and the candle the sun, we have before us the whole principles of the motions that produce the changes of the seasons.

We have only to imagine a level plane, or even flat surface, to pass through the centre of the sun; that the axis upon which the earth turns round is always *upright* to that plane; that the *orbit*, or path, which the earth moves in during the year, lies, one half of it, above the plane, and the other below; and that this orbit has an inclination, or *makes an angle* of about twenty-three degrees and a half with the plane each way; then if we further imagine that the north pole of the earth is uppermost, and that the earth, in moving round the orbit from west to east, performs as many rotations as there are days in a year, we shall have the whole means of explaining the changes of the seasons.

If we imagine that the point at which the earth is highest above the level plane passing through the centre of the sun, is immediately before us and nearest to us; then the point at which it meets the level plane in descending will be the one farthest to the right of the sun; that where the earth is farthest below the level plane will be the one at the greatest distance, and right before us; and that at which the earth meets the level plane in ascending toward us, will be the one most remote from the sun on our left hand.

The first of these points will be the shortest day to those in the northern hemisphere; and for the quarter of a year from that to the second point, the day there will always be less than twelve hours, and the night more.

The second point will be the vernal equinox,—equal day and night in the spring; and in the quarter from thence to the third point, the days in the northern hemisphere will always be more than twelve hours, and the nights less.

The third point will be the midsummer, or longest day, in the northern hemisphere; and in the quarter from that to the fourth point, the day will be again more than twelve hours, and the night less.

The fourth point will be the autumnal equinox,—equal day and night in autumn; and in the quarter from thence to the point at which we supposed the earth to set out, the day will be, as in the quarter first noticed, less than twelve hours, and the night more.

It is evident, that on the half of the surface which is round the other, or south pole, the appearances of the seasons will be quite reversed.

Thus, in the whole of the half that lies above the level plane, the day will be shorter than the night: it will decrease during the first part of that half, and lengthen again, at the same rate, during the second. Also, in the

whole half below the plane, the day will be longer than the night. It will lengthen during the first part, and shorten at the same rate during the second.

On the earth, the motion which causes the lengthening and shortening of the day is not seen, except by all the stars that are round the heavens coming to the south in succession at midnight; and the sun being farther north at rising and setting, and higher at mid-day when the day lengthens, —and the reverse when it shortens.

The lengthening and shortening are not at the same rate at all times of the year; for it is not the absolute distance of the earth from the level plane, but the change of distance between one day and another that makes the difference of their lengths. Now, if any one take two rings or hoops of any kind, and put the one across the centre of the other, a little obliquely, he will see that they recede from each other most rapidly at the two points where they cross; and that, mid way between these points, there is a considerable space where they are nearly at the same distance. Therefore, the days must lengthen and shorten most rapidly at the equinoxes, and be for some little time of nearly equal lengths at midsummer and mid winter*.

The different duration of the day, and the different height of the sun, are the causes of those variations of natural heat which so beautifully diversify the year.

THE TIDES.

1. Causes and General Appearances.

Those swellings and subsidings of the waters of the ocean by which a portion of the shore is alternately flooded and left dry, and to which we give the name of *tides*†, are to the inhabitants of coasts the most interesting, to seafaring people the most useful, and to the ignorant the most inexplicable, of all the every day occurrences of nature. The appeal which Canute made to the certain and irresistible flow of the sea, when he meant to rebuke his flattering courtiers, is a proof that, at a very early period of English history, the tides had drawn attention; and as nobody can notice the tides for any length of time without perceiving that, on the same days of the moon's age, they happen, at the same place, at very nearly the same hours of the day, a connexion between them and the moon could not fail to be traced. But as the cause of that connexion does not appear from the connexion itself, the uninformed have regarded it as part of that superstitious influence which the celestial bodies have over the earth and its inhabitants.

Instead, however, of there being any thing mysterious in the matter, it is the most simple that can be; and depends upon that universal law of gravitation, in consequence of which a stone falls to the ground or water runs down a slope.

The general conditions of the law of gravitation are these: Every body, or piece of matter gravitates toward any other piece, directly as the quantity of matter in that piece, and inversely as the square of its distance, the distance being estimated, in the case of spherical bodies, from the centre of the one to that of the other.

* The book which one is reading affords a very simple illustration of this. Let it be opened as much or as little as one pleases, the *edges* of the leaves are everywhere at the same distance, while the *ends* are more and more distant the farther they are from the joining.

† Professor Leslie, in the Notes to his *Treatise on Heat*, gives an ingenious definition of the word "Tide." "From motion seem derived our ideas of time and space, which are often interchangeable terms. The German word, *zeit*, denoting time, was at first expressive only of motion; for in Swedish it has passed into *tid*; the same with the English *tide*. The primitive sense of *tide* may be gathered from its compound, *noontide betide, tidings*, &c."

Thus, for instance, a weight of 4 pounds at the surface of the earth, which is about 4000 miles distant from the centre gravitates towards the earth, that is, presses upon that which supports it, counterpoises an equal weight in a balance, or falls if it has no support, with a force of four pounds.

But if the same weight were raised to a height of 4000 miles, or placed at twice the distance from the centre, its weight would be diminished inversely as the square of the distance, or would be to 4 pounds, as the square of 1 to the square of 2.—that is, it would be *one-fourth* of what it formerly was, or one pound. This decrease would not, however, be pointed out by a common scale beam, because the weights in both scales would be diminished at the same rate; and thus, if they balance each other at the surface of the earth, they would do the same at any weight whatever. It might, however, be measured by the fluxure of a spring.

From this diminution, which takes place in the action of gravitation as the distance becomes greater, it is quite evident that, in large masses of matter, such as the earth, the sun, and the moon, the gravitation towards each other will at the points where they are nearest, be greater than the average, or that at their centres. As for instance, a quantity of water placed on that point of the earth's surface, to which the moon is directly over head, will gravitate more toward the moon than an equal quantity placed 90 degrees from the former, or at a point where the moon is in the horizon. But water is retained upon the surface of the earth by its weight or gravitation toward the mass of the earth, and the perfect freedom with which water moves allows it always to form itself in perfect accordance with the law of gravitation. Now, the gravitation toward the moon, or the sun, acts in the opposite direction to the weight; and, therefore, by whatever portion that gravitation is increased above the average, the weight must be diminished, and the water must rise up there till the excess of height balance the loss of weight, and an equilibrium be everywhere established, in those parts that are covered with water, and have a free communication with each other.

Toward every celestial body the variation must be the same in kind; but the sun, in consequence of its great mass of matter, and the moon in consequence of its nearness to the earth, are the only ones of which the effects are perceptible.

The whole gravitation toward the sun is much greater than that toward the moon; but the mean distance of the sun is about 24 000 times the half diameter of the earth, while that of the moon is only 60 times; and as the disturbing forces are to the whole gravitations inversely as the cubes of those numbers, (they entering the proportion *three times as factors*), the disturbing force of the moon, that is, the force by which the water becomes lighter when the moon is over head, is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the sun.

It would be out of place here to insert the calculations, which are long though simple. But the result, stated in round numbers, is, that if the earth were all covered by the same depth of water, a tide of *two feet* would be raised at the point where the sun is directly over head, and a tide of *five feet* where the moon is so,—that is, the water at each of those points would be higher by two feet in the case of the sun, and five feet in the case of the moon, than at the circumference of the hemispheres, of which those points were respectively the centres.

The tide that happens at the point nearest to any of the luminaries, or where that luminary is above the horizon, is called the *upper tide*, and the opposite one is called the *under tide*. The under-tide is produced in the same manner as the upper, except that it is the diminution, and not the increase, of the moon's action which causes it.

If the earth were wholly covered with water, if the sun and moon were always at the same distances from it and if the three bodies remained in the same places without motion, the two high waters of each luminary would remain at the same points, and the low water of each would be the circumference dividing the two hemispheres, of which the point nearest the luminary and the point most remote from it were the centres; and as the gravitation toward the earth would be the same at every point, there would be no means

of discovering the difference of elevation. Not one of these circumstances holds, however; and therefore the want of each of them gives a different modification to the tides.

1. The real motion of the earth from west to east every 24 hours causes the high and low water of the solar tide to perform a complete revolution from east to west in twenty-four hours also.

2. The same motion of the earth, with the moon's motion round the earth, from west to east also, in about $29\frac{1}{2}$ days, causes a complete revolution of the lunar tides from east to west in one solar day and two fifty-ninths, or in about 24 hours $48\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

As the action of the luminary takes some time to produce its effect, the high water at any point does not take place till an hour or two after the luminary has been vertical.

3. When the sun and moon are on the same points of the compass or on opposite points, then if they be so situated with regard to north and south, as that a straight line passing through both their centres would pass through the centre of the earth, the high waters will fall on the same points, and the low waters on the same circumference, midway between those points.

In these cases, the high water will be the sum of the elevations, and the low water the sum of the depressions. These are called *spring tides*. It is evident that they must happen at every *new moon*, by the coincidence of both upper and under tides; at every *full moon*, by the coincidence of the upper tide of each luminary with the under tide of the other; and that they can happen at no other times.

The same cause which makes the high water of each luminary take place later than the time that that luminary is vertical, makes the highest spring tide to happen a little after the new or full moon.

4. As time is reckoned by the apparent motion of the sun, the solar high water always happens at the same hour at the same place, but as the lunar high water, which is the greater, and gives a character to the whole, happens about $48\frac{1}{2}$ minutes later every day, it must separate eastward from the solar high water at that rate, and gradually become lower and lower, till, at the end of the first and third quarters of the moon, it fall on the same place with the low water of the solar tide. Then the elevation of the high water, and the depression of the low, will be both only the difference of the solar and lunar tides, and the tides will be *neap*.

During the first and third quarters of the moon, the tides will *fall off* from the spring to the neap, and during the second and fourth quarters they will *grow* from the neap to the spring.

5. The obliquity of the earth's annual path round the sun causes the sun, in summer, to appear, over our latitudes, nearly 47 degrees farther north than in winter; and the obliquity of the moon's monthly path may make the new moon about 5 degrees more either north or south of the sun; and also vary the full moon on the same number of degrees from the point opposite to the sun. These changes produce what may be called the *seasonal variations* of the tides. They take place thus:—

a. About the *equinoxes* in March and September, the sun is near near the equator, and the moon, at the time of the spring tides, cannot be many degrees from it: therefore, the tides are then highest and most uniform in both hemispheres; highest of course at the equator where the points of high water of both luminaries are, and gradually diminishing toward the poles, where, if the earth were uniformly covered with water, there would be continual low water at those seasons.

b. About midsummer, in the northern hemisphere, the sun is vertical about 22 degrees north of the equator; and the new moon is, on the average, the same; but the full moon is, on the average, as far on the south side of the equator. Therefore, about midsummer, the spring tides at new moon will be highest in the northern hemisphere; and those at full moon in the southern.

c. About mid-winter, the circumstances mentioned in the last article will be reversed.

6. The paths, or orbits of the earth and moon, are not circles, but ellipses or ovals: and therefore the sun and moon must be both nearer to the earth at some times than at others. The point where the earth is nearest to the sun is called its *perihelion*, and the point where the moon is nearest to the earth is called its *perigee*. The earth being in its perihelion causes an increase of the solar tide, and the moon being in its perigee causes an increase of the lunar; because the disturbing force increases inversely as the cube of the distance.

The perihelion takes place in a revolution of 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days, and the perigee in one of 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ days; therefore they sometimes coincide, and sometimes not, and when they do coincide it may be at any time of the moon's age. The calculation, from the *inequalities* of motion and distance, especially of the moon, is intricate; but the result is, that when they coincide at a spring tide, they may augment it about one seventh; while, when the luminaries are at their greatest distance at a spring tide, it may be diminished about one seventh.

7. It is only on wide oceans that the regular motion of the tides from east to west can take place; for the shores of the basin throw them into so many irregularities, that at some places there are no tides, at others they rise to a great height: sometimes there are double tides; and sometimes only one in twenty-four hours. So that the time of high water spring tides at any place must be found by observation; and in rivers and narrow seas, floods and storms may very much alter both the time and height of the tide. The average from high water to high water, or low water to low water, is about twelve hours, twenty-four minutes: and that from high to low, or low to high, six hours, twelve minutes: but when a current either at the sea or a river, sets one way with the tide, the way that it sets is always of the longest duration.

It must be borne in mind that, having the obstructions of the land out of the account, the high waters, both of the sun and the moon, are points, and that the low water of each is a circumference of the earth. From this it is evident that, if both luminaries are over the equator, the high waters of both will be on the equator, whatever may be their distance eastward or westward (as arising from the moon's age, or distance from the sun), and that the low waters of both will pass through the poles, at which there will, of course, be no tides. At those times there will be an extreme, or top of high water only at the equator; and thus the two luminaries, acting directly together at spring tides, and directly opposite at neap tides, will cause the former to be higher and the latter lower than at times when one or both of the luminaries have declination from the equator. When either of the luminaries has declination either north or south of the equator, the upper high water of that luminary must decline as many degrees to the same side of the equator, and the under high water the same number of degrees to the other side. In these cases there will be two latitudes on opposite sides of the equator, each distant from that by the declination, and distant from each other by twice the declination, round which the top of high water will revolve. At those times too, the low water of each luminary will fall as many degrees as the declination beyond the pole toward which the luminary declines, and fall the same number of degrees short of the other pole. By these means the whole tide will be lower when the luminaries have different declinations, because each will diminish the high water of the other in the direction of north and south, and the upper tides will be highest at new moon, and the under tides at full. These differences will increase, both with the declination and the latitude. At midsummer and midwinter they will have arrived at their maximum, and at a distance from the poles equal to the mean declination of the sun and moon, there will be only one high water in a lunar day, that is, the high waters will be about 24 hours 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes asunder.

The motion of the tide is not accompanied by an actual transfer of the whole water; for that would produce, at the equator, a current of about one thousand miles an hour. The wave of tide is sometimes moved in one

direction, while the great mass of the water is moved in the other by an under current; just as one may often see the ripple which the wind causes, blown against the current of a river.

2 Common Rules for finding the Time of High-Water.

To determine this time, these elements are necessary,--

1. The time of high-water at full, or change, is found by observation; and to be accurate, it must be the mean of many observations made at different times of the year, and in different states of the weather.

2. The moon's age on the proposed day

3. The time after noon when the moon shall arrive at the south.

The moon's AGE is found, by adding the *epact* for the year (the moon's age on the 1st of January) to the *epact* for the month, (the age of the moon on the first of the month if it had been new moon on the 1st of January) and the day of the month. If the sum be less than a lunar month, it is the moon's age; but if greater, take a lunar month from it, and the remainder is the moon's age.

The *epacts* for the months are these: January 6, Feb. 2, March 1, April 2, May 3, June 4, July 5, Aug. 6, Sept. 7, Oct. 8, Nov. 9, Dec. 10.

Thus to find the moon's age for June 10, 1828

Epact of the year 14

Epact of the month 4

Day of the month 10

—
28 days.

The moon, when new, is south at the same time with the sun, and eight-tenths of an hour nearly later for every day of her age. Therefore, multiply the moon's age by 8, take away the units figure, and multiply it by 6, for minutes; the other figures are hours after noon. If they exceed twelve, the excess is the hour of southing on the following morning.

As, if the moon's age were 28 days, $28 \times 8 = 224$, or 22 hours, 24 minutes; that is, 24 minutes after ten the following morning.

The high water is found, by adding the time of the moon's southing to the time of spring tide in the table. As, to find the high water at Bristol for 10th June, 1828.

Supposing the tabular number for

Bristol to be 6 h. 36m.

Add moon's southing 10 24m.

—
17 hours

Subtract 12

—
Remains 5 o'clock.

From the variations already mentioned, as well as from local causes, these rules are not perfectly accurate; but they may serve to explain and exemplify the principles.

TERRESTRIAL LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

THE following preliminary definitions will be found useful by those who have not studied the principles of mathematical geography.

1. The earth is very nearly a globe, having its mean *diameter*, or measure through the centre, 7912 miles, very nearly; and its mean *circumference*, or the measure round it, 24,979 miles, or in round numbers 25,000 miles. A degree is the 360th part of a circumference; thus, a degree of the earth's circumference is $69\frac{1}{2}$ miles, very nearly. A degree is understood to be divided into 60 minutes, which, in the earth's circumference, are called *nautical or geographical miles*; and the minute is divided into 60 seconds. For common purposes, a degree may be called 70 English miles and then a

minute will be $2053\frac{1}{2}$ yards, and a second $34\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Half a circumference of a *semicircle*, is of course 180 degrees, and a quarter, or quadrant, 90. All circles, whether large or small, are divided into the same number of degrees, minutes, and seconds.

2. The earth turns round the same diameter, at a uniform rate of motion, every 23 hours, 56 minutes, nearly. The extremities of this diameter (which, though a mere imaginary line, is called the axis of rotation) are called the *poles*, from a Greek word signifying to turn. The daily rotation of the earth from west to east causes an apparent motion of the heavenly bodies from east to west, and they all appear to revolve round the *poles of the heavens*, that is, the points to which the axis of the earth is directed.

3. At whatever part of the sea or the land one may be, a heavy weight so suspended by a string as that it touches nothing, stretches the string so, that the weight end points very nearly to the centre of the earth, and the other, or upper end, to the middle of the sky over us.

4. The *horizon* is the circle which, if we be upon perfectly level ground, divides the upper half (or hemisphere) of the sky, which we see, from the under half, which we do not see. The *Zenith*, to which the upper end of the string points, is in the centre of the firmament; and the *Nadir*, to which the weight end of the string points, is in the centre of the second.

5. From the zenith to the horizon is 90 degrees; the measure across the zenith from horizon to horizon is 180 degrees; and the measure from any point in the horizon to the opposite point is the same.

6. If one stand upon one pole of the earth, that pole of the heavens will be in the zenith, and the other one in the nadir. If we stand at any number of degrees distance from a pole of the earth, that pole of the heavens will be as many degrees from the zenith.

If one stand midway between the poles of the earth, the north pole of the heavens will be in the north point of the horizon, and the south pole of the heavens in the south point.—A circumference of the earth passing through all the points that are equally distant from both poles is called the *equator* of the earth; and the circumference of the heavens directly over it is called the *celestial equator*. The first of these divides the earth into two (equal) *hemispheres*, a *north* and a *south*; and the last divides the heavens in the same way. The corresponding pole is in the centre of the hemisphere, whether of the earth or the heavens.

7. If one stands at any number of degrees distance from the equator, the nearest pole will be that number of degrees above the horizon, and the other pole the same number below. Hence every change of place, northward or southward, will cause an alteration in the *elevation* of the pole with regard to the horizon; but no alteration will be made by a change eastward or westward, if the same distance from the pole (or equator) be preserved.

8. A line drawn directly north and south is called a *meridian* line, because it points to the place of the sun at 12 at noon, or mid-day. If such a line were supposed to be continued northward and southward to the poles, it would be a half circumference of the earth; the equator would divide it in the middle, and all the points through which it passed would be directly north and south of each other. If a line were supposed to be drawn, in the heavens, directly over all the points of a meridian, that would be the corresponding *celestial meridian*, and would pass through the poles of the heavens. If the meridian on the earth and the celestial meridian were both continued completely round, they would be circles; and the former would divide the earth, and the latter the heavens, into an eastern and a western hemisphere.

9. As the meridians of all places pass through the poles, and as the poles are points, all meridians must meet one another in these. Lines and circles that meet one another are said to form an *angle*. That angle is the measure of the *inclination* of the one to the other. Thus the angle which any two meridians in the earth make with each other is measured by the part of the equator that lies between them, and counted in degrees, minutes, &c.

10. As the whole heavens appear to revolve round the poles in 24 hours nearly, a twenty-fourth part must pass any point, as, for instance, the south point, in one hour. But the twenty-fourth part of 160 is 15; therefore, 15 degrees of the heavens must apparently pass the south, or meridian every hour nearly.

When we cannot see one place from another, or measure the distance between them by a rod or line, we can determine them by knowing the positions of both on the earth's surface. As, for instance, a man living in London wishes to know how far it is to Jerusalem or Mexico, and in what directions those places lie from London; or a sailor in the middle of the Atlantic wishes to know how he can find his way to the Land's End in Cornwall, or to Kingston in the Island of Jamaica. In either case, he can neither see the direction nor measure the distance directly; and thus, if he had not some means of ascertaining them, travelling and sailing would be at an end.

When, as in these cases, we cannot point out the direction, or measure the distance directly, we find how far the one place is north or south of the other, and also how far it is east or west; and when we have once found these, we can calculate the others. The distance north or south is found, by first finding how far each place is north or south of the equator and then taking the sum if they are on opposite sides, or the difference if they are on the same side; and the distance east or west is found, by first finding the angle that is made at the pole by the meridians of the two places, or, which is the same thing, by finding what portion of the equator lies between their meridians.

The LATITUDE of any place is its distance from the equator; and is *north* when it is nearest the north pole, and *south* when it is nearest the south pole. No place can have more than 90 degrees of latitude; neither can two places be more than 180 degrees asunder.

The latitude is easily found, by observing the height of the sun, the moon, or any other celestial body, when it is on the meridian.

The height of the pole above the horizon is equal to the Latitude of the place. This may be ascertained by observing the greatest and least elevations above the horizon of the pole-star, or any other star which never sets. Half the sum of these elevations is equal to the height of the pole, or the Latitude.

When we take our measurement of the latitude of any celestial body, (which is effected by means of an instrument which measures angles) we must previously know how far that celestial body is from the celestial equator. The distance of any celestial body from the celestial equator, is called its *declination*, and is *north* or *south* according to the situation of the body. If the declination be of the same kind with the latitude, we must subtract it from the height of the body when on the meridian; and if it be of the opposite kind, we must add it; the difference between the result and 90 degrees is the Latitude. In every method, when our observation requires to be accurate, we must make other corrections: as, we must allow for the *dip* or height we are above the mean surface of the earth; for the *half diameter* of the body, if we take the outside or *limb* of it instead of the centre; for the *refraction*, or bending of the light on passing through the atmosphere; and for the *parallax* or difference of position in the body as seen from the surface of the earth, and from the centre. All these matters are, however, inserted and explained in the tables that are used by seamen and others who have occasion, accurately, to find the latitude.

For common purposes, all degrees of latitude may be considered as of the same length; but as, in reality, the earth is a little flattened toward the poles, it takes a passage over rather a larger space there, to make the same angular distance.

The LONGITUDE of a place is much more difficult to find than the latitude, because here we have no point fixed by nature from which to begin. We are, therefore, obliged to take the meridian of some particular place as

a first meridian; find the longitudes of other places by observation, and count then from that. It is indifferent what place we take, and therefore British geographers and sailors take the meridian of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. Most other nations reckon from their chief city; but it would be much more convenient if the first meridian were the same with all; at least it would save the trouble of adding or subtracting the differences. Thus, in reducing French longitudes, which are reckoned from Paris, to English $24^{\circ} 20' 24''$ must be added, if they are east; and the same must be subtracted if they are west.

The general method of finding the difference of longitude is, to find the difference of time between the two places. The sun, by the motion of which time is usually measured, apparently comes from the east. Consequently, it must be noon, or any other hour at the easternmost place, before it is at the westernmost. The difference, as has been stated, is 15 degrees for an hour, four minutes of time for a degree, fifteen minutes of longitude to a minute of time, &c, under the equator about 510 yards for a second of time. These numbers are near enough for purposes of explanation, but for all purposes of computation they require to correspond with the accurate period of the revolution of the earth on its axis.

When the celestial bodies are visible, it is always easy to find the exact time at the place of observation, whether that place be on land or at sea; and, therefore, if it were possible to convey the exact time at the first meridian over the world, the longitude would be easily found.

A watch, or chronometer, as it is called, that goes in a perfectly uniform rate, may so far answer the purpose, but there is no absolute check upon it. If there be two or three, the average of them is a little more to be depended on, but even that gives no absolute certainty.

There are several other methods—the eclipses of the sun, the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, the distance of the sun and moon, and the distance of the moon from certain known stars. These can all be computed beforehand; and they are inserted in the nautical almanacs for the use of seamen. But eclipses of the sun happen very seldom, the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter cannot be observed at sea, in consequence of the motion of the ship; the method mostly resorted to is derived from observing the distance of the moon from a star. Those distances are marked in the nautical almanac, with the times at Greenwich when they take place, and by making the proper corrections for refraction, parallax, and the other circumstances mentioned, the longitude may be found by the difference between the time at which they are observed, and that stated at the first meridian. Thus, if any position of the moon and a star be stated in the nautical almanac to take place at Greenwich at 12 at night, and if, after all corrections, the same be found to take place at 4 in the morning, the place of observation will be in 60 degrees east longitude nearly. Such are the principles, but the details are too minute for being noticed here.

The degrees of longitude are not all of the same length. The meridians meet at the pole, and are at the greatest distance as under at the equator; therefore, as the latitude increases, the longitude becomes less and less, and, consequently, an error in the longitude becomes a smaller number of miles. At latitude 60 the degree of longitude is half of what it is at the equator,—where upon the supposition that the earth is a perfect globe, it is equal to a degree of latitude. The decrease is most rapid toward the poles, and at the pole itself the degree of longitude has no length whatever.

The principles of mathematical geography are more fully detailed in the treatise on that subject, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and to that treatise we refer our readers for the explanation of many points that could here only be slightly noticed.

The following is a Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of remarkable places:—

TABLE of the LONGITUDES and LATITUDES of some of the PRINCIPAL TOWNS on the GLOBE, reckoned from the Meridian of Greenwich.

[In compiling this Table, the numbers have been taken to the nearest minute, whether over or under.]

Towns.	Countries.	Longitude.	Latitude.
Aberdeen	Scotland	1° 55' W	57° 6' N
Agen	France	0 27 E	44 12 N
Ajaccio	Corsica	8 41 E	41 55 N
Aleppo	Turkey	37 10 E	36 11 N
Alexandria	Egypt	30 13 E	31 11 N
Algiers	Algeria	3 5 E	36 49 N
Amiens	France	2 18 E	49 53 N
Amsterdam	Holland	4 53 E	52 22 N
Anzès	France	0 33 W	47 28 N
Angoulême	Ditto	0 9 E	45 39 N
Antoinette	Madagascar	50 24 E	15 27 N
Antwerp	Netherlands	4 21 E	51 13 N
Aras	France	2 47 E	50 17 N
Arriac	Ditto	2 27 E	44 56 N
Archangel	Russia	40 44 E	61 32 N
Astracan	Ditto	48 13 E	46 2 N
Athens	Greece	23 45 E	37 58 N
Auch	France	0 25 E	43 39 N
Auxerre	Ditto	3 35 E	47 43 N
Avignon	Ditto	4 49 E	43 57 N
Baddi	Asia	41 25 E	33 10 N
Barcelona	Spain	2 10 E	41 42 N
Batavia	Java	106 55 E	6 12 S
Beaugency	France	2 5 E	49 16 N
Berlin	Prussia	13 22 E	52 32 N
Blois	France	1 25 E	47 35 N
Bombay	India	73 9 E	18 57 N
Bordeaux	France	0 34 W	44 50 N
Boston	America	70 39 W	42 42 N
Boulogne	France	5 11 E	46 42 N
Bouges	Ditto	2 21 E	47 5 N
Bremen	Germany	8 48 E	53 5 N
Breslaw	Silesia	17 2 E	51 6 N
Brest	France	4 29 W	43 21 N
Bristol	England	2 30 W	51 28 N
Brussels	Netherlands	4 22 E	50 51 N
Buenos Ayres ..	America	53 24 W	34 37 S
Bucharest	Wallachia	25 51 E	44 29 N
Cadiz	Spain	6 17 W	36 32 N
Caen	France	0 22 W	49 11 N
Cairo	Egypt	31 18 E	30 3 N
Calcutta	India	88 30 E	22 35 N
Cambridge	England	0 5 E	52 12 N
Canton	China	113 13 E	23 8 N
Cape Françoise ..	St. Domingo	72 18 W	19 46 N
Cape of Good Hope	Africa	18 24 E	33 55 S
Cardone	France	2 21 E	43 13 N
Carthage	America	75 30 W	10 25 N
Cassel	Germany	9 35 E	51 19 N
Cayenne	America	52 15 W	4 56 N
Châlons sur Marne	France	4 12 E	43 57 N
Chanderagur ..	Indies	88 30 E	22 51 N
Chartres	France	1 29 E	48 27 N
Chauumont	Ditto	5 10 E	48 6 N

Towns.	Countries.	Longitude.	Latitude.
Cherbourg	France	10° 27' W	49° 38' N
Clermont Ferrent	Ditto	3 5 E	45 47 N
Constantinople	Turkey	28 55 E	41 1 N
Copenhagen	Denmark	12 34 E	55 41 N
Cracow	Poland	19 57 E	51 3 N
Dantzic	Prussia	18 38 E	54 21 N
Digne	France	6 14 E	44 5 N
Dover	England	1 19 E	51 8 N
Draguignan	France	6 29 E	43 32 N
Dresden	Saxony	13 43 E	51 3 N
Dublin	Ireland	6 35 W	53 12 N
Dunkirk	France	2 22 E	51 2 N
Edinburgh	Scotland	3 13 W	55 57 N
Evreux	France	1 9 E	49 0 N
Florence	Italy	11 16 E	43 47 N
Foix	France	1 37 E	43 43 N
Frankfort on the Maine ..	Germany	8 36 E	50 7 N
Gap	France	6 5 E	44 34 N
Geneva	Switzerland	6 5 E	46 12 N
Genoa	Italy	8 58 E	41 25 N
Gibraltar	Spain	6 19 W	36 6 N
Goa	India	73 45 E	15 31 N
Goree, Island of	Senegal	17 15 W	14 49 N
Gotha	Saxony	10 44 E	50 56 N
Greenwich	England	0 0 E	51 29 N
Grenoble	France	5 44 E	45 11 N
Hamburg	Germany	9 59 E	53 33 N
H. vannah. I. of Cuba ..	America	82 13 W	23 9 N
Horn Cape	Ditto	67 21 W	55 58 S
Isanhan	Persia	51 50 E	32 25 N
Jackson, Port ...	New Holland ..	153 12 E	34 0 S
Jerusalem	Asiatic Turkey	33 0 E	31 48 N
Kasan	Russia	49 20 E	55 43 N
Königsberg	Prussia	20 29 E	51 42 N
Loan ..	France	3 38 E	49 34 N
Laval	Ditto ..	0 46 W	48 4 N
Lisle ..	Ditto ..	3 5 E	50 38 N
Lima	Peru	77 7 W	12 3 S
Limoges	France	1 16 E	45 50 N
Lisbon	Portugal	9 9 W	34 42 N
London, St. Paul's	England..... (nearly)	0 5 W	51 31 N
Lyons	France	4 50 E	45 46 N
Macao	China	113 35 E	22 13 N
Macon ..	France	4 50 E	46 18 N
Madras	India	80 17 E	13 4 N
Madrid	Spain	3 42 W	40 26 N
Malacca	India	102 5 E	2 10 N
Manilla	Philippine Islands	120 58 E	14 36 N
Malaga	Spain	4 2 W	36 43 N
Marseilles	France	5 22 E	43 18 N
Mecca	Arabia	39 15 E	21 28 N
Melun	France	2 40 E	48 32 N
Metz ..	Ditto	6 11 E	49 7 N
Mexico	America	99 5 W	19 26 N
Mézières	France	4 44 E	49 46 N
Milan	Italy	9 12 E	45 28 N
Montauban	France	1 21 E	44 2 N
Montpellier	Ditto	3 58 E	44 1 N
Montreal	Canada	73 11 W	45 52 N

Towns.	Countries.	Longitude.	Latitude.
Monte Video ..	.... America	58° 24' W	34° 35' S
Moscow .....	.... Russia	37 33 E	55 46 N
Moulins .....	.... France	3 20 E	45 34 N
Munich .....	.... Bavaria	11 35 E	48 8 W
Nancy .....	.... France	6 11 E	48 42 N
Nagasaki .....	.... Japan	129 52 E	32 32 N
Nankin .....	.... China	118 47 E	32 4 N
Nantes .....	.... France	1 32 W	47 13 N
Naples .....	.... Italy	14 6 E	40 50 N
Nevers .....	.... France	3 10 E	46 59 N
Newcastle .....	.... England	1 28 W	55 3 N
New Orleans ..	.... America	89 51 W	29 53 N
Nismes .....	.... France	4 26 E	44 51 N
Odessa .....	.... Russia	30 45 E	46 30 N
Orleans .....	.... France	1 55 E	47 51 N
Oxford .....	.... England	1 15 W	51 45 N
Otaheite .....	.... Pacific Ocean ..	149 30 W	17 29 S
Owyhee .....	.... Sandwich Islands	156 0 E	20 17 N
Palermo .....	.... Sicily	13 22 E	38 7 N
Palma .....	.... Island of Majorca	2 39 E	39 34 N
Paris .....	.... France	2 20 E	48 50 N
Pekin .....	.... China	116 28 E	39 54 N
Perigueux ..	.... France	0 44 E	45 11 N
Perpignan .....	.... Ditto	2 54 E	42 42 N
Petersburgh ..	.... Russia	30 19 E	59 56 N
Philadelphia ..	.... America	75 11 W	39 57 N
Poitiers .....	.... France	0 21 E	46 35 N
Poudicherry ..	.... India	79 53 E	11 53 N
Plymouth .....	.... England	4 15 W	50 24 N
Portsmouth .....	.... England	1 1 W	50 47 N
Portobello .....	.... America	79 15 W	9 33 S
Porto Ferrajo ..	.... Island of Elba ..	10 2 E	42 59 N
Porto Rico.....	.... Antilles, America	66 13 W	18 19 N
Prague .....	.... Bohemia	14 15 E	51 6 N
Quebec .....	.... Canada	71 10 W	46 47 N
Quimper .....	.... France	4 4 W	47 58 N
Quito .....	.... Peru	78 55 W	0 13 S
Rennes .....	.... France	1 4 W	48 6 N
Riga .....	.... Russia	21 8 E	56 57 N
Rio de Janeiro..	.... America	43 18 W	22 51 S
Rome .....	.... Italy	12 30 E	41 54 N
Rouen .....	.... France	1 6 E	49 26 N
Rochelle .....	.... Ditto	1 10 W	51 23 N
St. Blas .....	.... Mexico	105 16 W	21 23 N
St. Helena .....	.... Atlantic Ocean ..	6 49 W	15 55 S
St. Croix .....	.... Antilles	64 49 W	17 44 N
Siam .....	.... Asia	100 50 E	14 21 N
Smolensko .....	.... Russia	32 0 E	54 51 N
Smyrna .....	.... Asia	27 7 E	38 28 N
Stockholm .....	.... Sweden	18 4 E	59 20 N
Stralsund .....	.... Germany	13 32 E	54 19 N
Strasbourg .....	.... France	7 45 E	48 35 N
Stutgard .....	.... Germany	9 11 E	49 46 N
Syene .....	.... Egypt	32 25 E	24 5 N
Teneriffe, Peak of	.... Canary Islands ..	16 40 W	28 17 N
Thebes .....	.... Egypt	32 40 E	25 43 N
Tobolsk .....	.... Siberia	68 6 E	58 12 N
Torneo .....	.... Sweden	24 12 E	65 51 N
Toulon .....	.... France	6 56 E	43 7 N

Towns.	Countries.	Longitude.	Latitude.
Toulouse ....	.... France	1° 26' E	43° 35' N
Tours ....	.. Ditto	0 42 E	47 21 N
Trebisond ....	.... Asiatic Turkey ..	39 26 E	41 12 N
Trieste ....	.... Austria	11 4 E	45 46 N
Trincomalee ....	.... Ceylon ..	81 12 E	8 32 N
Troyes ....	.... France	4 5 E	48 18 N
Tripoli ....	.... Africa	13 12 E	32 53 N
Tulle ....	.... France	1 51 E	45 16 N
Tunis ....	.... Africa	10 11 E	36 48 N
Turin ....	.... Piedmont	7 4 E	45 4 N
Uraniburg ....	.... Denmark	12 43 E	55 55 N
Valence ....	.... France	4 51 E	41 56 N
Vannes ....	.... Ditto ..	2 45 W	47 39 N
Venice ....	.... Italy ..	12 21 E	45 26 N
Versailles ....	.... France	2 7 E	48 43 N
Vienna ....	.... Austria	16 23 E	48 13 N
Wardhuya ....	.... Lapland ..	31 7 E	70 22 N
Warsaw ....	.... Poland	21 3 E	52 14 N
Washington ...	.... America	77 0 W	38 53 N
Wilna ....	.... Poland	25 18 E	51 4 N
Yakutsk ....	.... Siberia	129 52 E	62 2 N
Yarmouth ..	.... England	1 40 E	52 53 N

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS.

Used in Mathematical Operations, to denote the Relation of Numbers, Magnitudes and Quantities

[The characters with which these signs are used, are either the arithmetical figures as denoting numbers, or the letters of the alphabet, as denoting magnitudes or quantities.]

=, *Equality*, denotes that the numbers or quantities between which it is placed are equal to each other: as 2 and $2=4$.

+, *Addition*, generally called *plus*, a Latin word for *more*: it denotes that the numbers or quantities between which it is placed are to be added together, as $3+2$, or *3 more 2* are equal to 5 , or $3+=5$.

-, *Subtraction*, called *minus*, meaning *less*: it is placed between numbers or quantities, and denotes that the number, &c., placed after it, is to be subtracted from that which is before it, as $5-2=3$.

×, or **.**, *Composition*, or *Multiplication*, denotes that the numbers between which it is placed, are to be *multiplied* by each other, or together: as 5×3 , or $5.3=15$. In numbers, it is best to use **×** as **.** is apt to be mistaken for a decimal point. With letters it is indifferent which is used: and single letters are understood to be multiplied, where there is no sign between them: as $a b$ denotes the product, or result of the multiplication of the two numbers represented by a and b .

Numbers multiplied together are called *factors*.
÷, *Resolution*, or *Division*, denotes that the number before it is to be *divided* by the number after it: as $15 \div 3=5$. When the number after the sign is greater than that before it, the quotient, or result of the division, cannot be expressed in a common number, because it is less than 1 , which is the first common number. In these cases the quotient is indicated by placing the number to be divided above a line, and the divisor below. Thus the quotient of $3 \div 1$ is expressed by $\frac{3}{1}$. An expression of this kind is called a *fraction*. The upper number is called the *numerator*, and the lower one the *denominator*; and the *value* of the fraction is the same part of 1 that the numerator is of the denominator. If the 1 in the above sum of division into parts, the value of the fraction may be expressed in those parts: thus if the 3 , in the above example, denoted

pounds, the result of the division of it by 4 would be three-fourths of a pound, or fifteen shillings. When we require only to express the division and not perform it, the fraction is sufficient: as $\frac{15}{4}$ is the same as $15 \div 4$. Arithmetical operations cannot be performed with letters, and thus the fraction is the only form in which we can point out the dividing of one letter by another: as $\frac{a}{b}$ is the only way in which we can express the quotient of $a \div b$.

2. *Ratio*, denotes that the numbers or quantities between which it is placed, have some relation or proportion to each other. In expressing ratios that are equal, instead of $=$ the usual sign of equality, $::$ is used. Thus the expression $a :: b :: c :: d$ means that as a is to b so is c to d , and $2 :: 4 :: 6 :: 12$, as 2 is to 4 so is 6 to 12.

Any one relation of the magnitude or value of one thing, or quality, is called a *ratio*.

7. *Majority*, denotes that the number or quantity which is placed before it is greater than that which follows: as $a > b$, that the quantity expressed by a is greater than that represented by b .

4. *Minority*, is the reverse of majority, as $c < d$ expresses, that the quantity c is less than that of d .

- $=$, $>$, and $<$ are used to denote the relations of ratios or proportions, as used among numbers and quantities: thus $a : b = c : d$ means that a is the same part or portion of b that c is of d ; $a : b > c : d$ means that a is a greater part of b than c is of d ; and $a : b < c : d$ means that a is a less part of b than c is of d . The same may be expressed by making the first, or *antecedent* term of each ratio, numerator of a fraction, and the last, or *consequent* term, denominator.

Thus $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, $\frac{a}{b} > \frac{c}{d}$ and $\frac{a}{b} < \frac{c}{d}$ are respectively the same as, $a : b = c : d$, $a : b > c : d$, and $a : b < c : d$.

When ratios vary, the signs are conveniently written $=$, $>$, $<$.

- , *Connexion* (*vinculum*, or tie) drawn over numbers or quantities, connected by signs, or the enclosing of such between parenthetical characters, denotes that they are to be taken as one, that is, as the single number or quantity that would result after all the operations were performed. Thus, $8 + 6 \div 7$, or $(8 + 6) \div 7$, denotes that the sum of 8 and 6 is to be divided by 7, and is the same as $\frac{14}{7}$ or 2: but $8 + 6 \div 7$, without the sign of connexion, is $8\frac{6}{7}$. Again $24 - 3 \times 8$, or $(24 - 3) \times 8$, is the same as 21×8 , that is 168, but if the sign of connexion be taken away it becomes $24 - 24$, or 0.

- n, *a Power*. A number or letter written over the right of another is a smaller character is called an *exponent* and denotes that the number or letter over which it is written, is understood to be used as a factor in multiplication as often as is expressed by the exponent. Thus 4^3 , is the same as $4 \times 4 \times 4$, or 64. An expression of this kind is called a *power* of the number or quantity to which the exponent is affixed, and that number or quantity is called the *root*. The performing of the multiplications is called *involution*; and the number of multiplications is always one less than the number expressed by the exponent, because two factors are required for the first multiplication, and one additional factor for every succeeding one. If the root consist of several numbers or letters, they must be inclosed in parentheses, or placed under a *vinculum*.

- n, *a Root*. When a number or letter is considered as a *power*, the root of it is denoted by placing the sign $\sqrt{}$ before it, and writing the exponent over the sign, in the place of the small letter n : thus $\sqrt[3]{64}$, is the third root of 64, that is, it is 4. If the power consist of several numbers or letters, they must be connected. Thus, $\sqrt[3]{4 + 12}$, or $\sqrt[3]{(4 + 12)}$, is 4; but $\sqrt[3]{4} + 12$, without the connexion, is 14. For the *second* root, or, as it is called, the *square root*, the sign is used without the exponent:

as $\sqrt{9=3}$. Root are also expressed by fractional exponents, over the right: as $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, is the same as \sqrt{a} .

∞ , *Indefinitude*, denotes that the quantity before which it is put, is greater or less than any value that can be assigned: as $\frac{1}{0}$, or $\frac{0}{0}$

ON VENTILATION AND HOUSEHOLD CLEANLINESS.

We are all thoroughly aware of the necessity of breathing; and the agreeable freshness and reviving influence of the pure morning air must convince us that the breathing a pure atmosphere is conducive to health: yet we as carefully exclude the air from our houses as if its approach were noxious. Intending to shut out the inclemencies of the weather only, in our care to guard ourselves from the external air, we hinder that renewal of the atmosphere which is necessary to prevent its becoming stagnant and unfit to support animal life.

Few persons are aware how very necessary a thorough ventilation is to the preservation of health. We preserve life without food for a considerable time, but keep us without air for a very few minutes and we cease to exist. It is not enough that we have air, we must have *fresh air*; for the principle by which life is supported is taken from the air during the act of breathing. One fourth only of the atmosphere is capable of supporting life; the remainder serves to dilute the pure vital air, and render it more fit to be required. A full grown man takes into his lungs nearly a pint of air each time he breathes; and when at rest, he makes about twenty inspirations in a minute. In the lungs, by an appropriate apparatus, the air is exposed to the action of the blood, which changes its purer part, the vital air (oxygen gas,) into fixed air, (carbonic acid gas,) which is not only unfit to support animal life, but is absolutely destructive of it. An admirable provision of the great Author of nature is here visible, to prevent this exhausted and now poisonous air from being breathed a second time:—while in the lungs, the air receives so much heat as makes it specifically lighter than the pure atmosphere; it consequently rises above our heads during the short pause between throwing out the breath and drawing it in again, and thus secures to us a pure draught. By the care we take to shut out the external air from our houses, we prevent the escape of the deteriorated air, and condemn ourselves to breathe again and again the same contaminated, unrefreshing atmosphere.

Who that has ever felt the refreshing effects of the morning air can wonder at the lassitude and disease that follow the continued breathing of the pestiferous atmosphere of crowded or ill-ventilated apartments? It is only necessary to observe the countenances of those who inhabit close rooms and houses, the squalid hue of their skins, their sunken eyes, and their languid movements, to be sensible of the bad effects of shutting out the external air.

Besides the contamination of the air from being breathed, there are other matters which tend to depreciate its purity: these are the effluvia constantly passing off from the surface of animal bodies, and the combustion of candles and other burning substances. On going into a bed room in a morning soon after the occupant has left his bed, though he be in perfect health and habitually cleanly in his person, the sense of smelling never fails to be offended with the odour of animal effluvia with which the atmosphere is charged. There is another case, perhaps, still more striking, when a person fresh from the morning air enters a coach in which several persons have been close-stowed during a long night. He who has once made the experiment will never voluntarily repeat it. The simple expedient of keeping down both windows but a single half-inch would prevent many of the colds, and even fevers, which this injurious mode of travelling often produces. Outside passengers, though they may suffer a little more from cold and wet, generally escape these every-day

complaints of those who pay double their fare. If under such circumstances the air is vitiated, how much more injuriously must its quality be depreciated when several persons are confined to one room, where there is an utter neglect of cleanliness; in which cooking, washing, and all other domestic affairs are necessarily performed: where the windows are immovable, and the door is never opened but while some one is passing through it! On entering such a den of filth, the nose is saluted by a stench so horrible, as to make any person, unused to it, recoil and pause before he ventures in; but the wretched inhabitant has his sense of smelling so blunted, that he does not perceive that, with every breath he takes, he inhales a poison, which is sapping the vigour of his body, and destroying the energies of his mind.

Can we wonder that, with such absolute neglect, all the diseases of persons so situated should be of a dangerous character? or that the mind should be dispirited, and that the man should fly to drams for relief from the burthen which he finds to be weighing him down?

It may be taken as a wholesome general rule, that whatever produces a disagreeable impression on the sense of smelling is unfavourable to health. That sense was doubtless intended to guard us against the dangers to which we are liable from vitiation of the atmosphere. If we have, by the same means, a high sense of gratification from other objects, it ought to excite our admiration of the beneficence of the Deity in thus making our senses serve the double purpose of affording us pleasure and security: for the latter end might just as effectually have been answered by our being only susceptible of painful impressions.

To keep the atmosphere of our houses free from contamination, it is not sufficient that we secure a frequent renewal of the air—all matters which can injure its purity must be fully removed. The linen of beds should not be allowed to remain soiled till it has lost all appearance of ever having been white or of ever having had any acquaintance with the washing tub. The contents of chamber-vessels should not be left in the house an instant, if it be possible, and certainly not in the room of a sick person: every moment they remain they fill the air with a filthy odour which is little less than poisonous to all who breathe it.

Those who have but one apartment in which they must of necessity perform all the domestic duties, should be careful to remove all matters that are offensive in smell, as cabbage water, dirty soap-suds, &c.; they should, indeed, if possible, avoid washing in the room they live in. For the same reason drying clothes in-doors should be avoided.

Flowers in water and living plants in pots greatly injure the purity of the air during the night, by giving out large quantities of an air (carbonic acid) similar to that which is separated from the lungs by breathing, which, as before stated, is highly noxious. On this account they should never be kept in bed rooms: there are instances of persons, who have incautiously gone to sleep in a close room in which there has been a large growing plant, having been found dead in the morning, as effectually suffocated as if there had been a charcoal stove in the room.

A constant renewal of the air is absolutely necessary to its purity: for in all situations it is suffering either by its vital part being absorbed, or by impure vapours being disengaged and dispersed through it. *Ventilation, therefore, resolves itself into the securing a constant supply of fresh air.*

In the construction of houses especially in those built for the poor, this great object has been too generally overlooked, when, by a little contrivance in the arrangement of windows and doors, a current of air might, at any time, be made to pervade every room of a house of any dimensions. Rooms cannot be well ventilated that have no outlets for the air; for this reason there should be a chimney to every apartment. The windows should be capable of being opened, and they should, if possible, be situated on the side of the room opposite to, and furthest from, the fire place, that the air may traverse the whole space of the apartment in its way to the chimney,

Fire places in bed-rooms should not be stopped up with chimney-bonks. The windows should be thrown open for some hours every day, to carry off the animal effluvia which are necessarily separating from the bed clothes, and which should be assisted in their escape by the bed being shaken up, and the clothes spread abroad, in which state they should remain as long as possible; this is the reverse of the usual practice of making the bed, as it is called, in the morning, and tucking it up close, as if with the determination of preventing any purification from taking place. Attention to this direction, with regard to airing the bed-clothes and bed after being slept in, is of the greatest importance to persons of weak health. Instances have been known in which restlessness and an inability to find refreshment from sleep would come on in such individuals when the linen of their beds had been unchanged for eight or ten days. In one case of a gentleman of a very irritable habit, who suffered from excessive perspiration during the night and who had taken much medicine without relief, he observed that, for two or three nights after he had fresh sheets put upon his bed, he had no sweating; and that, after that time, he never awoke, but that he was literally swimming, and that the sweats seemed to increase with the length of time he slept in the same sheets. By not permitting him to sleep in the same sheets or night clothes more than twice without their being washed, he instantly lost this debilitating affection.

Various means are had recourse to at times, with the intention of correcting disagreeable smells, and of purifying the air of sick rooms. Diffusing the vapour of vinegar through the air, by plunging a hot poker into a vessel containing it; burning aromatic vegetables, smoking tobacco, and exploding gunpowder, are the means usually employed. All these are useless. The explosion of gunpowder may, indeed, do something, by displacing the air within the reach of its influence; but then unfortunately, so air is produced by its combustion, as is as offensive, and equally unfit to support life as any air it can be said to remove. These expedients only serve to disguise the really offensive condition of the atmosphere. The only certain means of purifying the air of a chamber which is actually occupied by a sick person is by changing it in such a manner that the patient shall not be directly exposed to the draughts or currents.

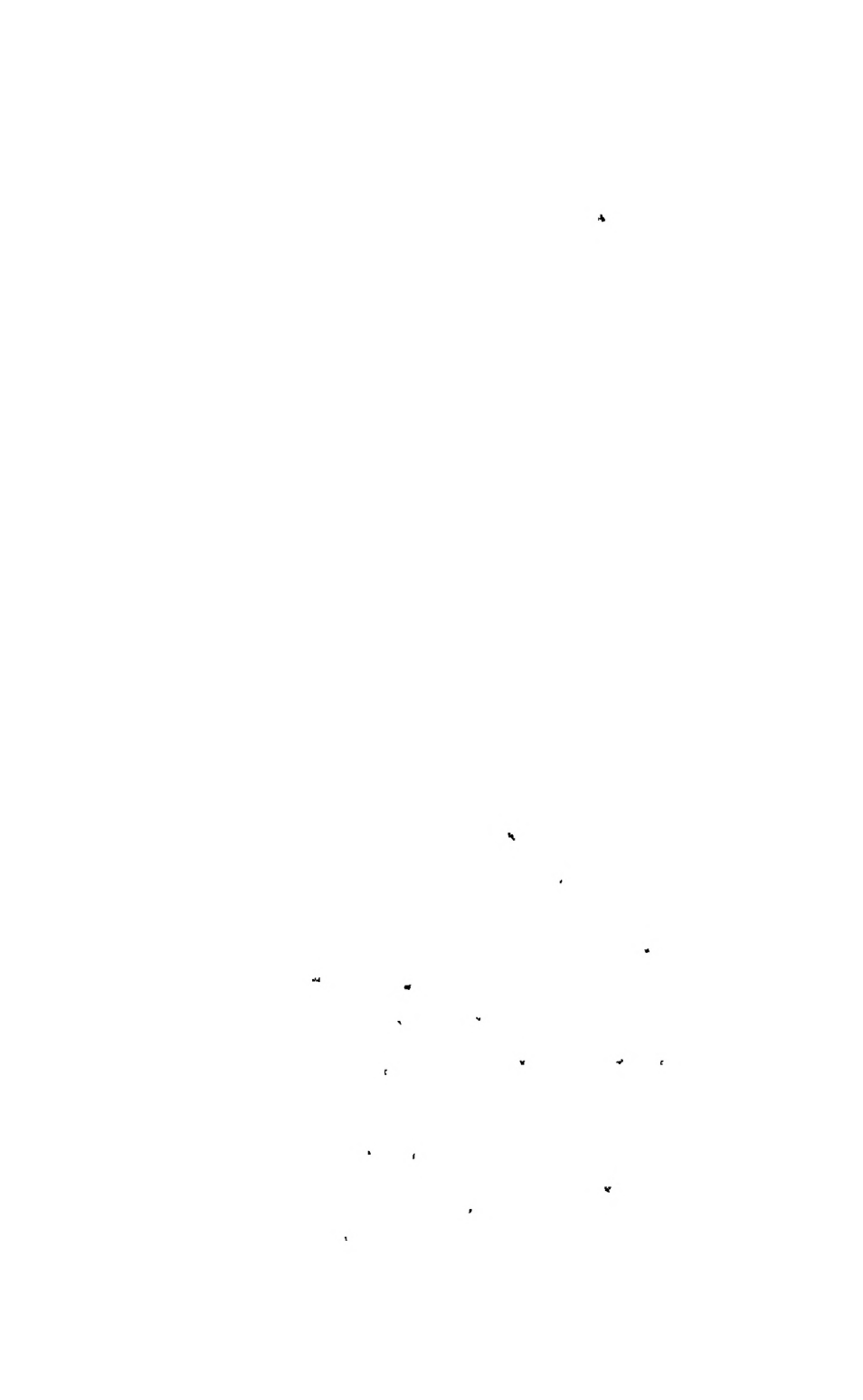
Chemistry has furnished the means of purifying the air of chambers in which persons have been confined with contagious diseases, so as to destroy the noxious power of the effluvia generated in such situations, and thus of preventing the disease from extending. This will be accomplished by attending carefully to the following directions.

Close all the windows and doors of the room intended to be purified, except the one by which you propose to retreat, and make up the aperture of the chimney or fire-place, except for about an inch or two at the bottom. Having put three table spoonful of common salt (*muriate of soda*) rubbed, first, into a shallow dish, place it upon the floor of the apartment;—if with a few hot coals beneath it, the better; and then pour, at once, upon the salt, a quarter of a pint of strong oil of vitriol (*sulphuric acid*); retire and close the room for forty-eight hours. Immediately the acid is poured upon the salt a pungent vapour (*chlorine*) is given out freely, which is extremely unpleasant to breathe, and very destructive to most metallic surfaces. It is on this account that the operator should leave the apartment quickly, and that all the iron and brass furniture should be previously removed. This vapour continues forming for many hours, and diffusing itself completely through all parts of the room, effectually destroys the matter on which infection depends: at the expiration of about forty-eight hours, the room may be entered, the doors and windows thrown open, and a fire made in the chimney, in order that the apartment may be perfectly ventilated. It may then be safely occupied. The above quantity of salt, &c., is quite sufficient for a chamber of the usual size; for a much larger room, double the quantity, divided into two vessels, should be used. The merely offensive odour of sick-rooms, or of any other apartments,

may be readily corrected, by placing in them plates containing the *chlorosudae solution of Labarraque*, which is now well known in this country.

But no fumigation will be of any avail in purifying stagnant air, or air that has been breathed till it has been deprived of its vital part; such air must be driven out, when its place should be immediately supplied by the fresh pure atmosphere. The readiest means of changing the air of an apartment is, by lighting a fire in it, and then throwing open the door and windows: this will set the air in motion, by establishing a current up the chimney. The air which has been altered by being breathed is essential to vegetable life; and plants, aided by the rays of the sun, have the power to absorb it, while they themselves at the same time give out pure vital air. This process, going on by day, the reverse of that described before as taking place during the night, is continually in operation, so that the purification of the atmosphere can only be prevented by its being preserved in a stagnant state.

In the country, there are other circumstances which require to be attended to besides cleanliness in the house, and the free admission of the air into it at all times. Care ought to be taken that nothing be allowed to exist very near the house that can injure the purity of, or produce humidity in, the atmosphere: heaps of putrefying vegetables, dunghills, pools and ditches of stagnant water, privies and open drains, furnish a constant supply of the exhalations which produce fever. In hot seasons especially, every breeze in such neighbourhoods must carry poison with it. These things are much too common before the doors of cottages, and even of larger houses. Those who build houses for the poor would do well to choose situations sufficiently elevated to allow the waste waters to be drained off with facility: without this, they must stagnate and putrefy, to the danger of the health of the inhabitants.



THE APPENDIX

PART II.

Information on Subjects of Chronology.

NATURE AND USE OF CHRONOLOGY.

The term CHRONOLOGY is made up of two Greek words, *Chronos* "time," and *Logos*, literally "word," or "description;" so that the simplest definition of its meaning is, THE STORY OF TIME,—or the narrative of the succession of recorded events, in their proper order, noticing the portions of time that elapse between them.

As the past is our only safe guide for the present, and our only useful key to the future, the story of time, or the consideration of events in the order in which they happen, becomes a matter of the utmost importance. Even to our merely historical knowledge, that is, our knowledge of the events themselves, and without any reference to the comparison of them together, chronology is important: because, without that, our knowledge is not correct. But when we wish to turn our historical knowledge to a practical use, by reflecting upon the causes and results of human actions, chronology becomes indispensable. The great practical use of past events is the effect that the *antecedent* event has upon the *consequent*: and if we mistake the order of succession, (and where we have no information we are more likely to be wrong than right,) we are in a worse condition than if we had no information whatever,—we are in a similar condition to a man travelling along the road from London to Dover in order to arrive at Liverpool,—farther from the object we wish to arrive at, than if we had not moved at all.

Now, men seldom take the first step in any art or science, until they goaded on by necessity; and as the use of chronology is philosophical, thus does not appear till men being to compare the former events with the latter, and draw conclusions, it cannot be known among very illiterate nations, and could not be known in the early ages of the world. The memories of the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands do not extend backwards more than an age or two; and even then they are vague, not agreed about the facts themselves, or informed as to the intervals between them. Of the recorded events of the early ages of the world, the information is so very scanty, that the most acute and laborious inquirers into the subject are disappointed.

Before the story of time can be known, we must know something of time. We must know how to compare two portions or periods of it, so as to be able to say either that they are of equal length, or that the one is longer than the other, and how much longer it is. In order to do this, we must fix upon a standard of which the length is known; and as we cannot keep a portion of time by us to apply to other portions as we do a standard pound for lib or a standard bushel for dry measure, we must have recourse to the standard which we have reason for believing does not take up a longer

period at one time than at another,—such as the rotation of the earth upon its axis, the revolution of the moon round the earth, or that of the earth round the sun. Of the absolute equality of any two portions of time, whatever may be the event by which they are measured, we never can be certain; because we cannot be in possession of two of them at once, so as to compare together. If we can find no other difference between the events, we have no reason to believe that the times in which they happen are of different lengths; and this negative proof is all that we can get. In using the measures of time, we observe the same method as with other measures. If the period be less than a day, we mention the number of hours or parts of an hour that are in it; if it be of moderate length, such as the life of a man, we count it in years; and if it be long, we count it in centuries, or hundreds of years.

Though to all nations, the various lengths, of the day as arising from the rotation of the earth, of the month as arising from the revolution of the moon, and of the year as arising from the revolution of the earth, be each dependent upon the same cause; and though, as the other circumstances of those causes—the spaces over which those bodies pass—do not vary much, the same day, or month, or year, must be of the same length to the people of all nations, and there cannot be much difference between one and another; yet different nations have had different modes of reckoning them. Some of these differences are pointed out in Art. I. “On the Calendar.”

When a nation came to such a degree of information and importance, as that it left a desire to record the events of its own history, it generally began with some great event, as a fixed point or EPOCH, from which it counted the ERA or succession of portions of time, all presumed to be equal, and each equal to that which the nation happened to take for a standard. The day being the portion with which people are most familiar, and also the one of which the appearance is the most striking—light and darkness being the greatest of all contrasts—most nations made the day the absolute measure; but as the day is rather short for measuring long intervals, they generally had periods of so many days, and of so many times these again, corresponding with, or rather having some resemblance to, our weeks, months, and years.

As an exact number of times of the rotation of the earth is not contained in the revolution of the moon, and as an exact number of times of either this rotation or this revolution is not contained in the revolution of the earth, *eras* which are reckoned in terms of either of these fixed periods, do not agree with each other. In other words, as days, lunar months, and years, are not even parts or multiples of each other, two *eras* which are counted, one so many times one of these, and the other in so many times of another, cannot be made to agree, so as to point out the time at which any event happened, without making corrections for the fractional differences. The period of time in which those fractional differences amount to an unit of the short measure, is called a cycle—see Art. II.

Those nations among whom the Christian religion has been disseminated, have, ever since its introduction, abandoned all *eras* save which began at the birth of Our Saviour. This is called the **CHRIST ERA**; and when the *date* or *number* of the year is spoken of in a solemn formal manner, the words *Anno Domini*, or the contraction **A. D.**, meaning “the year of the Lord,” are prefixed to the number, to distinguish from other *eras*. When we count from the birth of our Saviour back, we either put **B. C.**, “before Christ,” or *Anno ante Christum*, **A.**, which is the same. Events are sometimes dated from the creation of the world; and the term *Anno Mundi*, **A. M.**, that is, “year of the world fixed to the date; but as opinion is divided as to the precise date of creation, in terms of the Christian era, the commencement of the world is considered as the preferable epoch.

To find the distance of any event— if it be before the birth of our Saviour, add the date of it to the date of the year; if after, subtract;

in the first case, as the difference in the second, is the time from the present date, or the distance of the event.

As the eras of the nations of antiquity have become obsolete, and as the principal events in their histories have been reduced to the respective years of the Christian era, either before or after the birth of our Saviour, those eras are needed only by those who read the writings of antiquity; and, therefore, it is not necessary in the present case to detail them. There is, however, one era which is used by a very large portion of the moderns, the *Hijra*, or era that commences at the epoch of the flight of Mahomet from the city of Mecca to that of Medina, which took place in the 622d year of the Christian era. The Mahometan year is regulated by this event.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

PRINCIPAL ERAS.

Creation of the World—There have been as many as one hundred and forty opinions on the distance of time between this event and the birth of our Saviour*. Some make it as small as 366 years, and some as great as 614. The chronology which is usually given with the authorized version of the Bible places the event in the 4001th year before the commencement of the common era.

The Olympiads—The first year of the first Olympiad begins in the summer of the 776th year before the common era; the first year of the second Olympiad, in the summer of the 772d year, and so on.

The Foundation of Rome—The 753d year before the commencement of the common era, according to the calculation usually adopted.

The Birth of Christ—This is probably to be dated in the 4th year before the commencement of the common era.

The Hijra—Commencing on the 16th of July, in the 622d year after the common era.

BEFORE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE COMMON ERA OF THE INCARNATION.

- 9 Commencement of deluge, which lasts about a year.
- 9 Call of Abraham. A monarchy in Egypt at the time.
- 1 The Israelites leave Egypt under Moses.
- 1 The Israelites enter Canaan.
- 5 Josephus's date of the foundation of Tyré; i. e., 240 years before the building of the Temple.
- 30 [1657]† Cecrops from Egypt founds Athens.
- 3 Argos, Sicyon, Eleusis, founded about the same time.
- 3 Deucalion flourishes [1540]
- 3 Saul, first king of Israel. Sparta built by Eurotas, and Lacedæmon.
- 31† Tyre built, according to Newton. Reign of David.
- 39 [1594] Cadmus, from Phœnicia, founds Thebes in Boœtia; he is said to have introduced letters into Greece.
- 39 Dardanus, a founder of Troy, [1425].
- 39 Cœneus leads a colony of Greeks to Italy.
- 39 Minos reigns in Crete. Temple built by Solomon.
- 32 Amphictyonic Council.
- 320 Sesostria, an Egyptian conqueror.
- 325 [1362] Pelops comes to Greece from Asia.
- 323 Braces in Greece.
- 322 Syphus reigns at Corinth; said to have founded it.
- 317 Kingdoms of Judah and Israel separated.
- 36 Theseus civilizes Attica.
- 315 R
- 312 S Fabric. Bibl. Ant. cap. 7. Koch. Tab. Rev. Introd. xix.
- 307 R
- 301 A From hence, down to the date 596 inclusively, the dates are taken from Newton. In some instances, there are added in brackets the dates of events as they appear in the tables subjoined by the Abbé B. to the Travels of Anacharsis, for the purpose of showing the diver-
- 280 R opinions which have prevailed on the subject of early chronology.

- 964 [1586] Danaus comes to Greece from Egypt.
 913 Greek colony to Italy under Evander.
 937 [1369] Argonautic Expedition. Jason, Hercules.
 928 [1317] War of Seven Chiefs against Thebes.
 918 [1307] Thebes taken by the Descendants of the Seven Chiefs.
 904 [1279] Troy destroyed by the Greeks.
 Homer, perhaps two or three generations later. Hesiod later still.
 883 Carthage founded by Dido from Phœnicia.
 825 [1190] The Heracidae conquer the Peloponnesus. Æolic migration to Asia.
 794 [1130] Ionic migration to Asia, after the death of Codrus, last king of Athens.
 790 Pul founds the Assyrian empire.
 776 Era of Olympiads begins.
 753 Rome founded, according to the usual date.
 747 First kingdom of Babylon, and kingdom at Nineveh, or Assyria, arising from Pul's kingdom.
 Era of Nabonassar begins.
 721 Captivity of the Ten Tribes of Israel.
 719 [757] Syracuse founded by a Corinthian Colony.
 711 Independence of the Medes, who revolt from the Assyrians of Nineveh.
 703 [815] Lycurgus's legislation at Lacedæmon.
 681 First kingdom of Babylon put an end to by the Assyrians of Nineveh.
 655 Psammetichus king of all Egypt.
 652 [743] First war between Messenia and Lacedæmon.
 635 Scythians get possession of Upper Asia, and Cimmerians of Lydia.
 627 Newton's date of foundation of Rome.
 625 Second Babylonian, or Chaldean kingdom begins, by Nabopolassar's revolt from the Assyrians of Nineveh.
 609 Assyrian empire of Nineveh destroyed by the Babylonians and Medes.
 607 Scythians driven from Upper Asia, Cimmerians driven from Lydia about the same time.
 596 Perdiccas founds the monarchy of Macedonia.
 590 The Greeks, under Bellovesus, cross the Alps into Italy.
 584 Legislation of Solon. Draco, perhaps twenty-five years earlier.
 588 Destruction of the kingdom of Judah by the Babylonians.
 560 Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. Thales flourished.
 559 Anacreon flourished.
 556 Simonides born.
 553 Stesichorus died.
 518 Anaximander. Anaximenes.
 516 Kingdom of Lydia destroyed by Cyrus, king of Persia. The kingdom of Media probably destroyed by him shortly before.
 514 Pherecydes flourished.
 510 Pythagoras flourished.
 503 Kingdom of Babylon destroyed by Cyrus. Jews return to Jerusalem shortly after.
 535 Thespis flourished.
 525 Cambyses, king of Persia, conquers Egypt. Æschylus born.
 519 Cratinus born, Hecateus flourished.
 518 Pindar born.
 510 Pisistratidæ driven from Athens.
 509 Monarchy abolished at Rome. Consuls and Quæstors instituted there.
 508 Expedition of Darius Hystaspes, king of Persia, into Scythia. Thales and Macedonia tributary to him.
 503 Parmenides flourishes. Heraclitus flourishes.
 500 Anaxagoras born.
 499 Sardis burnt by the Ionians and Athenians.
 496 Hellanicus born.
 495 Sophocles born.
 493 Tribunes and Ædiles instituted at Rome.
 490 Battle of Marathon.
 485 Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse. Epicharmus flourished.
 481 Herodotus born.
 480 Battles of Thermopylæ, Artemisium, Salamis, and Mînerva. Battle of Platea.
 479 Battles of Platea and Mycale.
 477 Athenian ascendancy commences.

- 471 Thucydides born.
 468 Mycenæ destroyed. Socrates born.
 466 Battles of the Eurymedon.
 461 Zeno of Elea flourished.
 458 Lysias born.
 Gorgias flourished.
 447 Decemvirs at Rome. Laws of the Twelve Tables.
 447 Battle of Tanagra.
 447 Battle of Coronea.
 444 Empedocles flourished. Xenophon born. First Military Tribunes at
 443 Censors instituted at Rome. [Rome.
 436 Isocrates born.
 431 Peloponnesian War begins. Hippocrates flourished.
 429 Plato born. Eupolis flourished.
 427 Aristophanes flourished.
 413 Athenians defeated in Sicily. Birth of Diogenes the Cynic.
 406 Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.
 404 Athens taken. Thirty tyrants there. Commencement of Lacedæ-
 Government of thirty tyrants destroyed. [monian ascendancy
 401 Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks. Ctesias flourished.
 397 Peace of Derrylidas.
 390 Rome burnt by the Galli Senones under Brennus.
 389 Birth of Æschines.
 387 Peace of Antalcidas.
 384 Birth of Aristotle.
 372 Birth of Demosthenes. The Cadmea, the citadel of Thebes, seized
 by the Lacedæmonians.
 379 The Lacedæmonians expelled from Thebes.
 375 Battle of Naxos. Lacedæmonian ascendancy ends. [in Greece.
 373 Theophrastus born.
 371 Battle of Leuctra. Epaminondas and Pelopidas. Theban superiority
 365 Antisthenes flourished. Prætors instituted at Rome.
 364 Isæus flourished.
 362 Battle of Mantinea. Theban superiority ends.
 359 Philip, son of Amyntas, becomes king of Macedonia.
 357 Greek Social war. Phœcian Sacred war.
 356 Birth of Alexander the Great. Temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt.
 Dionysius expelled from Syracuse by Dion. Theopompus flourished.
 347 Spensippus flourishes. Olynthus taken by Philip.
 343 Dionysius expelled from Syracuse by Timoleon.
 342 Birth of Menander.
 341 Birth of Epicurus.
 338 Amphissian Sacred war. Battle of Chæronea. Macedonian ascendancy.
 336 Philip assassinated.
 334 Thebes destroyed by Alexander the Great.
 334 Alexander invades the Persian empire; wins the battle of the Granicus.
 333 Alexander wins the battle of Issus.
 332 Alexander conquers Syria and Egypt.
 331 Alexander wins the battle of Guagamela, or Arbela, followed by the
 conquest of the Persian empire.
 330 Darius assassinated by Bessus. Philemon flourishes.
 327 Alexander's campaign in India.
 326 Voyage of Nearchus.
 325 Demetrius Phaleræus flourishes.
 323 Death of Alexander. His empire is divided.
 322 A Macedonian garrison placed at Athens, by Antipater, and the de-
 317 Death of Phocion. [mocracy superseded
 316 Alexis flourishes.
 315 Restoration of Thebes.
 312 Seleucus takes possession of Babylonia. Era of the Seleucidæ begins.
 307 Restoration of the Athenian democracy.
 301 Antigonus defeated and slain at the battle of Ipsus.
 The Empire of Alexander finally divided: Ptolemy takes Egypt,
 Libya, and Palestine; Cassander takes Macedonia; Lysimachus takes
 Thrace and Bithynia; Seleucus takes Syria, with most of Upper Asia
 280 Rise of the Achæan league. Chrysippus born.

- 278 The Gauls, who had invaded Greece, are driven out and pass into Asia.
Zeno of Citium flourished. Lucretius, Epicurus, Arcefilaus, flourished.
- 276 Antigonus, king of Macedonia.
- 275 Pyrrhus defeated in Italy by Curius Dentatus.
- 265 First Punic war.
- 260 Duilius gains a naval victory over the Carthaginians.
- 250 Regulus put to death.
- 241 First Punic war ends.
- 240 Agis, king of Sparta, put to death.
- 236 Pænætius died.
- 231 Livius Andronicus and Nævius flourished.
- 223 Antiochus the Great (III) becomes king of Syria. Quintus Fabius Pictor flourished.
- 222 Battle of Sellasia. Sparta taken by Antigonus.
- 219 Illyria subdued by the Romans.
- 218 Second Punic war. Hannibal passes the Alps. [Romans.
Battles of the Ticinus and the Trebia, won by Hannibal over the
217 Hannibal defeats the Romans at the lake Thrasymene,
216 Hannibal defeats the Romans at Cannæ.
215 Alliance between Hannibal and Philip, king of Macedonia.
214 Syracuse taken by Marcellus. Archimedes killed.
213 Asdrubal defeated and slain at the Metaurus.
206 Polybius born.
204 Peace between Philip and the Romans. Plautus flourishes.
202 Hannibal defeated by Scipio, at Zama.
201 Second Punic war ends. Fannius flourishes. First Macedonian war.
197 Battle at Cynoscephale. First Macedonian war ends.
192 War of Romans with Antiochus, king of Syria. Pacuvius flourishes.
189 Antiochus is defeated at Magnesia, and makes peace.
188 Ptolemy put to death. [flourish.
172 Second Macedonian war begins. Cæcilius, Afranius, and Terence
168 Perseus defeated at Pydna. Second Macedonian war ends. Macedonia
becomes a Roman province.
166 Judas Maccabeus delivers the Jews from the Syrians.
165 Cæcilius and Diogenes, Athenian ambassadors at Rome. Attius
149 Third Punic war begins. [flourishes.
145 M. Porcius Cato died.
146 Carthage destroyed. Corinth destroyed. Greece becomes a Roman
140 Death of Viriatus in Spain. [province.
135 Servile war in Spain.
133 Murder of Tiberius Gracchus. Destruction of Numantia.
132 Servile war in Sicily ended.
121 Cato Gracchus killed. Lucretius flourishes.
117 Gallia Narbonensis becomes a Roman province.
111 War against Jugurtha begins.
106 End of war against Jugurtha.
102 Marius defeats the Ambionæ and Teutones.
101 Marius destroys a horde of Cimbrians. Julius Cæsar born.
93 Livy born.
91 Italian (Marsic, or Social) war.
88 Mithridatic war. Marian Civil war.
87 Marius seizes Rome.
86 Death of Marius. Sallust born.
84 Peace with Mithridates.
82 Sylla seizes Rome, and is made perpetual Dictator.
War renewed against Mithridates.
81 Peace with Mithridates.
80 War with Sertorius.
79 Sulla gives up the Dictatorship.
74 War renewed against Mithridates.
73 War against Spartacus. Sertorius assassinated.
71 War against Spartacus concluded. Recovery of Spain completed.
67 Pompey conquers the pirates. Lucretius flourishes.
63 Death of Mithridates. Conspiracy of Catiline. Palestine conquered.
60 First triumvirate, consisting of M. Crassus, Cn. Pompeius, and Julius
58 Cæsar's wars in Gaul begin. Catullus flourishes. [Cæsar.
55 Crassus goes to Syria. Cæsar's expedition to Britain.

- 53 Crassus slain by the Parthians.
- 52 Clodius murdered.
- 50 Subjugation of Gaul, by Cæsar, completed.
- 49 War between Cæsar and Pompey begins. Cæsar enters Rome; conquers Afranius and Petreius, in Spain; created Dictator.
- 48 Battle of Pharsalia. Murder of Pompey.
- 47 Cæsar's war in Egypt. He conquers Pharnaces.
- 46 Cæsar conquers Pompey's party in Africa.
- 45 Cæsar conquers Pompey's sons in Spain; battle of Munda. Cæsar declared Father of the Country, Perpetual Dictator, and Emperor.
- 44 Cæsar assassinated. Diodorus Siculus flourished.
- 43 Battle of Actium. Second Triumvirate, consisting of C. Octavius (afterwards the Emperor Augustus), M. Antonius, M. Lepidus.
- 42 Battles of Philippi, Deaths of Brutus and Cassius.
- 41 Herod made king of the Jews.
- 36 Sextus Pompeius conquered in Sicily.
- 32 War between Octavius and Antony.
- 31 Battle of Actium.
- 30 Deaths of Antony and Cleopatra.
- 27 Augustus declared Emperor. Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Gallus, Pollio, Varius, Tibullus, Propertius, Phædrus, flourished.
- 25 Cornelius Nepos died.
- 12 Pannonians subdued. Victories of Drusus in Gaul.
- 8 Seneca born.
- 4 Birth of our Saviour; sometimes placed four years later. Dionysius of Halicarnassus flourished.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE COMMON ERA OF THE INCARNATION, IN THE
4004 5TH YEAR FROM THE CREATION OF MAN.

After
christ.

- 16 Augustus dies. Tiberius. Mathematicians expelled from Rome.
- 17 Arminius defeats Marobodus.
- 19 Germanicus poisoned. Celsus, Pomponius Mela.
- 21 Arminius is killed.
- 33 Crucifixion of our Saviour.
- 35 St. Paul converted.
- 37 Caligula. 41, Claudius.
- 40 The followers of our Saviour called Christians.
- 44 Conquests of Plautius in England.
- 50 London founded by the Romans.
- 54 Nero. Perseus (*b. 34, d. 62*). Lucan (*b. 38, d. 65*). Seneca (*d. 65*). Petronius Arb. (*d. 67*). Dio Cassius. Flav. Josephus (*b. 37, d. 93*).
- 60 Christianity introduced into Britain.
- 64 Rome set on fire, burned six days. First persecution of the Christians.
- 70 Destruction of Jerusalem. Pliny (*b. 23, d. 79*).
- 78 Agricola completes the conquest of Britain.
- 79 Titus. Pompeii and Herculaneum destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius. Valerius Flaccus. Silius Ital. (*d. about 100*) Quintilian (*b. 42*).
- 81 Domitian.
- 84 Agricola defeats the Caledonians (Scotch).
- 90 Juvenal. Epictetus.
- 94 Second persecution of the Christians under Domitian.
- 96 Nerva. Tacitus. Pliny the younger.
- 98 Trajan. 106, Dacia subdued. Suetonius. Florus. Plutarch (*b. 50*): Third persecution under Trajan.
- 117 Adrian. The Euphrates the frontier of the Roman empire in Asia.
- 118 The city of Jerusalem again destroyed. Dispersion of the Jews.
- 119 Antoninus Pius. Claudian. Ptolemy. Arrian.
- 161 Marcus Aurelius and L. Verus. Galen. Appian. Symmachus. Aul. Gellius. Apuleius.
- 163 Fourth persecution under M. A. Antoninus.
- 166 to 175, war by the Romans with the people between the Alps and the Danube.

- 180 Commodus. The Goths seize upon the eastern part of Dacia.
 192 The Saracens known by a victory which they gained over the Romans, in the deserts of Arabia.
 193 Pertinax. Didius Julianus. Pescennius Niger. Septimius Severus.
 202 Emilius. Papinian (slain 212). Ulpian (slain 228). Tertullian (d. 220). Philostratus.
 203 Fifth persecution under Severus.
 209 The wall of Severus built in Britain.
 211 Caracalla and Geta.
 213 First mention of the Germans, a people united on the upper Rhine.
 217 Macrinus 218 Heliogabalus.
 222 Alexander Severus. Origen (b 185, d. 251). Dion Cassius. Ammonius Saccas, author of the new philosophy of Plato. Herodian Sext. J. Africanus.
 226 Artaxerxes, king of the new empire of Persia. War against Rome.
 226 Sixth persecution under Maximian.
 230 First mention of the Franks, a people united on the lower Rhine. Seventh persecution under Decius. [Laertius.
 251 Irruption of the Goths into Thessaly. Plotinus (d. 270). Diogenes
 253 Eighth persecution under Gallus.
 258 Ninth persecution under Valerian.
 260 Sapo, king of the Persians, takes king Valerian prisoner. The Germans advance to Ravenna. The Vandals. Longinus.
 263 Irruption of the Franks into Gaul.
 264 Odonathes reduces the Persians, and repels the Goths.
 267 Dioclesian conquers the Saracens.
 273 Aurelian conquers Palmira. Zenobia.
 274 Silk first brought from India.
 275 The Goths seize upon Dacia (the Visigoths, and the Ostrogoths).
 277 Probus drives the Germans from Gaul, and defeats the Franks.
 281 Dioclesian.
 298 Constantine Chlorus defeats the Germans near Langres.
 303 Tenth persecution under Dioclesian.
 306 Constantine the Great embraces Christianity. 311 Laetantius.
 315 The Franks are conquered and 321 the Sarmatians. Eleventh persecution ends by an edict of Constantine.
 323 The Western provinces are joined to the Eastern.
 325 A Council held at Nice.
 330 Constantinople, capital of the empire.
 350 The Franks in Gaul.
 353 Constantius. 354 430. Augustin.
 358 Julian reduces the Salique Franks, and
 360 ——— forces the Germans to conclude a peace.
 361 Julian the Apostate killed 363, in a war against the Persians. Diophantus, mathematician.
 368 Theodosius again subdues Britain. Valentinian I. War with the
 369 Valens compels the Visigoths to make peace. [Germans.
 373 The Bible translated into the Gothic language.
 374 The Visigoths pass the Wolga.
 376 The Ostrogoths are conquered.
 395 Division of the Roman empire. Honorius in the West, Arcadius in the East. Stilico.
 400 Bells invented.
 401 Alaric, king of the Visigoths, devastates Italy.
 417 The Germans penetrate into Helvetia.
 409 The Vandals, and others, subdue Spain.
 410 Alaric's second expedition. Capture of Rome.
 412 Ataulphus king of the Visigoths, defeats Jovinus in Gaul. Honorius yields up Britain.
 428 Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople.
 429 The Vandals, commanded by their king, Genseric, pass into Africa.
 433 to 452 Attila.
 45 Attila conquered by Aetius at Chalons sur Marne. Theodoric I.
 452 Attila in Upper Italy. Foundation of Venice.
 457 Hengist the Saxon founded the kingdom of Kent.
 468 The Romans expelled from Spain by Eric, king of the Visigoths.
 476 The Western Roman Empire overturned,

- 477 Empire of the Visigoths in Gaul.
 490 Ælla founds the kingdom of Sussex.
 493 Theodoric the Great, king of the Ostrogoths, conquers Italy.
 Sikismas introduced into Europe.
 508 Clovis subdues the kingdom of the Visigoths in Gaul, and establishes
 that of the Franks, the country being afterwards called France.
 511 Division of the kingdom of the Franks.
 527 Justinian (d. 565.); 530 Pandects established.
 553 Overthrow of the empire of the Ostrogoths in Italy.
 558 Clovis.
 568 The kingdom of Lombardy founded.
 569 Mahomet preaches Islamism.
 585 Leovigild, the Visigoth, overthrows the empire of the Suevi in Spain.
 597 Augustine, the monk, settles in England.
 624 The Hijra. Abubekir revises the Koran.
 637 Jerusalem taken by the Saracens.
 638 The Saracens make themselves masters of Syria, and 651 of Persia.
 640 Organs used in churches.
 663 Glass brought into England.
 685 The Britons driven into Wales and Cornwall by the Saxons.
 698 The Saracens masters of Carthage. Anastasius, the first Doge of
 Venice.
 711 The Arabs, with Tarik at their head, make a descent on Spain, which
 they finally conquer under Muza 714. 719 Pelayo.
 752 Pepin, king of France.
 753 Pope's temporal dominion began.
 774 The kingdom of Lombardy under the dominion of the Franks.
 774 Saxony, a province of France.
 786 Haroun al Raschid.
 787 The Danes make a descent upon England.
 800 Charlemagne crowned emperor of the Romans. Leo III. Foundation
 of Scholastic philosophy. Progress of the Arabs in the sciences. (Mu-
 hamet Ben Omar d. 823). Clocks introduced into Europe from the East.
 803 The Saxons submit to Charlemagne.
 806 The Sorbes and Vaudals become tributary to him.
 814 Charlemagne dies at Aix-la-Chapelle.
 827 Egbert the Great, king of England.
 853 Pope Nicholas refuses to confirm the election of Photius, at Constanti-
 nople, which causes the schism of the Greek church.
 855 Foundation of the kingdom of Navarre under D. Garcias.
 877 Charles the Bald introduces the hereditary feudal system into France.
 880 Schism of the Greeks, who separate from the Roman church.
 891 Alphonso III. penetrates as far as the Tagus, and becomes formidable
 to the Arabs.
 885 Paris besieged by the Normans.
 894 Alfred the Great succeeds in destroying the Danish power in England.
 901 The Russians before Constantinople.
 919 The House of Saxony upon the throne of Germany.
 961 Otto the Great joins Italy with Germany, and
 962 ———— Renews the Imperial dignity.
 987 The race of Capet upon the throne of France.
 991 The arithmetical figures introduced into Europe by the Arabians.
 1014 Canute the Great, king of Denmark, ascends the throne of England.
 1030 Dismembering and downfall of the caliph of Cordova.
 1039 End of the empire of the Ommayades in Arabian Spain. The Moors.
 1042 The Danes expelled from England. Edward the Confessor.
 1055 Milan becomes a republic; afterwards Pisa, Genoa, Pavia, &c.
 1066 Battle of Hastings. William, duke of Normandy, conquers England.
 Probable beginning of Tournaments.
 1073 Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) Pope.
 1074 Bull of this pontiff against the investiture and marriage of priests.
 1076 The emperor, Henry IV. deposed by the Pope.
 1080 Doomsday-book begun. Finished, 1086.
 1085 Alphonso of Castile takes Toledo and Madrid from the Moors.
 1086 Order of Carthusians.
 1047 William the Conqueror invades France.
 1095 Council held at Clermont. Origin of the Crusades.

- 1096 First Crusade.
 1097 The Almoravides in the Arabian part of Spain.
 1099 Capture of Jerusalem. Godfrey of Boulogne king. Institution of the Knights of St. John.
 1106 Henry I., king of England, joins Normandy to his kingdom.
 1108 Louis VI. king of France, encourages corporations as a security against the feudal lords, and their vassals.
 1119 Order of the Templars instituted.
 1124 Musical Notes invented.
 1135 Alphonso III. of Leon and Castile, master of Spain.
 1147 Second Crusade under Conrad III. and Louis VII. Alphonso seizes upon Lisbon. Moscow founded.
 1150 Abelard. Scholastic philosophy of Aristotle taught.
 1154 The Plantagenets (House of Anjou) ascend the English throne.
 1163 London Bridge first built of stone.
 1172 Henry II. conquers Ireland. Alphonso I., king of Portugal, takes Murcia from the Almoravides.
 1180 Downfall of the House of the Guelphs. Bills of Exchange introduced into commerce.
 1186 Sept. 16 Conjunction of all the planets at sun-rise.
 1187 Saladin destroys the kingdom of Jerusalem.
 1189 Third Crusade under Frederic I., Philip II., and Richard Cœur de Lion.
 1190 Knights of the Teutonic Order instituted.
 1191 The Crusaders conquer Ptolemais.
 1192 Battle of Ascalon, in which Richard defeated Saladin. [sitings.
 1200 First mention of the Mariner's Compass. Establishment of Univer-
 1202 Fourth Crusade under Boniface, Marq. of Montferat.
 1208 The Crusaders take Constantinople. Origin of the Inquisition in Lan-
 guedoc, Dominicans and Franciscans.
 1206 Gengis Khan; Empire of Mogul. Paris University.
 1208 Crusade against the Albigenses (ill 1229).
 First Charter to the City of London.
 1214 Roger Bacon.
 1215 Magna Charta, the basis, of the English Constitution.
 1217 Fifth Crusade, under Andrew, king of Hungary.
 1218 Switzerland becomes an integral province of the German Empire.
 1220 Astronomy and Geography introduced into Europe by the Moors.
 1222 Basis of the Hungarian Constitution. The assemblage of States of France called a Parliament. Salamanca University.
 1224 Thomas Aquinas.
 1228 Sixth Crusade, under the emperor Frederic II.
 1236 The Moguls penetrate into Russia, and take Moscow. Mogul empire.
 1248 Seventh Crusade, under Saint Louis, king of France. [tables.
 1253 Alphonso, king of Castile, constructs his celebrated astronomical
 1258 The Moguls destroy the caliph of Bagdad.
 1261 Michael Palæologus conquers Constantinople.
 1265 Dante born (d. 1331).
 1270 Saint Louis dies before Tunis.
 1279 The Moguls subdue the whole of China.
 1282 Sicilian Vespers.
 1291 End of the Crusades.
 1296 Edward I., king of England, subdues Scotland.
 1299 Spectacles invented.
 1300 Boniface VIII. Albufeda. Raymond Lully.
 1301 The Prince royal of England created Prince of Wales.
 1302 Cambridge University.
 1308 Helvetic Confederation. William Tell.
 1310 Capture of the Isle of Rhodes by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.
 Climberies used in domestic architecture.
 1312 The Order of Templars is entirely suppressed by Pope Clement I.
 1313 Boccaccio born (d. 1375). [and by Philip le Bel.
 1314 Battle of Bannockburn.
 1319 University of Dublin.
 Catalonia and Valencia united to Arragon. [in France.
 1328 Scotland becomes independent. Robert Bruce. House of Valois
 1341 Petrarch crowned at Rome (b. 1304, d. 1374).

- 1345 First mention of gunpowder in France. Fire-arms used.
 The Canaries discovered by the Genoese.
 1347 First German University at Prague. Rienza, Tribune at Rome.
 Battle of Durham; David, king of Scots, taken prisoner.
 1349 The plague desolates Europe. Persecution of the Jews.
 1354 Inez de Castro. Foundation of the Order of the Garter.
 1356 Battle of Poitiers. John, king of France, taken prisoner by the
 Black Prince (of Wales). Maupertius.
 1357 Coals first used in London.
 1361 The Turks conquer Adrianople, and establish themselves in Europe.
 Vienna University.
 1362 John Wickliff, Reformer in England.
 1364 Philip the Bold, duke of Burgundy.
 1369 Timour, or Tamerlane, the Mogol conqueror.
 1371 The Stewarts upon the throne of Scotland.
 1384 First navigation act in England.
 1386 Windsor Castle built.
 1388 The battle of Otterburn.
 1399 The House of Lancaster ascended the throne of England.
 1400 John Huss, a disciple of Wickliff, reformer in Bohemia.
 1402 Bajazet defeated by Tamerlane.
 1405 Death of Tamerlane.
 1411 University of St. Andrew founded.
 1414 Council of Constance. [Henry V.
 1415 John Huss burnt. Capture of Ceuta. Battle of Agincourt won by
 1417 First mention of the Bohemians (Gipsies) in Europe. The Hussites
 chase Ziska for their chief.
 1418 Madeira discovered.
 1429 The Maid of Orleans. [burnt.
 1430 Charles VII. crowned at Rheims. Henry VI. at Paris, Joan of Arc
 1432 The Portuguese discover the Azores.
 1433 Lisbon becomes the seat of government instead of Coimbra.
 1436 John Guttenberg (d. 1456) invents the art of Printing.
 1437 The House of Hapsbourg-Austria on the throne.
 1442 Beginning of the Slave Trade.
 1444 Discovery of the Cape de Verd islands.
 1445 Wars of the red and white roses.
 1446 Inundation at Dort; 100,000 drowned.
 1453 Mahomet II. takes Constantinople. The English lose all their pos-
 sessions in France, except Calais.
 1454 University of Glasgow founded.
 1457 Glass first made in England.
 1464 Stages, Diligences, and Posts in France.
 1470 Publication of the first Almanac.
 1471 Printing introduced into England, by W. Caxton.
 1472 Lorenzo de Medicis.
 1477 University of Aberdeen founded.
 1478 Inquisition in Spain. Cardinal Mendoza.
 1479 Union of Castile with Arragon.
 1481 End of the domination of the Tartars in Russia.
 1485 The House of Tudor ascends the throne of England. Union of the
 two roses. Battle of Bosworth Field. Death of Richard III.
 1486 Diaz discovers the Cape of Good Hope. [Ivers America.
 1492 Guanada conquered by Ferdinand I. Christopher Columbus disco-
 1495 Die; held at Worms.
 1496 Cabot discovers the island of Newfoundland. [de Gama.
 1498 The Portuguese discover the passage to the East Indies by sea. Vasco
 1499 The Moors expelled from Castile.
 1500 Alvarez de Cabral discovers the Brazil.
 1503 Almeyda sails to the East Indies.
 1508 Porto Rico, Jamaica, and Cuba colonised by the Spaniards.
 1510 to 15 Gao, Malacca, Ormus, conqd. by the Portuguese. Albuquerque.
 1512 Navarre united to Spain by Ferdinand the Catholic.
 1513 Battle of Flodden.
 1517 Luther (b. 1483. d. 1546) publishes at Wittenberg disputations against
 indulgences. The Turks conquer Syria and Egypt.
 1519 First Voyage round the World by Magellan.

- 1521 Luther at the Diet of Worms. *Gustavus Vasa*, at the head of the Dalecarlians, defeats the troops of *Christiern II.* Discovery of Manila, of the Ladrões, and of the Moluccas. Conquest of Mexico.
- 1522 The Ottomans seize upon Rhodes. [subdue Chili.]
- 1523 *Zwinglius* (b. 1484, d. 1531) Reformer at Zurich. The Spaniards
- 1525 *A. de Brandenburg*. Great Master of the Teutonic Order, makes himself hereditary duke of Prussia. *Françis I.*, king of France, prisoner at Pavia.
- 1526 Moldavia and Wallachia subjected to the dominion of the Ottoman
- 1527 Death of *Albert Durer* (b. 1471). [Porte,
- 1528 Conquest of Peru.
- 1529 The Turks before Vienna.
- 1530 Confession of Augsburg.
- 1533 Death of *Ariosto* (b. 1474). [Supremacy,
- 1534 *Henry VIII.* becomes the head of the English Church Oath of
- 1535 The Anabaptists at Munster. Establishments of the Spaniards at
- 1536 Death of *Erasmus* (b. 1467). [Buenos Ayres,
- 1539 Suppression of Religious Houses in England and Wales.
- 1540 The Order of the Jesuits confirmed by Pope Paul III. *John Calvin* (b. 1509 d. 1564). Reformation at Geneva. Variation of the Com- [pass discovered by Cabot,
- 1543 Death of *Copernicus* (b. 1473).
- 1544 Lutheranism introduced into Sweden.
- 1545 Council of Trent.
- 1547 Orange trees brought from China to Portugal.
- 1549 Telescopes invented. [of Passau,
- 1552 *Maurice*, elector of Saxony, forces *Charles V.* to conclude the treaty
- 1553 The English go by sea to Archangel. *Rabelais dies* (b. 1483).
- 1560 Death of *Melancthon* (b. 1497). Reformation in Scotland. *Knox*.
- 1565 *Gesner* (b. 1516).
- 1567 *Prince William of Orange*; assa ssinated, 1584. Belgic refugees establish manufactures in England.
- 1571 *Selim II.* conquers Cyprus. Victory of the Austrians, near Lepanto.
- 1572 Massacre of St. Bartholomew (24 August).
- 1575 Leyden University.
- 1580 Portugal united to Spain. *Tycho Brahe* (b. 1546, d. 1601). Drake sails round the world. Parochial registers kept in England.
- 1581 The United Provinces declare themselves independent. *Gregorian Calendar*. The duke of *Alva* occupies Portugal by order of *Philip II.*
- 1583 Tobacco introduced into England.
- 1584 The Crimea under the dominion of the Turks.
- 1587 *Mary Stuart*, queen of Scotland, put to death.
- 1588 Defeat of the Spanish Armada.
- 1589 The House of Bourbon ascended the throne of France (*Henry IV.*)
- 1595 The Dutch establish factories at Java. Death of *Tasso* (b. 1544).
- 1598 Edict of Nantz. *Casaubon* (b. 1559, d. 1614).
- 1600 East India Company established.
- 1602 Company of Dutch trading to the East Indies. Decimal arithmetic invented.
- 1603 Crowns of England and Scotland united in the House of Stuart
- 1604 Gunpowder Plot.
- 1609 The Moors expelled from Spain. Union of Protestant States in Germany. The English occupy the Bermudas in the West Indies. Discovery of the Satellites of Jupiter.
- 1610 Discovery of Hudson's Bay. *Henry IV.* assassinated by *Ravallac*.
- 1611 The Poles seize upon Smolensko, and burn Moscow. Barons first created.
- 1613 The House of Romanoff ascended the throne of Russia.
- 1614 Invention of Logarithms by *Lord Napier*. New River brought to London by *Sir Hugh Middleton*.
- 1616 Death of *Shakspeare* (b. 1564). Death of *Cervantes* (b. 1547).
- 1618 Commencement of the Thirty years' war.
- 1619 *Hervey* (b. 1577, d. 1637) discovers the circulation of the blood.
- 1624 Massacre at Amboyna.
- 1625 (28, 29, 32, &c.) The English take possession of Barbadoes, Bermuda, Providence, Antigua, Anguilla, in the West Indies.
- 1626 Death of *Lord Bacon* (b. 1560).

- 1633 Death of Kepler (*b.* 1571). Des Cartes (*b.* 1596, *d.* 1650).
 1632 Battle of Lutzen. Death of Gustavus Adolphus.
 1634 Death of Wallenstein. Battle of Noerdingen. The Dutch take
 Curacoa from the Spaniards.
 1635 Foundation of the French Academy. Alliance of France and Swe-
 1636 Ureent University founded. [deo against Spain and Austria,
 1640 Portugal shakes off the yoke of Spain. The House of Braganza.
 Assembling of the Long Parliament in England.
 1642 Death of Galileo (*b.* 1564). Castelli and Toricelli his disciples.
 1643 Barometer invented by Toricelli.
 1644 Death of Hugo Grotius. Dan. Heinsius (*b.* 1580, *d.* 1655).
 1644 Peace of Westphalia (24 Oct.) Confirmation of the treaty of Passau.
 Spain acknowledges the independence of the Low Countries.
 1643 Charles I., king of England, beheaded. Cromwell.
 1651 Sect of Friends (Quakers) appeared in England.
 Navigation Act passed in England. [conquered by the Russians,
 1654 The Cossacks pass under the dominion of Russia. Smolensko, &c.
 1655 The English take Jamaica from the Spaniards. Persecution of the
 Valdois by Charles Emanuel II.
 1653 Frederic William, Elector of Brandenburg, procures the recognition of
 the independence of Prussia. Huygens (*b.* 1629, *d.* 1695).
 1662 Royal Society established.
 1663 The English take Bombay. Locke (*b.* 1632, *d.* 1704). Dryden (*b.* 1631,
 1665 Great Plague in London. [*d.* 1701.)
 1666 Tea first imported into England.
 The great fire in London.
 1667 The Dutch take Surinam. Milton.
 1668 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Moliere (*b.* 1620, *d.* 1673). La Fontaine
 (*b.* 1621, *d.* 1695).
 1670 Corneille (*b.* 1606, *d.* 1681). Racine (*b.* 1639, *d.* 1669.) Boileau
 1671 The Danes seize upon St. Thomas. [(*d.* 1711),
 1677 First war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. Russia seizes on
 the Ukraine. Death of Spinza (*b.* 1632).
 1678 Peace of Nimeguen.
 The Habeas Corpus act passed.
 1679 Louis XIV. takes possession of Alsace, and
 1681 ——— of Strasbourg. [on Tobago.
 1689 Foundation of Philadelphia, by William Penn. The French seize
 1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantz. Massacres. 50,000 Reformed
 1686 Air Pump. Calderon (*b.* 1601, *d.* 1687). [quit France.
 1688 The Revolution. William III., Prince of Orange, Stadtholder of the
 United Provinces, lands in England Flight of James II.
 1689 Toleration act passed.
 Episcopacy abolished in Scotland.
 1690 The English establish themselves at Calcutta.
 Battle of the Boyne.
 1692 Battle of La Hogue.
 1693 Bank of England established.
 1697 Peace of Ryswick. The Dutch take Saint Eustatia.
 1700 Northern war till 1721, Charles XII., and Peter the Great at Pernau,
 Academy at Berlin.
 1701 War of the succession in Spain till 1714. Prussia erected into a
 1702 Death of K. William. Anno. [kingdom.
 1703 Foundation of St. Petersbourg.
 1704 Capture of Gibraltar by the English.
 Battle of Blenheim.
 1706 England and Scotland united under the same Parliament.
 Battle of Ramilies.
 1708 Battle of Oudenarde.
 1709 Charles XII. at Bender, after the battle of Pultowa.
 Battle of Malplaquet.
 1710 Conquest of Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland by Peter the Great,
 St. Paul's rebuilt.
 1713 Peace of Utrecht. Philip of Anjou, king of Spain. Gibraltar, Mi-
 norca, Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland, and Saint Christopher's are
 ceded to England; the Low Countries to Austria. The Pragmatic
 sanction. Charles VI. [brons of England.

- 1714 Peace of Rastadt. George I., Elector of Hanover, ascends the
 1715 Rebellion in Scotland in favour of the Stuarts.
 1716 Death of Leibnitz.
 Septennial act passed.
 1720 Inoculation introduced into England.
 1721 Peter the Great takes the title of Emperor of all the Russians.
 1725 Death of Newton (*b.* 1642).
 1726 Academy of Petersburg founded.
 1730 Fahrenheit's Thermometer. Swift (*b.* 1667, *d.* 1741). Young (*b.* 1681,
 d. 1765). Pope (*b.* 1684, *d.* 1731). Thomson (*b.* 1700, *d.* 1748).
 Borlase (*b.* 1668 *d.* 1738).
 1736 The Porteous mob in Edinburgh.
 1737 Göttingen University.
 1739 Nadir Schah reduces the Mogul emperor to extremities.
 Rebellion in Scotland.
 1740 War of the Austrian succession, till 1748.
 1742 Peace of Breslau and of Berlin. Frederick the Great, acquires
 Lower-Silesia; and the greater part of Upper-Silesia.
 1748 Battle of Dettingen.
 1744 Anson sails round the world.
 1745 Battle of Fontenoy.
 1746 Battle of Culloden.
 1748 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Klapotock (*b.* 1724, *d.* 1803). Lessing
 (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1781). Montesquien (*b.* 1698, *d.* 1755). Raymur (*d.* 1757).
 Voltaire (*d.* 1778). Rousseau (*b.* 1712, *b.* 1788). Buffon (*b.* 1707, *d.*
 1768). Goldoni (*b.* 1707, *d.* 1792). Linnæus (*b.* 1707, *d.* 1778).
 1750 Westminster-bridge finished.
 1752 New style adopted in Britain.
 1753 British Museum established. [in Bengal.
 1755 Great earthquake at Lishon. Lord Clive obtains Bahar and Orissa
 1756 The Seven year's war.
 1759 Expulsion of the Jesuits from Portugal. Pombal.
 Battle of Quebec. Death of Wolfe,
 Earthquake at Lima.
 1760 Jesuits expelled from France.
 1761 Family compact of the Bourbons.
 1763 Peace of Paris. France cedes to England Canada, C. Breton, St.
 Vincent, St. Domingo, Tobago, and the coast of Senegal: Spain
 cedes Florida.
 1764 Taxes increased in the English Colonies of North America.
 The Order of the Jesuits suppressed in France.
 1767 The Jesuits expelled from Spain.
 1768 France purchases the island of Corsica from the Genoese.
 Royal Academy established.
 1770 Tax upon Tea in North America.
 Blackfriars-bridge finished.
 1771 Cook's first voyage round the world.
 1772 First partition of Poland. Struensee put to death.
 1773 Pope Clement XIV. suppresses the Order of the Jesuits. Insurrection
 at Boston. A cargo of tea flung into the sea.
 1774 By the treaty of peace of Rutschuk, Russia extends its frontiers to-
 wards Turkey. The Crimea independent of the Porte. Blockade of
 the port of Boston, and Congress of 12 provinces at Philadelphia.
 1775 War of American Independence. General Congress of 13 provinces.
 1776 4th July, the United States of North America declared independent.
 Death of Hume and of Adam Smith.
 1778 War of the Bavarian succession. Alliance between France and the
 United States of North America.
 Siege of Gibraltar.
 1780 War of England against Hyder Ali.
 Riots in London.
 1781 Kant (*d.* 1804). Schiller (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1805). Wieland (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1813).
 1782 England acknowledges the independence of the United States of
 North America. (30th Nov.) The Crimea and Kuban fall under the
 dominion of Russia.
 1783 Great earthquake in Calabria. Peace of Versailles between England
 and North America; France, Spain (3d Sept.); Holland (30th May.
 1785 German League. [1784.)

- 1787 First assembly of the Notables.
 1788 Second assembly of the Notables.
 1789 Beginning of the French Revolution. General assembly of the States at Versailles, as a national assembly; suppression of privileges and of feudal rights and tithes. Insurrections in the Low Countries.
 1790 Suppression of all religious orders, monasteries, the nobility, &c. in France.
 1791 14th Sept. acceptance of the first constitution by Louis XVI. Second national legislative assembly.
 1792 First coalition against France. Attack on the Tuileries. French Republic. Peace of Janey.
 1793 21st January, Louis XVI. beheaded. Second constitution. The Reign of Terror. 16th October, the queen beheaded. Toulon, Bonaparte. Second partition of Poland. Great Poland and Dantzic are ceded to Prussia; Russia obtains Lithuania and Volhinia.
 1794 Fall of Robespierre. Revolution in Poland. Kosciuszko. Death of Lavoisier (b. 1743). Habeas Corpus Act suspended. The telegraph invented. Bruce, the traveller d. Lord Howe's victory. June 1. Exchequer Bills issued. American minister received at Paris. Retreat of the British army in Flanders. Battle of Praga, 30,000 Poles butchered by Suwarrow. Trial of John Horne Tooke. The Duke of York leaves the continent.
 1795 Third constitution. Normal and central schools in France. Third partition of Poland between Prussia, Austria, and Russia. Suppression of the stadiholdership of the Low Countries. The English take the island of Ceylon, and in 1797, Trinidad, &c. Bonaparte victorious in Italy. French entered Holland, and Stadtholder arrived in England. Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act continued. Warren Hastings acquitted. Mungo Park began his travels. Mobs and riots in various parts of England. Assault on George III.
 1796 National Institute of Arts and Sciences at Paris founded, Ceylon taken. Irish Insurrection act passed. Bonaparte crossed the Alps, and penetrated into Italy. Battle of Lodi, &c. Retreat of Moreau. English goods prohibited in France. Great quantities of ice in the Thames. French fleet destined to invade Ireland dispersed, after having touched at Bantry Bay. Several victories at sea.
 1797 Peace of Campo-Formio. Liguorian and Cisalpine Republic. French extend their conquests in Italy. Victory of St. Vincent (Feb. 14). Various petitions for the dismissal of ministers. Mutiny at Sheerness. Battle of Camperdown. Political discontent in England. Death of John Wilkes. Rebellion in Ireland.
 1798 Congress of peace of Rastadt. Bonaparte in Egypt. Independence of St. Domingo. Rebellion in Ireland continues. A detachment of French land in Ireland. Battle of the Nile. Income Tax imposed. Cold 16° below zero in London.
 1799 Second coalition against France (Suwaroff). 9th Nov. Revolution of the 18th Brumaire. Death of Pius VI. at Valencin, 15th December. Fourth Constitution. Bonaparte First Consul. Tippon Saib conquered by the English. Division of Mysore. Bonaparte in Syria and Egypt. Sir Sydney Smith at Acre. Seringapatam taken. Expedition to the Helder, and the Texel. Suwarrow's campaign. British and Russians leave Holland. Mr. Canning's first official appointment.
 1800 Peace with the Venetians. Victories of Bonaparte in Italy (Marengo). Republic of the Ionian Isles (Parga). Kleber dies in Egypt. The East India Company acquire the Carnatic. Royal Institution founded. Great scarcity of provisions. Peace of El Autsch.
 1801 Arcot, &c. The English take possession of Malta. Nelson before Copenhagen. Peace of Lunewille. Death of Lavater (b. 1741). Union with Ireland. Planet Ceres discovered. Expedition to Egypt. Battle of Alexandria. Death of Gen. Abercromby. Peace signed.
 1802 Peace of Amiens. Bonaparte Consul for life. Execution of Governor Wall for cruelty. Despard's conspiracy.
 1803 War between France and Great Britain. France sells Louisiana to the United States of North America. The Negro chiefs proclaim the independence of St. Domingo. Duke of Anglin shot. Victories in India.

- 1804 Napoleon Bonaparte proclaimed Emperor of the French. Francis I, Emperor of Austria. The Jesuits restored by Pius VII. Ohio becomes a North American State. Dessalines, Emperor of Hayti.
- 1805 Napoleon, King of Italy. Third coalition against France. 26th Dec. peace of Presbourg. Bonaparte offered peace. Trial of Lord Melville. Surrender of Ulm. Battle of Trafalgar. Death of Nelson.
- 1806 The Electors of Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Saxony take the title of king. Confederation of the Rhine. Continental System. Eugene, Viceroy of Italy. Dissolution of the German Empire. Joseph Napoleon king of Naples. Louis Napoleon, king of Holland. War between France and Prussia. W. Pitt d. Henri and Petion at St. Domingo. Mr. Fox and his friends in office. British manufactures prohibited in America. Battle of Jena.
- 1807 Peace of Tilsit. Bombardment of Copenhagen. The Slave-trade abolished by the English Parliament. The royal family of Portugal embark for Brazil. French troops enter Spain. Monte Video taken. Battle of Eytan. Battle of Tilsit. Bonaparte declares Britain in a state of blockade. Change of the administration (Duke of Portland.)
- 1808 Joseph, king of Spain. Joachim Murat, king of Naples. New nobility in France. Interview between Alexander of Russia and Bonaparte at Erfurt. Alliance with Spain and Portugal. Convention of Cintra.
- 1809 New war between Austria and France. Peace of Vienna. Revolution in Sweden: Gustavus IV. and his heirs excluded from the throne. Sweden cedes Finland to Russia. Retreat and death of Sir John Moore. Colonel Wardle's charges against the Duke of York. Battle of Talavera. Mr. Perceval Prime Minister. Expedition to Walcheren.
- 1810 Napoleon marries Maria Louisa, princess of Austria. Union of Holland and the counts of the German sea, as far as Lubeck, with France. Bernadotte, elected prince-royal of Sweden, adopted by Charles XIII. Sir Francis Burdett committed to the Tower. Battle of Busaco.
- 1811 Masheyné d.
- 1812 War between France and Russia. Battle of Moskwa, 7th Sept. Burning of Moscow. Retreat of the French, 18th Oct. War between England and North America. Peace concluded at Bucharest between Russia and the Ottoman Porte; the Polish frontier. John Horne Tooké d. Perceval assassinated. Battle of Salamanca.
- 1813 1st March, Prussia in league with Russia. All Europe take arms again to recover their independence. Battle of Lutzen, the 2d of May; of Vittoria, the 21st of June. Manifesto of Austria against France, 10th August. Battle of Goss-Reeren, 23d August; of Katzbach, 26th August; of Dresden, 27th August; of Culm, 30th August; of Dennewitz 6th September; of Leipzig, 16th, 18th, and 19th October; of Hanau, 30th and 31st October. The French evacuate Germany and Spain. The English pass the Bidassoa, 17th October, and enter France. Treaty of Valencia. William, Prince of Orange, is recalled.
- 1814 Peace of Kiel, 14th Jan. Norway ceded to Sweden; Britain retains Heligoland. Battle of Brienne, 1st and 2d Feb; of Orthes, 27th Feb.; of Laon, 9th March; of Fère Champenoise, 25th March. The Allied Sovereigns enter Paris, 31st March. Abdication of Napoleon, 11th April. Louis XVIII. enters Paris 3d May. Ferdinand VII. enters Madrid 14th May. Suppression of the Cortes. Re-establishment of the Inquisition; of the Jesuits' Colleges, &c. Arrests and executions. Restoration of the order of Jesuits, 7th Aug. Peace between France and the Allied Sovereigns. 30th May. France is confined within her frontiers as at the 1st Jan. 1792. Sweden restores Guadaloupe, and Portugal cedes Guiana, to France. Holland falls under the dominion of the Prince of Orange. Hanover made a kingdom, 26th Oct. Norway is joined to Sweden, 20th Oct. Congress at Vienna, 3d Nov. Genoa united to Sardinia, 12th Dec. Indictment of Lord Cochrane and others. Jubilee.
- 1815 Napoleon Bonaparte returns to France. 1st March. Neapolitans defeated by the Austrians at Tolentino, 3 May. Taking of Naples, 20 May. Battle of Waterloo, 18 June. Paris surrendered, the second time, to the Allied Powers, 3 July. Louis XVIII. made his second entry

- 3 July. Bonaparte banished to St. Helena. 12 Aug. The Holy Alliance concluded between the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia. 26 Sept. Joachim Murat, ex-king of Naples, shot 15 Oct. Foundation of the Republic of the Ionian Islands. 5 Nov. Peace between the Allied Powers and France. 20 Nov.: the frontiers to remain as in 1790. The United Provinces of Buenos Ayres declare their independence. Riots about the Corn Laws. Embassy to China. Lord Cochrane escaped from the King's Bench Prison, and voted in Parliament.
- 1816 Algiers bombard'd by the fleet under Lord Exmouth, the captives set free. 27 Aug. Riots in London. Spa-fields mob. Death of Sheridan.
- 1817 Disturbances in various parts of England. Habeas Corpus Act suspended. Cash payments resumed at the Bank. Princess Charlotte d. Abolition of the Slave trade by France, Spain, and Holland.
- 1818 Accession of Charles John (Bernadotte) to the throne of Sweden. 5 Feb. Negotiation between the Allied Powers and France, concerning indemnities. 25 April. Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle. Evacuation of the French territory. Distress of the distressed seamen.
- 1819 Discontents in the manufacturing districts of England. Southwark bridge opened. Lord Sidmouth's circular. The Manchester meeting.
- 1820 Jan. 1. Commencement of the Spanish revolution: proclamation of the constitution proposed by the Cortes in 1812. Jan. 29. death of George III. Feb. 13 Duke de Berry assassinated. Feb. 23, the Cato street plot. March 8, the King of Spain swears to the constitution of the Cortes; suppression of the inquisition. March 25, the Jesuits are expelled from Russia. May 15. commencement of the revolution at Naples (Carbonari). July 5, Act of accusation against the Queen of England. Sept. 7, remarkable eclipse of the sun. Oct. 1. Constitutional Junta in Portugal. Oct. 8. Death of King Henry in the island of Hayn. Oct. 24. ratification of the treaty by which Spain cedes Florida to the United States of North America.
- 1821 Jan. 1. A revolution in Brazil. Jan. 8, Congress of Leybach. Austrian army occupies Naples. Mar. 6. Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia. 25. The Greeks join the insurrection. Mar. 10, till April 10, disturbances in Piedmont; the king resigns in favour of his brother. April 23, the Greek Patriarch put to death at Constantinople. May 5. death of Napoleon Bonaparte. July 4, the King of Portugal returned to his capital. July 19. Coronation of George IV. Queen Caroline died. July 20, Austrian troops occupy the kingdom of Sardinia. Aug. 12, the Russian Ambassador quits Constantinople. Aug. 17, George IV. visits Dublin. Oct. 10, public entry of George IV. into Hanover. Dec. 1, the Spanish part of St. Domingo declares itself independent. Catholic Bill passed the Commons, lost in the Lords.
- 322 Jan. 1, the Greeks declare themselves free. Jan. 26, the Grand-Duke Constantine of Russia renounces the right of succession. Feb. 11, the Prince Royal of Brazil sends back the Portuguese troops, and (Feb. 16) institutes a representative government. March 1, sitting of the Ordinary Cortes at Madrid. March 8, the United States of North America acknowledge the independence of those of South America. May 21, Don Augustus Iturbide made Emperor of Mexico. July 2, Massacres in Madrid. July 8, victories by the Greeks at Larissa, Thermopylæ, and Salonica, and July 14, at Thermopylæ. Aug. 14, Army of the Faith. Oct. 1, The King of Portugal swears to the new constitution. Oct. 12, Independence of Brazil; the Prince Regent proclaimed Emperor. Oct. 20, Congress at Verona. Great distress in Ireland. George IV. visits Scotland. Death of Lord Castlereagh.
- 1823 Jan. 9, the Spanish Cortes reject the mediation of the cabinets of Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin. 20 March, removal of the king of Spain to Seville, thence to Cadiz. 7 April, the French army enters Spain. 19 April, Iturbide dethroned. 23 May, the French enter Madrid. 5 June, the king of Portugal suppresses the constitution. 25 June, the French invest Cadiz. Guatemala declares itself independent of Spain and Mexico. 20 July, Mexico acknowledges the independence of Guatemala. 31 Aug. Battle of the Trocadero before Cadiz. 15 September, Riego taken prisoner, and (27 Nov.) put to death at Madrid. 1 Oct., the king of Spain resumes his

- despotism, and abolishes all the proceedings of the Cortes, from 7 Mar., 1820. End of the Spanish Revolution. 4 Oct., proclamation of the Mexican Constitution by the President Victoria. 23 Oct., Alliance between Colombia and Mexico, ratified 30 June, 1821. 30 Oct., the Government of Great Britain sends Consuls to the new States of South America. London Bridge ordered to be rebuilt.
- 1821 21 Jan., the English troops defeated by the Ashantees. 10 Feb., Bolivar is named Dictator by the Congress of Peru. 15 March, Lord Amherst, the Governor General of India, declares war against the Burmese. 19 April, Death of Lord Byron. 30 April till 9 May, Disturbances in Lisbon; departure of Prince Miguel. 5 May, the English take Rangoon. 6 June, Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Denmark. 3 July, the Capitan-pacha takes and destroys Ipsara. 16 July, Turbide effects a landing near Soto la Marina; the 19th July, he is taken and shot. 22 July, Peace between Great Britain and Algiers. The English drive the Ashantees from Cape Coast Castle. 6 Aug., Bolivar defeated Canterac near al Samos. The Capitan-pacha consuled with the loss of three ships. &c. 16 Sept., Death of Louis XVIII; Charles X. succeeds. 3 Oct., Treaty between the States of America and Colombia. 6 Oct., Sea-fight near Mitylene and Scio between the Turks and Greeks, in which the former were worsted; two ships burnt. 12 Oct., Provisional Government in Greece; Conduriotti and Panuzzo Notari, Presidents. 19 Nov., Hurricane on the coasts of England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. Inundation of Petersburg. 23 Nov., total evacuation of Moldavia by the Turks. Disorder prevails in Greece; Colocotroni hoists the standard of revolt against the Government. Chancery Commission appointed. Skeleton of a mummy found in Essex. Mechanics' institutions began. Union of the Scotch dissenters. Catholic rent collected.
- 1825 1 Jan., Communication by Mr. Canning of the intention of Great Britain to negotiate treaties of commerce with the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Buenos Ayres, &c., upon the basis of the recognition of their independence respectively. 11 Jan., Colocotroni submits to the Greek Government. 2 Feb., Treaty of Commerce concluded at Buenos Ayres between Great Britain and the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata. 4 Feb., Inundations in Holland and on the northern coasts of Germany. 9 Feb., Mr. Adams elected for four years President of the United States of North America; he enters upon his functions March 4. 26 Feb., Landing of Ibrahim Pasha between Coron and Modon. 28 Feb., Convention concluded between Russia and Great Britain, for the freedom of navigation, the commerce and fishery on the Pacific Ocean, and the frontiers of the North West coasts of America. 10 March, Bolivar is again invested with the Dictatorial power in Peru. 13 March, Treaty of Alliance conclude between Colombia and Guatemala. 17 April, Decree of the king of France, confirming the Independence of St. Domingo in consideration of a money-payment. 18 April, Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation concluded between Great Britain and Colombia. 19 April, the Egyptians defeat the Greeks near Forgi. 29 April, the Mexican government ratifies the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between Great Britain and Mexico. 12 May, Maullaburns, in the Port of Modon, one corvette, three brigs and six transports belonging to the Egyptians. 18 May, Navarino surrenders to Ibrahim Pasha. 22 May, Colocotroni set at liberty by the Greek government. Coronation of Charles X. at Rhims. 1 June, the Greeks defeated by Ibrahim Pasha. 2 June, the Greek fleet defeats that of the Capitan Pasha between Cape Oro and the Isle of Andros. Ibrahim Pasha takes Calumata, and 23 June, Tripolizza. 5 July, Ibrahim Pasha defeats Colocotroni near Tricorpha. 21 July, the government of the Netherlands opens its ports to the East Indies to the ships of all nations. 24 July, Resolution of the provisional government of Greece to have recourse to the protection of England. 4 August, the Greek fleet forces the Ottoman squadron to quit the latitude of Missolonghi. 6 August, the provinces of Upper Peru declare their independence, and take the name of the Bolivian Republic. 29 August, Treaty concluded between Portugal and Brazil. 26 September, Treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between Great Britain and the Hanse towns. 15 No-

vember the king of Portugal ratifies the treaty concluded with Brazil, and takes the title of Emperor. 18 November, the Spaniards entirely evacuate Mexico. 1 December, Death of Alexander, Emperor of Russia. 1, 2, 5 December, General Campbell defeats the Burmese near Prome. Act against the Catholic association. Petitions against the Corn Laws. Great commercial distresses, and failures of bankers.
 1826 January 3, war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres. Bhurtpore, besieged from 23 December, 1825, is stormed by the English troops under Lord Combermere. 20 January, Sir A. Campbell defeats the Burmese near Malloun. 22 January, Capitulation, and 23, surrender of Calao; Peru entirely evacuated by the Spaniards. 26 January, Treaty of navigation concluded between Great Britain and France. 28 January the Greeks disperse the Ottoman fleet; Missolonghi is reinvaded. 24 February, Peace concluded at Yandaboo between the East India Company and the Burmese. The Burmese pay one million pounds sterling and surrender a great extent of territory. Death of D John VI., Emperor and king of Portugal. 23 April, Ibrahim Pasha takes the ruins of Missolonghi. Resolved by the national assembly at Epidaurum, to invite the English Ambassador to Constantinople, to arrange that the Greeks should govern themselves, by paying a yearly tribute to the Porte. Don Pedro gives a charter to Portugal, and confirms (26 April) the Regency. 2 May, Don Pedro abdicates in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria di Gloria. Decree issued by the government of Mexico for the suppression of titles. 7 May, Ibrahim Pasha disperses and drives the Greeks from the heights which command the road of Calaviata. 8 May, Resolved by the Mexican Senate, never to listen to any proposition made by Spain or any other power, unless the basis of it should be the full and entire acknowledgement of the independence of Mexico. 14 May, Denmark celebrates a festival in commemoration of the introduction of Christianity, which happened a thousand years before. 15 May, Earthquake at Grenada. Treaty of amity and of commerce concluded between the East India Company and the king of Siam. 19 May, Treaty of navigation between Great Britain and Sweden. 19 May, Departure of the Ottoman troops from Moldavia and Wallachia. 20 May, Cabinet decree of the king of Prussia, that the commerce and navigation of Great Britain and of its possessions beyond sea, should be treated like those of the most favoured nations, as long as the Prussian subjects should enjoy the advantages granted to them by the Act 6 George IV., chap. 114. 25 May, Opening of the first Congress of the Bolivian republic. 29 May, Resolution of the Porte concerning the organization of a new army in the Ottoman empire, called *Assakiri mahomédijis* (Mahometan army), or *Assakiri dichehdidi-manssurajis* (new victorious army). 1 June, Landing of the Greeks near Salonichi, and battle with Omer Pasha. 5 June, the importation of foreign silks into Great Britain, with a duty, permitted from this day. Death of Carl Maria Von Weber, in London. 14 June, Insurrection of the Janissaries on the night of the 14th and 15th of June, at Constantinople; of which the consequence is, a fresh organisation of the Ottoman army. 15 June, Defeat of the Janissaries; 2 or 3000 are killed on the spot, many others are condemned to be executed. Convocation of a general congress in Chili, to frame a Constitution. 16 June, Firman issued by the Grand Signor, declaring the abolition of the Janissaries. 4 July, Death of the two ex-presidents Adam and Jefferson, on the 15th anniversary of the declaration of independence of the United States of North America. 9 July, Popular insurrections against the charter, in Portugal, mostly at Chaves, Braganza, Estremoz, and Villaviciosa. The insurgents march towards Spala. 11 July, the national Congress constitutes Chili a confederative state. 18 July, the king of Persia, resolved to commence hostilities with Russia, assembles his army near Ardebil. 22 July, Death of Piazzzi, the astronomer, at Naples. 24 July, Shock of an earthquake at Mantua. 7 August, Victory of the English troops and their allies over the Ashantees. 8 and 9 August, Ibrahim Pasha defeated by the Mulnotes. 12 August, Lord Cochrane arrives at Messina. 14 August, the national assembly of Greece is called together in the island of Poros. 15 August, the Serasquier Roschid Pasha takes the city of Athens. 19 August, the Congress of Lima names

Bolívar president of the republic for life. 20 August Attempt by Favier and Kanakuki to relieve the Greek garrison in the Acropolis, totally failed. 23 August, Prorogation of the Parliament of Great Britain till the 31 November. 1826. 28 August, an English fleet arrives in the Tagus. 30 August, a conflagration which breaks out at Constantinople, reduces 6000 houses to ashes. 3 September, the emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow. 18 September. Shock of earthquakes at Cuna. 19 September, Solemn reception of Lord Ponsanby at Buenos Ayres, ambassador extraordinary of Great Britain. 28 September Russia declares war against Persia. Admission of the Columbian flag to the Ports of France. 30 September, Epidemic distempers prevail on the northern coasts of Europe, and particularly in Holland in consequence of the inundations of 1825, and of the great heats of the summer. 4 October, the Infant Don Miguel takes the oath of fealty to the Portuguese Constitution, at Vienna. 6 October, Insurrection raised against the Portuguese Constitution, by the Marquis of Chaves. 15 October, Earthquake at Messina. 8 October, Loureiras reelected in England. 19 October, Death of Talma at Paris. 29 October, Bestowing the Infant Don Miguel with the Infanta Donna Maria di Gloria, queen of Portugal, by procuration, at Vienna. 30 October, Opening of the sessions of the Cortes, by the Infant, Regent. 13 November, Convention concluded between Great Britain and the United States of North America, concerning the indemnities to be granted to the American subjects injured by the war. Bolívar returns to Bogota. 21 November, Opening of the Parliament of Great Britain. 23 November, Decree issued by Bolívar, by virtue of which he accepts the dictatorship. Treaty concluded between Great Britain and Brazil for the abolition of the Slave-trade. 28 November, Note of the Spanish government to the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers, in which it is declared that the Spanish government will take no part in the enterprise of the Portuguese rebels, and that measures have been adopted to prevent an invasion of Portugal. 29 November, Death of the Marquis of Hastings. 3 December, Portugal entreats the assistance of Great Britain. The Portuguese rebels take Lamego. 5 December, Message of the President Adams on the opening of the session of Congress. 7 December, Death of Flaxman. 10 December, Villa Flor defeats the Portuguese insurgents. 11 December, Message of the King to Parliament, concerning the assistance which is determined to be sent to Portugal to sustain the Government and the Regent against the aggressions of the rebels. 12 Dec., Opening of the French chambers. 14 December, Earthquake at Granada. 17 December, Departure of the first English auxiliary troops for Portugal. 22 December, the Portuguese rebels advance from Lamego towards Coimbra. 25 December, the first auxiliary troops arrive in Lisbon. 29 December, Arrival of the Lord High Commissioner Sir Frederic Adam at Corfu.

1827 January 1. The king of France submits to the Chambers a project of law for the suppression of the Slave trade. 5. The Duke of York d. 22. The Duke of Wellington is appointed Commander-in-Chief. February 7. Dr. Pelham, the Bishop of Lincoln d. 8. Parliament meets pursuant to adjournment. 17. Lord Liverpool attacked by a stroke of apoplexy. 22. Mr. Peel obtains leave to bring in a bill for amending the criminal laws. March 1. Mr. Canning brings forward his resolutions respecting the Coin Laws. 5. 6 Sir Francis Burdett brings the subject of the Catholic Claims before the House of Commons. Majority against the motion. 4. 24 Edward Gibbon Wakefield, William Wakefield, and Frances Wakefield tried and found guilty at Lancaster, for the felonious abduction of Miss Turner. 25. The ship *Hecia*, Captain Parry, sailed from Deptford on the Northern Expedition. April 10. Mr. Canning is appointed First Lord of the Treasury. 11. The Duke of Wellington resigns. 12. Six other members of the Cabinet resign. Both Houses of Parliament adjourn for the Easter recess. 17. The Duke of Clarence is appointed Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom. 20. Sir John Copley is created Lord Lyndhurst, and appointed Lord Chancellor. 24. Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. Plunkett, and Sir Charles Abbott are created peers by the several titles of Lord Goderich, Lord Plunkett, and Lord Tezzerden. Mr. Canning is appointed Chancellor

of the Exchequer. 30. The king holds a court, at which Lord Lyndhurst receives the Great Seal, Mr. Canning the seals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Sturges Bourne those of the Home Department, and Lord Goderich those of the Colonial Department. The king of France disbands the national guard. May 1. The House of Commons resumes its sittings, when Mr. Peel and Mr. Canning enter into explanations respecting the formation of the new ministry. 2. The House of Lords meet, when the late ministers of the old, and some of those of the new cabinet enter into similar explanations. 17. A Bill for dissolving the marriage of Edward Gibbon Wakefield with Miss Turner is brought into the House of Lords. A discussion respecting the new Administration takes place in the House of Lords. Mr. Tierney is appointed Master of the Mint. 18. An alarming accident occurs at the Thames Tunnel, Rotherhithe. 23. The jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery in bankruptcy is discussed in the House of Commons. June 1. Mr. Canning, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, brings forward the Budget in the House of Commons. The Duke of Wellington moves an amendment to the Corn Bill, which being agreed to, the purpose of the bill is annulled. 19. A public dinner is given to Mr. Brougham at Liverpool. 26. The Unitarians' Marriage Bill is carried in the Lords. July 2. Parliament is prorogued by proclamation. 3. The murder of the Rev. Mr. Waterhouse of Huntingdon. 5. The Bank of England resolves upon discounting bills at 4 per cent. 9. The Emperor Nicholas is invested with the Order of the Garter at St. Petersburg. The Russian Fleet, bound for the Mediterranean, arrives in Portsmouth harbour. 16. The Marquis of Lansdowne is sworn in as Secretary for the Home Department. August 6. Mr. Canning's life is declared to be in imminent danger by his physicians. 8. Mr. Canning expires at ten minutes before four o'clock this morning. 11. Lord Goderich is appointed Premier. 16. The funeral of Mr. Canning. 17. His Majesty holds a Court, at which the Duke of Portland is declared President of the Council. The Duke of Wellington again accepts the Command of the Army. September 3. Mr. Huskisson is appointed Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and Mr. Herries Chancellor of the Exchequer. 21. The Royal George, of 120 guns, is launched at Chatham. 22. Admiral D. Rigny arrives off the port of Navarino. 29. The Aurora Borealis is visible in London with peculiar brilliancy. 29. Captain Parry arrives in London from his unsuccessful expedition to the North Pole. October 6. The Hammer-smith Suspension Bridge opened. 20. The naval action of Navarino. 24. The Rev. Robert Taylor found guilty of blasphemy, in the Court of King's Bench. 27. Sir Anthony Hart is appointed Chancellor of Ireland, and Mr. Shadwell, Vice Chancellor of England. November 5. The French Chambers are dissolved, and seventy-six new Peers are created by an Ordinance. 15. Dr. Tomline, Bishop of Winchester, *d.* 30. Mr. Davies Gilbert elected President of the Royal Society in the room of Sir H. Davy. December 7. The Bank of Lisbon suspends its payments. 19. Thirteen new Barons are created. 30. The Infant, Don Miguel, of Portugal, arrives in London.



THE APPENDIX

PART III.

Acts of Parliament relating to India.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACT

53 GEO. III. CHAP. 255.

For continuing to the EAST INDIA COMPANY, for a further Term the Possession of the British Territories in India together with certain exclusive Privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administrations of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter.—July 21, 1823.

(EXPIRES, 10TH APRIL 1831.)

ACCOUNTS. Distinct accounts to be kept of the Company's territorial, political, and commercial affairs, § 64.—This principle to be attended to in accounts to be laid before parliament, § 65.—Accounts, abstracts, and statements may be required by the board of commissioners, to be prepared by the directors, § 78.

ACTIONS. In actions for unlawful arrest of persons found in the East-Indies, defendants may plead the general issue, § 123.—Proof to lie on the plaintiff, and if verdict be given for defendant, plaintiff shall pay treble costs, § 125.—Limitation of actions to three years, § 124.

ADMIRALTY. Jurisdiction of the king's court extended, § 110.

ADVOCATE GENERAL. May exhibit informations to the king's courts in matters of revenue, § 100.—May file informations in king's courts for debt due to his majesty's, § 111.

APPEAL. Where one would lie to the sudder dewanny adawlut, or local court, British subjects may appeal to his majesty's court, § 197.—Such appeal not to bar the jurisdiction of the king's courts.—The plaintiff may sue there at his election, § 107.

ARCHDEACON. The king empowered to constitute, by letters patent three archdeacons.—Their salaries (£2,000 per ann) to be paid out of the territorial revenues, § 49.—To commence on taking office, and cease with functions, § 50.—Warrant for letters patent to be countersigned by president of the board, § 53.—His majesty may grant them pensions (£800 per ann) after discharging functions in India for fifteen years, § 54.

ARMY. Generals and colonels, and lieutenant-colonels commanding regiments, may return to India, after five years absence, with consent of the directors, and the board though their absence may not have been occasioned by sickness, infirmity, or accident, § 54.—Governments in India may make laws, regulations, and articles of war, for the native troops, and to hold courts-martial, § 96.—Former laws, articles of war, and established usages confirmed, § 97.

ASSAULTS. Justices of peace in the provinces shall have jurisdiction in case of assault and trespass committed by British subjects on the natives of India.—Convictions removable by certiorari, and subject to provisions of 33 Geo. III. c. 52, § 105.

BALLOT. (See Votes.)

BILLS OF EXCHANGE. To be paid out of home profits, § 57.

BISHOP OF LONDON. Vested with visitatorial jurisdiction over the East-India Company's College in England, § 45.

BISHOP OF INDIA. His majesty may establish a bishoprick for the British territories in the East Indies, § 99.—Salary to commence on taking office, and

* This act of Parliament in full is for Sale at the Harkness Library—Price 6 Rs.

cease with functions, § 50.—Jurisdiction or function limited by letters patent, § 51.—His majesty may grant such ecclesiastical jurisdiction as he may find necessary, § 52.—Warrant for letters patent to be countersigned by president of the board, § 53.—His majesty may grant pensions to bishops (£1,500 per annum) having discharged their functions in India for fifteen years, § 54.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS. Special licenses for the continent of Asia, between the Indus and Malacca, or Islands north of the Equator, or Bencoolen, to be at the discretion of the directors, subject to the board, who are to record their reasons, § 11.—Licenses for other places more north than 11 degrees south latitude, and between 64 and 130 degrees east longitude, to be granted by the board, who are to frame rules for the same; and in cases not falling within the rules, are to record the special circumstances and communicate the same to the directors, § 12.—Approval by the board, of duties imposed in India, necessary to their validity, § 25.—To grant licenses to south Sea whalers to sail within certain limits, § 32.—No such ship under 350 tons to sail without license from the board, § 32.—Powers with regard to individuals proceeding to India, (See Persons going to India).—To have full power and controul over all colleges and seminaries, abroad and at home, § 42, 43, (See Colleges).—President to countersign warrants for letters patent, respecting bishoprick or archdeaconries, § 53.—Duties in India on Company's and private trade goods considered as territorial revenue, and subject to the controul of the board, § 61.—To have controul over the appropriation of the territorial revenues (except sums issued in India to make good home payments on account of territorial charge, of loans to India to commercial purposes), § 68.—Court of directors to deliver to the board copies of proceedings, and of despatches received relating to the appropriation of revenue and loans to investments, § 69.—No despatches relative thereto to be sent to India till approved by the board, § 70.—The board to return despatches with all reasonable despatch, not exceeding two months, § 71.—Proceedings of the board may be signed by chief or assistant secretary, § 72.—Secret committee of directors not to disclose despatches sent from the presidencies, relative to war, peace or negotiations until authorized by the board, § 73.—Board may require abstract accounts, and statements to be prepared by the directors, § 78.—Directors not to fill up vacancies in India without approbation of the board, § 81.—Restoration of servants, civil or military, suspended or removed by the government abroad, not to be valid without consent of the board, § 83.—Gratuities above £600 must be confirmed by the board, § 84.—No duty or tax imposed by local governments valid, till sanctioned by the directors and approved by the board, § 93.

CERTIFICATE. Counterfeiting certificate of licences, or attested copies thereof, punishable with fine and imprisonment, § 120.

CHINA. Exclusive trade with China to continue to the Company, together with the trade in tea, during further term, subject to the provisions of former acts, § 2.

CHOSES IN ACTION. Stealing choses in action within the jurisdiction of king's courts, punishable like stealing goods, § 114.

COINS. Counterfeiting current coins, punishable with transportation, § 116.—Uttering counterfeit coin, punishable; first offence, six months; second, two years imprisonment; third, transportation for life, § 117.—Certificate of former conviction in the courts sufficient evidence of conviction, § 118.—Having more than five pieces of counterfeit coin, without lawful excuse, punishable by fine or three months imprisonment, § 119.

COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES. In India to be subject to board of commissioners, § 42.—Provisions for schools public lectures, or other literary institutions in India for the benefit of the natives, to be regulated by the governor general in council, subject to the controul of the board; but appointments to offices therein, to be made by local governments, § 43.

COLLEGE AND MILITARY SEMINARY. In England directors with approbation of the board, to make rules and regulations for the same.—Directors may make representations respecting alterations or additions by the board, § 41.—Bishop of London to exercise visitatorial jurisdiction, § 45.—No person to be appointed a writer unless he shall have kept four terms and shall produce a certificate of conformity to rules, § 46.—Establishment of officers in the college and military seminary, and the principal appointments thereto, to be subject to the controul of the board, § 47.—Principal and professors exempt from parochial residence, § 48.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF. Vacancies to be supplied by directors, subject to his majesty's approbation, § 80.—Salary to commence from entering upon office, § 89.

COMMENCEMENT OF ACT. 10th April 1814, § 123.

COMMISSIONERS FOR AFFAIRS OF INDIA. (See board of Commissioners.)

COURTS. (See king's courts, provincial courts.)

DEBT. Interest of India debt to be defrayed out of territorial revenues.--- Territorial or bond debt to be liquidated, as directors, with approbation of the board, shall direct, § 55.---Debt of the company (except principal of bond debt) to be paid out of home profits.---Indian debt, or bond debt at home, in what case to be reduced out of home profits, § 57.---Surplus of territorial revenues and home profits applicable to payment of certain debts, § 59.---If the debts, at a reduction, shall be again increased beyond certain sums, reduction again to take place, § 60.---So much of 33 Geo. III. c. 52, as relates to the payment of a sum into the Exchequer, the recovery thereof, or to the payment into the bank, repealed, § 61.

DEBTS. Justices of peace to have jurisdiction in cases of small debts due to native from British subjects, § 106.---Debts due to his majesty to be recovered by information, filed in the king's courts by the Company's advocate general, § 111.

DIRECTORS, COURT OF. Ships in private trade not to go within certain limits without license from them, § 11.---To give special licenses of course for principal settlements, § 15.---Special licenses for the continent of Asia, between the Indus and Malacca, or islands north of the Equator, or Bencoolen, to be at their discretion, subject to the control of the board, who are to record their reasons, § 15.---No duties imposed in India to be valid till sanctioned by the directors, § 25.---To grant licences to South Sea Whalers to go to certain places, § 31.---Powers of the court with regard to individuals going to India. (See persons going to India).---To deliver to the board copies of all proceedings and of dispatches received, relating to the appropriation of revenue and loans to governments, § 69.---No dispatches relative thereto to be sent to India, till approved by the board, § 70.---Secret committee of directors not to disclose dispatches sent from the presidencies, relative to war, peace or negotiations, until authorized by the board, § 73.---Secret committee to take oath prescribed, § 74.---In cases of equality of vote, in general court or courts of directors, the question to be considered as rejected: except in cases of two or more candidates for office, which are to be determined by lot, § 77.---Board may require accounts, abstracts and statements to be prepared by directors, § 78.---Directors to sign up vacancies of Governors and Commanders in Chief, to His Majesty's approbations, but this is not to affect the right of directors to recall, § 80.---Directors not to supply vacancies in India without approbation of the board, § 81.---No gratuity made by the company above £600 to be good, unless confirmed by the board, § 88.---Empowered to grant superannuations to Company's servants in England, § 93.---No duty or tax imposed by local governments to be valid till sanctioned by directors, with the approbation of the board, § 94.

DIVIDEND OF 10 per cent. to be paid out of home profits, till separate fund exhausted, and then 10½ per cent, § 57, 62.---To be provided for before home profits liable to territorial charges, &c. § 58.

DUTIES. Goods exported or imported by the Company to be subject to the same duties as those in private trade, § 24.---No duties imposed in India to be valid till sanctioned by the directors and approved by the board, § 25.---Duty to Company on private trade, granted by 33 Geo. III. c. 52, repealed; but such repeal not to extend to goods imported into the port of London and deposited in the Company's warehouse, not to import from China; and not to affect engagements of the Company with Duties in India on goods of the Company to be debited to commerce; and, together with duties on private trade goods, to be considered as territorial revenue, and to be subject to the board, § 67.---Government at Fort William, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island, may impose duties of customs and other taxes on places and persons within the jurisdiction of the Courts established by the King's charter at those places, in the same manner as in places without such jurisdiction, § 98.---No, such duty or tax to be valid, till sanctioned by the directors, with the approbation of the board, § 16.---Governor General and Governors in Council may make laws and regulations respecting such duties, and impose fines and forfeiture for non payment thereof, § 59.

EAST INDIA COMPANY to retain government of former territorial acquisitions, and others lately made, during further term, § 1.---To retain the exclusive trade with China, and the trade in Tea, during a further term, subject to certain regulations, § 2.---The term and the exclusive trade to cease and be determined, on the expiration of three years, notice by parliament, at any time

after 10th April 1813, and payment of what is due from the public to the Company; but the Company's corporation not to be determined thereby, nor their right to trade in common with others, § 3, 4.—None but the Company, or persons by their license, to trade in Tea; nor to export military stores to certain places, § 8, 9.—Company to defray salaries and pensions of bishops and archdeacons, § 19, 54.—Application of the Company's territorial revenue. See (*Territorial Revenues*).—Application of their home profits. (*See home profits*).—Nothing in this act to affect the right of the Company, § 95 (*See Duties*).

EAST INDIA DOCK COMPANY. Rates granted by 43 and 46 Geo. III. to be paid before goods are delivered to the owners or consignees; and if not paid before the goods are cleared, the East India Dock Company may send them to the Company's ware-houses to be sold, and the rates shall be deducted from the purchase money § 28, 29.

ECCLIESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT. (*See Archdeacons, Bishop.*)

EQUIPMENTS AND VOYAGE Allowances to persons proceeding to India, § 89, viz.

Govt. Gen. of Bengal.....	£5,000	Puisne Judges there.....	1,000
Members of Council there.....	1,200	Governor of Fort St. George.....	3,000
Commander-in-Chief of all forces in India.....	2,500	Members of Council there.....	2,000
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Fort William.....	1,500	Commander-in-Chief there.....	2,000
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Madras.....	1,200	Governor of Prince of Wales Island.....	1,200
Puisne Judges there.....	1,000	Recorder there.....	1,000
Governor of Bombay.....	2,500	The Bishop.....	1,200
Members of Council there.....	1,000	Archdeacons.....	200
Commander-in-Chief there.....	1,000		
Recorder there.....	1,000		

ESTABLISHMENTS. Expenses of, to be defrayed out of territorial revenues, § 55.

EXPORTS. Military stores not to be exported but to certain places, and by licensed persons.

FORCES. Maintenance of, to be defrayed out of territorial revenues, § 55.—Payment of the king's troops by the Company, not to exceed 20,000 men, unless greater number sent on their requisition, § 57.

FORGERY. Punishable with transportation 115.

GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL to regulate provision for schools, public lectures, or other literary institutions for the benefit of the natives; but subject to the board of Commissioners, § 43.

GOVERNOR GENERAL AND GOVERNORS IN COUNCIL to be appointed by the directors, subject to his majesty's approbation, § 80.—Salaries, when to commence, and allowances for equipment and voyage, § 59.—May impose customs on duties and taxes, on places and persons within the jurisdiction of the courts established by the king's charter in the same manner as in places without such jurisdiction; but not valid, till sanctioned by the directors, with the approbation of the board, § 78.—May make laws and regulations respecting such duties and taxes, and impose fines and forfeitures for non-payment thereof, § 59.—May send home persons residing in India without license, without subjecting them to further punishment, § 102.

GRATUITY. None above £600 to be good, unless confirmed by the board, §. 88.

HOME PROFITS. The profits of the Company in Great Britain to be applied, 1st in paying bills of exchange; 2d in paying debts, except principal of bond-debt; 3d in paying dividend of 10 per cent. till separate fund exhausted, and then 10½ per cent; 2d, in reduction of Indian debt or bond debt at home, § 57.—Home profits not liable to territorial charges, till after dividend provided; except to bills and certificates for value received in India, and to interest and sinking fund on loan of 1812 from the public to the company. —If home funds insufficient, after dividend, to discharge bills drawn for the interest of existing debt deficiency to be paid as parliament shall direct.—Monies received at home on credit of bills drawn on territorial funds, or for advances in India, to be applied to payment of territorial charges in Europe. If commercial profits at home be not sufficient in any year for dividend, the deficiency to be made good out of surplus territorial revenues of preceding year, § 58.—Application of surplus home profits, § 59, 60.

IMPORTS. Navigation not to prevent the importation of goods, the produce of any places within the charter, except Tea, from any other places within the charter except China. § 7.—Goods imported in private-trade to be brought to some of the ports in the United Kingdom which shall have been declared fit by order in council. § 10.—Articles manufactured of silk, hair and cotton.

JUSTICES OF PEACE may qualify, by taking the oaths in any court of justice within the provinces. § 111.—In the provinces shall have jurisdiction in cases of small debts due to natives from British Subjects, and in cases of assault and trespass, committed by British subjects on the natives of India.—§ 105, 106.—Copy of conviction and proceedings to be sent to the government.—Fines to be paid to the magistrates convictions removable by certiorari, and subject to provisions of 33 Geo. III. cap 52. § 105.

THE KING may establish a bishop and three archdeacons in India by letters patent, which shall limit such bishop's jurisdiction and functions.—§ 49, 51, 52.—Warrant for letters patent to be countersigned by the president of the board of commissioners. § 53.—His Majesty may grant pensions to bishop and archdeacons, who shall have discharged their functions in India for 15 years. § 54.—His approbation necessary to render valid the appointment of Governor or Commander-in-Chief by directors. § 80.—Nothing to this act to prejudice the King's sovereignty.—Debts due to his majesty recoverable in the King's courts. § 111.

KING'S COURT to hold sessions four times in every year, for trying criminal offences. § 102.—Advocate general may exhibit informations to the King's courts in matters of revenue. § 100.—For misdemeanors committed by British subjects more than 100 miles from a presidency, informations may be filed *ex officio*, and prosecuted, as in Court of King's Bench in England. § 103.—Jurisdiction of the King's courts not to be barred by appeal from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut or local court, to his Majesty's court. § 107.—Admiralty jurisdiction of King's courts extended. § 110.—Information to be filed therein by the Company's advocate-general for debts due to his Majesty. § 111.

LICENSE. None but the Company, or persons obtaining their special leave by license in writing, to trade in tea; nor to export military stores to certain places. § 8, 9.—Ships in private-trade not to go within certain limits, nor to any places except principal settlements, without a license from directors.—Directors to give licenses of course for principal settlements.—Special licenses for the continent of Asia, between the Indus and Malacca, or islands north of the Equator, or Bencoolen, to be at the discretion of the directors, subject to the controul of the board, who are to record their reasons. § 11.—Licenses for other places more north than 11 degrees south latitude, and between 64 and 150 degrees east longitude, to be granted by the board, who are to frame rules for the same; and in cases not falling within the rules, the special circumstances are to be recorded, and communicated to the directors. § 12.—South Sea whalers to have license from the board to sail within certain limits; and no such ship under 300 tons, to sail beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Straits of Magellan, without license.—South Sea whalers not to go to certain place without license from the Directors. § 32.—Penalties on unlicensed persons trading to or going within the limits of the Company's charter, otherwise than allowed by this act. § 40.—Provision for summary conviction and punishment of British subjects being in India without license, or exceeding the terms of their license.—Not to prevent such British subjects from being prosecuted for misdemeanors, or sent home: but not on account of residence previous to conviction. § 101.—Persons residing in India which license may be sent home without being afterwards prosecuted. § 104.—Persons counterfeiting licenses, or certificates, or attested copies thereof, punishable with fine and imprisonment. § 120.

LOCAL CIVIL JUDICATURES to have jurisdiction over British subjects residing or trading, or occupying immovable property, more than ten miles from the presidencies. Where an appeal would lie thereto from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut or local court; British subjects may appeal to His Majesty's court. § 107.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS in India, to have the appointments of officers in public schools, lectureships, and institutions for the benefit of the natives. § 43.—To carry sentence of transportation into execution. § 121.

MANIFEST. No ship in private trade to clear out, or enter without one. § 14.

MILITARY STORES not to be exported but to certain places, and by persons licensed by the Company. § 9.

MISSIONARIES. (See persons going to or residing in India)

NATIVE TROOPS. (See Army.)

NATIVE IN INDIA. May recover small debts due to them from British subjects, to the justice of the peace § 106. — Natives, in company's service subject to the provincial courts, 109. — Not to be transported for any offence to a place more than 30 degrees north or 25 degrees south lat. § 121.

NAVIGATION ACT. Not to prevent the importation of goods, the produce of places within the charter, except tea, from any other places within the charter except China. § 7.

OATH to be taken by the secret committee of directors, and by persons employed in preparing or transcribing secret dispatches, sent or received from India, § 74. 75 — Title of this act to be inserted in the director's oath, § 70. — Oath of justices of peace may be taken in a court of justice, within the provinces, § 112 — Persons taking false oath guilty of perjury, and punishable according to the laws of England, § 122.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES. Oath of secrecy to be taken by persons employed in preparing or transcribing secret dispatches sent to or received from India, § 75. — Periods of service necessary for qualification of civil officers; viz. place of more than £1,500 per annum may be given after four years' service in India or more than 3,000 per annum, after seven years of more than 4,000 per annum (including the contract) after ten years. § 62. — Restoration of civil and military servants, suspended or removed by the government abroad, not to be valid without the consent of the board. § 83. — Generals and colonels, and lieutenant-colonels commanding regiments, may return to India, after five years' absence, with consent of directors and the board, though their absence may not have been occasioned by sickness, infancy, or inevitable accident. § 84. — Restored civil servants to take precedence according to their seniority at the time of their departure from India. § 85. — Servants of the Company may waive their right to precedence, in order to be appointed to boards, courts, or other official establishments. § 86. (See *Army, Board of Commissioners, Directors, Governor General, Salaries, Superannuations*.)

ORDER IN COUNCIL to declare what ports in the United Kingdom are fit for the deposit of goods imported in private-trade. § 0.

PARLIAMENT to give three years' notice of the expiration of term, any time after 10th April 1813; Notice by the Speaker to be deemed a due notice, § 3. 5. — Copies of regulation abroad to be laid annually with accounts before parliament, and Accounts superannuations, in the next sessions, § 66. 94.

PASSAGE MONEY (See *Equipment and Voyage*.)

PENSIONS (Superannuations.)

PERJURY Persons taking false oaths guilty of perjury; and persons sworn in, liable to the penalties of perjury, according to the laws of England, § 122.

PERSONS GOING TO INDIA, OR RESIDING THERE. When the court of directors refuse permission to any person to proceed to the East-Indies, applications to be transmitted to the board; who may direct certificates to be granted by the directors, authorizing such person to proceed to any of the principal settlements. § 33. — Directors may make representations thereon to the board, § 34. — Persons proceeding to the East-Indies to be subject to the regulations of the local governments, § 35. — Governments in India may declare certificates and licences to be void, if it shall appear to them that the persons to whom they have been granted have forfeited the claim to continuance and protection. — Persons not to be prosecuted for residing without a licence, until two months after notice of order. § 36. — Governments in India not to sanction the residence of his majesty's subjects at their several presidencies, without the authority of directors, except under special circumstances, § 37. — Board of Commissioners may authorize any persons to proceed to, and reside within the limits of the charter, except between the Indus and Malacca, and islands north of the equator, Penicoolen and Chuan. § 38. — His Majesty's subjects authorized for lawful purpose, to go to and reside at places without 11 deg. south lat and 64 and 150 deg. east long. § 39. — Unlicensed person going without the limits of the Company's charter, shall be deemed to have unlawfully traded, and be subjects to the penalties imposed on illicit traders by 33 Geo III. cap. 62. § 10. — Provision for summary conviction and punishment of British subjects being in India without licence, or exceeding the terms of their licence. Penalty 2,000 rupees or imprisonment for two months; second offence double. — Not to prevent such persons from being prosecuted for misdemeanors or sent home, but not on account of residence previous to conviction, § 101. — Persons residing in India without licence may be sent home without being afterwards prosecuted, § 104. — British subjects residing, or trading, or occupying immovable property,

more than ten miles from the presidencies, to be subject to the local civil judicature.—Restrictions as to the grounds of jurisdiction of such judicatures.—In certain cases such British subject may appeal to the king's courts, § 107.—British subjects allowed to reside more than ten miles from presidency shall procure and register certificate of such permission in the court of the districts, and suing in civil courts, shall produce copy of such certificate, or an affidavit not counting for it, § 108.—Counterfeiting licenses to reside, or certificates or attested copies thereof, punishable with fine and imprisonment, § 120.—In return for unlawful arresting of persons found in the East-Indies, &c. the defendants may plead the general issue.—Proof to lie on the plaintiff; and if verdict given against he shall pay treble cost, § 123.

PRESIDENCIES AND SETTLEMENTS. Proceeding at the presidencies to be signed by the principal secretary of the department to which they relate, in the absence of the chief secretary, § 79.—Local governments to carry sentences of transportation to execution, § 121.

PRIVATE-TRADE. Ships to clear out from some port in the United Kingdom; and all goods imported to be brought to some of the ports in the United Kingdom which shall have been declared fit by order in council, § 10.—Ships not to go within certain limits, without a license from the directors, § 11.—(See *License*.)—No ship under 350 tons to clear out for or be admitted to entry at, any place within the limits of the Company's charter, § 13.—No ship to clear out or enter without a manifest and without giving and attested list of persons and arms, and accounting for them, § 14, 15.—Copies of the list received in England to be transmitted to the secretary of the government, § 16.—Provisions may hereafter be made for authorizing private-trade directly or circuitously, as well be such places without the Company's limits and places within the same, as between the United Kingdom and the Company's limits, except China, § 20.—So much of 9 Will. III. c. 44, as requires that the goods of private traders should be sold by such of number, repealed, § 22.—Counterfeiting licences for ships punishable with fine and imprisonment, § 12.

PROVINCIAL COURTS. Natives of India, in service of the Company, subject to provincial courts, § 109.—Provincial courts of the highest authority may arrest a civil or criminal process within the presidencies notwithstanding the jurisdiction of the king's court. Process to be in writing with an English translation, and signed by a judge, § 111.

REGULATIONS. Copies of regulations abroad, to be paid annually before Parliament § 66. (See *Army and Duties*.)

SALARIES. Regulations as to salaries of civil servants in India, § 82.—Directing the commencement of certain salaries, § 89.—Additional provisions for the salaries and charges of the board of commissioners, § 90.

SALT-PETRE. Stat. 31. Geo. III. c. 42, in part, repealed, § 21.

SEMINARIES. (See *Colleges*.)

SERVANTS. (See *Officers and Offices*.)

SHIPS in private Trade not to go within certain limits without license from directors, § 1.—No ship under 350 tons to clear out for, or be admitted to entry at any place within the limits of the Company's charter, § 13, 32.—No ship to clear out or enter without a manifest, § 14.—Ships driven by stress of weather, or other inevitable accident, within the prescribed limits, not to be liable to forfeitures, § 41.

SOUTH SEA WHALE FISHERY. Ships engaged therein may sail between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straights of Megellan; but must have licenses for certain limits from the board.—None to sail under 350 tons, without license from the board; nor to go to certain place without a license from the directors, § 32.

SUPERANNUATIONS. His Majesty empowered to grant superannuations to the officers of the board.—Previous service under the Company's to be taken into account, § 31, 92.—Court of directors empowered to grant superannuations to Company's servants in England, § 93.—Account of superannuations to be laid before parliament in the next sessions, § 94.

TEA. Exclusive trade in tea continued to the Company's for further term, subject to regulations of former acts, § 2.—Such exclusive trade to cease, on the expiration of three years notice by parliament, after 10th April 1831, and on payment of what is due from the public to the Company, § 3.—None but the Company or persons by them duly licensed, to trade in tea, § 8.

TERRITORIAL REVENUES to be applied 1st, in maintaining forces; 2d, in payment interest of India debt; 3d, in defraying expenses of establishments; 4th, in liquidation of territorial debt, or as the court of directors, with the approbation of the board of commissioners, shall direct, § 55.—A sum equal to payments from territorial funds at home on account of territorial charges in each year, after deducting

amount of payments abroad for commercial establishments, to be annually applied to investment or remittance, at the option of the directors, excess in any year to be taken into account the next year. § 55. - Application of surplus territorial revenues and home profits, in re-payment of capital of public funds created for the Company; and further surplus, to be paid into the Exchequer, to be a guarantee fund, not exceeding £12,000,000, One-sixth of excess to be the Company's and remaining five-sixths to belong to the public, § 59. - If the debts, after reduction, shall be again increased beyond certain sums, reduction again to take place, § 60. - Duties in India, on Company's goods to be debited to commerce; and together with duties on private trade goods to be considered as part of territorial revenues, and to be subject to the board, § 67. - Board, to have the controul over the appropriation of any part of the territorial revenues (except sums issued to make good home payments on account of territorial charges) or of loans in India to commercial purposes, § 68.

TRADE. The exclusive trade to China continued to the Company during further term, subject to provisions of former acts, but to cease and be determined on the expiration of three years' notice by parliament, any time after the 10th Ap'il 1831, and on payment of what is due from the Public to the Company, § 2, 3. - Any of his Majesty's subjects may trade to and from the United Kingdom, from and to the port and places within the Company's present limits, except to China, in ships navigated according to law, § 6. - Navigation act not to prevent the importation of goods, the produce of any place within the Charter, except tea, from any other place within the charter, except China, § 7. - None but the Company or persons by their license to trade in tea; not to export military stores to certain places, § 8, 9. - No ship under 350 tons to clear out for or be admitted to entry at any place within the limits of the Company's charter, § 13. - Unlicensed persons trading to or going within the limits of the Company's charter subject to all the penalties imposed on illicit traders, by 33 Geo. III. c. 52 § 40. (See *Duties, Private Trade.*)

TRANSPORTATION. Offences punishable with transportation 1st, forgery; 2d, counterfeiting current coin; 3d, uttering the same; third offence transportation for life, § 115, 117. - Local governments to execute sentences of transportation into execution; but natives of India not to be transported to any place more than 30 degrees N. or 25 degrees S. lat. § 121.

TREASURY. Lords of the Treasury may authorize articles manufactured of silk, hair, cotton, wool, or any mixture thereof, when brought to export, to be removed to the port of London, to be sold for home consumption, § 18.

VACANCIES of governors and commanders in chief to be filled up by the court of directors subject to his Majesty's approbation; but this not to affect the directors' right to recall, § 80. Vacancies in India, with exceptions, not to be supplied by the directors, without the approbation of the board, § 81.

VOTES. In case of equality of votes in general courts or courts of directors the questions to be considered as lost; except in case of two or more candidates for office, which are to be determined by lot, § 77.

WRITERS. No person to be appointed a writer unless he shall have kept four terms at the East India Company's college, and shall produce a certificate of conformity to rules, § 46.

EXTRACT FROM THE ACT OF THE 33^d OF GEORGE III. CHAP. 52.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted that the departure from India of any Governor General, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander in Chief, with intent to return to Europe, shall be deemed in Law a Resignation and Avoidance of his Office or employment; and that the arrival in any part of Europe of any such Governor General, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander in Chief, shall be a sufficient indication of such intent; and that no Act or Declaration of any Governor General, or Governor or Member of Council, during his continuance in the Presidency whereof he was so Governor General, Governor, or Counsellor, except by some Deed or Instrument in Writing, under Hand and Seal, delivered to the Secretary for the Public Department of the same Presidency, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a Resignation or surrender of his said Office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such Governor General, or other Officers respectively, shall cease from the day of such his departure Resignation, or surrender, and that if any such Governor General, or any other Officer whatever, in the service of the said Company, shall quit or leave the Presidency or settlement to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said Company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his Office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any Agent or other person for

his use, and in the event of his not returning back to his station at such Presidency or Settlement, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased from the day of his quitting such Presidency or Settlement, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

NEW JURY ACT.

7 GEO. IV. CHAP. 37, A. D. 1826.

An Act to regulate the Appointment of Juries in the East Indies,

[5th May 1826.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intitled, *An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe*, it is among other things enacted, that all offences and misdemeanors which shall be laid, tried, and inquired of in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, shall be tried by a jury of British subjects resident in the town of Calcutta, and not otherwise: and whereas it is expedient that the right and duty of serving on juries within the limits of the local jurisdiction of the several Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay should be further extended: be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all good and sufficient persons resident within the limits of the several towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and not being the subjects of any foreign state, shall according to such rules, and subject to such qualifications as shall be fixed in manner hereafter mentioned, be deemed capable of serving as jurors on Grand or Petit Juries, and upon all other inquests, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly; any thing in the said act, or in any other act, charter, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, that the respective Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, shall have power from time to time to make and establish such rules with respect to the qualification, appointment, term of summoning, challenging, and service of such Jurors, and such other regulations relating thereto, as they may respectively deem expedient and proper: provided always, that copies of all such rules and regulations as shall be so made and established by such Court of Judicature shall be Certified under the hands and seals of the Judges of such Courts to the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to be laid before His Majesty for his royal approbation, correction, or refusal: and such rules and regulations shall be observed until the same shall be repealed or varied, and in the last case with such variation as shall be made therein.

III. PROVIDED ALSO, and be it further enacted, that the grand Juries in all cases, and all Juries for the trial of persons professing the Christian religion, shall consist wholly of persons professing the Christian religion.

REAL ESTATES AS ASSETS IN THE HANDS OF EXECUTORS.

9 GEO. IV. CHAP. 32, A. D. 1828.

An Act to declare and settle the Law respecting the Liability of the Real Estates of British Subjects and others situate within the Jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Courts in India, as Assets in the Hands of Executors and Administrators, to the Payment of the Debts of their deceased Owners. [27th June 1828.]

“Whereas some Doubts have arisen whether, and to what Extent, the Real Estates of British Subjects and others, (not being Mahomedans or Gentooes) situate within or being under the Jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature in India, are liable, as Assets in the Hands of Executors

and Administrators, to the Payment of the Debts of their deceased Owners: And whereas it is expedient that such Doubts should be removed; be it therefore and it is hereby declared and enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That whenever any *British* Subject shall die seized of or entitled to any Real Estate in Houses Lands, or Hereditaments, situate within or being under the general Civil Jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature at *Fort William* in Bengal *Fort Saint George*, and *Bombay* respectively, or whenever any Person (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoo) shall die seized of or entitled to any such Real Estate, situate within the local Limits of the Civil Jurisdiction of the same Courts respectively, such Real Estate of such *British* Subjects or other Person as aforesaid, (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoo) is and shall be deemed Assets, in the Hands of his or her Executor or Administrator, for the Payment of his or her Debts, whether by Specialty or Simple Contract, in the ordinary Course of Administration.

" II. And it is further declared and enacted, That it is and shall be lawful for such Executor or Administrator of such *British* Subject or other Person as aforesaid, (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoo) to sell and dispose of such Real Estate for the Payment of such Debts as aforesaid and to convey and assure the same Estate to a Purchaser, in as full and effectual a Manner in Law as the Testator or Intestate of such Executor or Administrator could or might have done in his Life-time.

" III. And it is further declared and enacted, That in any Suit or Action to be commenced and prosecuted in any of the said Courts respectively, against such Executor or Administrator as aforesaid, for the Recovery of any Debt or Demand due and owing by such Testator or Intestate in his Life-time and at the Time of his Death, such Executor or Administrator shall and may be charged with the full Amount in Value of such Real Estate as aforesaid, not exceeding the net amount of Proceeds of such Estate when sold by the Sheriff, as Assets in the Hands of such Executor or Administrator to be administered.

" IV. And it is further declared and enacted, That in any such Suit or Action against such Executor or Administrator as aforesaid, it is and shall be lawful for the said Courts respectively to award and issue such Writs of Sequestration and Execution against such Houses Lands, and Real Effects of such Testator or Intestate, in the Hands of such Executor or Administrator as aforesaid, and to cause the same to be seized, sequestered, and sold, or Possession thereof delivered under such Writs respectively, in the same Manner as such Courts could and might have done in the Life-time of such Testator or Intestate as aforesaid.

" V. And it is further declared and enacted, That all Conveyances and Assurances of such Real Estates of such *British* Subjects and other Persons so dying seized or entitled as aforesaid, (not being Mahomedans or Gentoos) situate within or being under the general or local Jurisdiction of such Courts respectively as aforesaid heretofore made and executed by Executors and administrators of such deceased *British* Subjects, and other Persons as aforesaid, are hereby confirmed, and shall be deemed, held, and taken to be of the same Force, Validity, and Effect in Law, as if the same had been made and executed by such deceased Persons in their Life-time.

" VI. Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby declared and enacted, That neither this Act, nor any thing herein contained, shall be construed to operate as to have the Effect of changing or altering the legal Quality, Nature, or Tenure of any Lands, Houses Estates, Rights Interests, or any other Subject of Property whatsoever, or of making the same or any of them to be of the Nature of Real Property, if by Law, before the passing of this Act, the same or any of them were Personal Property; but that the Law in that respect shall be and continue, the same as if this Act had not passed.

THE APPENDIX

PART IV.

MILITARY REGULATIONS.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY. SECTION I.

DUTY OF OFFICERS IN COMMAND AND CHARGE OF COMPANIES.

1. It is on the Officers holding the Command and Charge of Companies, that the conduct, efficiency, and character of a Native Corps mainly depend; and it will be generally found, that in Corps where there is a proper and high sense of duty in the Officers of this rank, the Men are well behaved, smart and soldier-like whether on, or off duty. But to ensure this feeling, or to give rise to it where it is wanting, the Officers Commanding Companies must be vested with sufficient authority, to encourage merit and check irregularities, without being under the necessity of referring, on every trifling occasion, to the Commanding Officer.

2. Officers Commanding Companies may grant indulgences to deserving Men of their Companies, to a certain extent; they may grant leave for one or two days, excepting at Muster; but this leave is, on no account, to extend to a later hour than Tattoo-beating. All applications for the indulgence of leave to a greater extent, will require the sanction of the Commanding Officer, and must be made through the Officers in charge of Companies.

3. Officers in Command of Companies are responsible for the general appearance and cleanliness of their Companies; and to enable them to ascertain that their orders on this subject are attended to, there will be a Private Parade of Companies once a week, at sunset. This Parade is solely for the inspection of the Officers Commanding Companies. All deficiencies in the Appointments or Clothing of the Men, with the causes that led to them, to be reported, for the Commanding Officer's information, through the Quarter Master.

4. Companies are to be permanently divided into four Sections, with a proper proportion of Non-Commissioned Officers to each; and the European Officers will endeavour to form a chain of responsibility throughout the whole, causing the Commanders of Sections constantly to bear in mind, that their credit, as smart Officers, worthy of further advancement, will depend on the soldier-like appearance of their Sections. To carry this into effect, in most Native Corps, will require time and much attention; but when once effected, it will be productive of the best results. An Officer, however, must not rest satisfied that his orders are attended to, merely because he has given them; he will have many obstacles to overcome, in introducing this Regulation, and he should make it a point of

seeing his Sections paraded occasionally, under their Non-Commissioned Officers, before falling in as a Company. A roll of each Section is to be kept by the Non-Commissioned Officer, and no alteration to be made in it, without an order from the Officer in Command of the Company.

5 The Officers Commanding Companies are responsible for the payment of their Companies; for the Clothing, Arms, Accoutrements, and Regimental Appointments in use, and for the repair of Arms.

6 They are authorized to enforce the execution of all Orders and Regulations, relating to the interior discipline and economy of their Companies, by ordering those Men who neglect or disobey them, extra duty, or punishment Drill, not exceeding four days' Guard, or ten days' Drill.

7 They will occasionally visit the Men of their Companies, who may be in Hospital, and ascertain, by personal enquiry, if they are furnished with every thing necessary for sick Men; this essential part of an Officer's duty, should be particularly attended to in unhealthy situations; nothing being so gratifying to the Native Soldier, as to perceive that his Officer is interested in his welfare.

8. The following Books are to be kept in each Company:

One for copies of Muster Rolls and Pay Abstracts.

One Book for Family Remittance Bills.

A Roll of Native Officers and Men, with a list of their nearest relations, in the order of succession, opposite each Man's name.

One for the Long Roll of the Company. This Book is to be made out in strict conformity with the orthography used in the General Roll of the Battalion.

A Register of General Leave.

A Register containing distinct Statements of the proceeds of Estates of deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys; these Registers are to be made up on the 31st of December of each year, when copies are to be sent to the Regimental Office, for the purpose laid down in General Orders of the 19th May 1807.

A Book for entering the date and subject of all Orders affecting their duty as Officers Commanding Companies.

A Character Book. This Book will be confined to the Naicks, Drummers, and Privates of the Company; and it will be the duty of the Officer Commanding the Company, to enter in it, every incident calculated to make known the general character of Individuals belonging to his Company.

9. The character of the Native differs so materially from that of the European, that it requires time, and attentive observation of the most minute circumstances, connected with the behaviour of the Men, on all occasions, and in all situations, to enable the European Officer to form a correct opinion of their fitness for promotion; but by strict attention to every part of their conduct, and a careful entry of every particular of a favorable or unfavorable nature, in the behaviour of Individuals in this Book, it will become a public Record of the greatest use, in preventing the promotion of unworthy Individuals, and in encouraging the exertions of the active, intelligent, and deserving Soldier.

10. Without some Record of this kind, an Officer who has not been long in Command of a Company, and who is called upon to recommend a Naick or a Private for promotion, has seldom the means of ascertaining the character of his Men: he is under the necessity

of applying to the Native Officers, or Pay Havildar, a mode of obtaining the required information, which is considered calculated to produce pernicious consequences.

11. It will be the Commanding Officer's duty, to pay, and to exact attention to these Records, and to have every particular of a Man's conduct so fully inserted, as to leave little room for doubt or dispute.

12. These Books will be inspected by the Commanding Officer, on the 1st of May, August, November, and February.

13. Any injury that may occur to the Arms, Accoutrements, or Appointments of Companies; or any deficiency in them, with all the information the Officer may be able to obtain, of the cause of the loss or injury, is to be immediately reported to the Quarter Master, for the Commanding Officer's information, to enable him to comply with the directions contained in General Orders.

14. Officers Commanding Companies will personally disburse the Pay, as soon as practicable after the receipt of it; and for this purpose, they will have their Companies marched to their Quarters, in their Uniform and Side Arms, and again taken back to the Lines, by the senior Native Officer present.

15. The Men on Guard are to be paid by their Officers when relieved; and excepting in cases of extreme urgency, the Officers are expected to see every Man in their Companies receive his Pay in their presence.

16. Whenever a Casualty may occur, the Coat and Pantaloon in wear, are to be sent into store, to be again issued, under the orders of the Commanding Officer, to Recruits.

SECTION 2.

GENERAL REMARKS FOR THE EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

1. A ready and cheerful obedience to all orders from superior Officers, is the first principle of Military discipline; if, therefore, a Subaltern should chance to Command, on any parade, or duty, all junior Officers employed on the same duty, are expected to pay as much deference to his orders, as if they were acting under a Field Officer. Subaltern Officers Commanding Platoons at Drill or Exercise, may order extra Drill, not exceeding four days, to any Man of their Platoon, who is awkward or inattentive; and when inspecting Guards, may order any Man, who is dirty, one day's extra Guard; but if they think more than four days' extra Drill, or one day's Guard, necessary, they will report the circumstance, for the information and orders of the Commanding Officer.

2. In reprimanding Men, for any irregularity, all passionate or abusive terms are to be avoided.

3. Every Officer is expected to attend to the dress, appearance, and behaviour of the Men of the Corps, on, or off duty; and whether they belong to his own Company, or not.

4. Officers should also take notice of all Guards and Sentries of the Regiment, and report any neglect that comes under their observation; they should be equally ready to bring into notice, any remarkable instance of attention; they should watch over the general character of the Corps, and embrace every opportunity of vouching the interest they take in its reputation, by checking irre-

gularity and neglect, and encouraging diligence and attention to duty, in the Individuals belonging to it.

5. They should endeavour to become acquainted with the character and general behaviour, on duty, of the Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Corps, but particularly of their own Companies. The frequency of Commands and Escorts under European Officers, affords many opportunities of acquiring this information.

6. They should, themselves, attend to the complaints of the Men, and not allow this duty to devolve on a Native Officer, a Havildar, or a Servant. The Officer who permits this part of his duty to be performed by another, deprives himself of the best opportunity of securing the respect and attachment of the Native Soldier.

7. It should be impressed on the young Officer, that grievances, which to him may appear frivolous, are of serious import, when connected with the religious prejudices of the Men; and that even when the redress of such grievances is impracticable, it is still in his power to listen with patience to the Soldier's statement, and to convince him, that his feelings have not been disregarded.

8. All Officers on returning from detached duty, are to make a general Report of the conduct of the Native Commissioned Officers and Havildars belonging to their Detachment; and in case of having any neglect, or any unsoldier-like conduct to notice, a full detail of every particular connected with the Individual's behaviour, is to be entered into.

9. There are also many points in the performance of a Non-Commissioned Officer's duty, which shew attention and smartness; this will be noted, in a general way, in this Report.

10. All young Officers, on first joining a Corps, are to attend the Drill, until perfectly acquainted with the Drill of the Recruit and Company; Mounting Guard; Manual and Platoon Exercises; Marching and Standing Salute with the Sword. An Officer's fitness for joining the ranks of his Regiment, is to be ascertained by his Drilling and Commanding a Platoon, in his Commanding Officer's presence.

11. They should be posted, at first, to the Company of some old Officer, who will take every occasion to point out to them, the manner in which the interior duty of a Company is conducted, and explain to them the nature and use of the different Books which are kept, and of the Reports which are required. They will also, after they have been dismissed the Drill, be sent on Command under another Officer, to learn that part of their duty. For two years after they join, they are to attend all Courts of Enquiry, Courts Martial, and Committees, which may be held in the Regiment, to learn the manner in which those duties are conducted.

12. No Officer to have the Command or Charge of a Company, until he shall have done Regimental duty for two years, and not then, unless he have acquired a competent knowledge of Hindoostanee, without which, his intercourse with the Native Soldier will be carried on in a manner unsatisfactory to both; nor will the Officer acquire over the Soldier the influence which it is of importance he should possess.

13. Native Commissioned or Non Commissioned Officers attending to make their reports, are not to be detained. The hours for

making the common reports of a Corps, are to be fixed, and all Officers, are to be ready to receive them at the proper hour.

14. Native Officers attending at a European Officer's Quarters, on duty, which may require their being detained, are to be furnished with a chair, and treated with the courtesy due to their situations.

15. No Officer should detain an Orderly who may be sent to him; being on duty, he is immediately to be sent back to his Post.

16. Officers allowed Orderlies, are to use them on Public duty only: whatever duty a Soldier is on, he should be strictly confined to it, and the most scrupulous exactness demanded, particularly from an Orderly.

17. Officers when sick, are to be reported sick by the Surgeon; and while in the sick report, are not to appear in public places, or public parties.

18. Officers proceeding on leave, are to lodge a Memorandum of their address in the Adjutant's Office.

19. In closing those general Remarks for Officers, it may be necessary to impress on the minds of the young and inexperienced, how much depends, in a Native Corps, on the conduct of the European Officers. An attentive body of Officers will ensure attention from the Men; and indifference to the performance of duty, on the part of the European Officers, will be followed by carelessness and negligence, on that of the Natives of all ranks.

20. Matters purely Regimental, such as an admonition, or a reprimand given to an Officer, or punishment inflicted on Men of the Corps, ought never to be made the subject of conversation among strangers, or out of the Regiment. These conversations often give rise to exaggerated misstatements, affecting the character of Individuals, and the credit of the Regiment.

SECTION 3.

THE ADJUTANT.

1. It ought to be the anxious wish of every Commandant of a Regiment, that no Officer who has not the requisite qualifications, should be recommended for the situation of Adjutant. The Officer holding this appointment, ought to possess considerable knowledge of the Hindoostanee language; to be well acquainted with the habits, customs, and prejudices of the Sepoys; to have great command of temper; to be completely master of the Drill, in all its parts; and above all, to feel pleasure in the performance of his duty.

2. He will regulate the details of all duties, that they may fall as equally as possible upon all.

3. The correspondence relative to the discipline and organization of the Corps, and all Standing Orders and Instructions, as to the proper mode of executing its various duties, will be kept in his Office. He is responsible for the due circulation of Orders, of every description.

4. All Official Returns and Reports, excepting such as appertain particularly to the Quarter Master's Department, are to be made out under his inspection: he is also the channel of communication with the Commanding Officer, on all points of duty.

5. When the Corps is ordered to be under arms, he will have it properly told off, and ready at the hour specified: he is to ex-

amine all Detachments previously to their being delivered over to the Officers appointed to Command them; and he is responsible for the general cleanliness and appearance of all Guards marched off from the Battalion Parade.

6. He is to have the particular direction of the duties performed by the Serjeant-Major; he is to attend all Drills, and be particularly careful that the Recruits are trained in strict conformity with the Regulations.

7. When Recruits are posted, or Sepoys transferred to Companies, the Adjutant is to send a Descriptive Roll, carefully copied from the Regimental Register, to the Officer Commanding the Company to which the Men are posted.

8. The following Books to be kept by the Adjutant :—

One Battalion Register, or Long Roll.

One Register of the Estates of deceased Native Officers.

One General Register of Estates of deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates; this Register to contain merely the name, rank and Company, date of decease, balance of cash, and appropriation of the balance: all other particulars being in the Company Registers.

One Book for Public Letters.

One Register of Regimental Courts Martial.

One Register of General Leave.

One Book for copies of Monthly Returns.

One Book for copies of Casualty Lists.

One Book for copies of Present States.

A Character Book for Native Commissioned Officers, and for Non-Commissioned of the rank of Havildar.

9. He is to submit to the Commanding Officer daily, a Morning Report of the Corps: also a Weekly Report of the punishment Drill, specifying the names of the Men; the Companies to which they belong; by whom they were sent; for what crime, and for what period. He will send all Recruits, with a Roll, for examination by the Surgeon, previously to their being enlisted.

10. The greatest attention is requisite, in keeping the Character Book of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Corps. The nature of the entry, when unfavourable, is to be always explained to the Individual concerned.

SECTION 4.

THE INTERPRETER AND QUARTER MASTER.

1. The Quarter Master is responsible for the Stores belonging to the Regiment, and for the correctness of the Returns and Reports he may submit for the signature of the Commanding Officer.

2. He will prepare Indents, Survey Reports, and all Papers connected with the Stores of every description, in use with the Regiment; and all correspondence on these subjects is to be addressed to him, for the Commanding Officer's information.

3. He will submit, every Monday, to the Commanding Officer, a Report of the Clothing, Stores and Ammunition under his charge, accounting for the difference between the present and the last Return.

4. He will go through the Lines at least twice a week, and see that they are kept clean, and that no encroachments are made on the streets by the erection of latties, or screens of any kind; he will also prevent the *Goorgahs* from digging pits or gutters in the streets. A place should be assigned to these Men, in rear of each wing of the Cotus.

5. He will also direct his Serjeant to go through the Lines daily, and see that the Orders are strictly attended to.

6. The following Books are to be kept by the Interpreter and Quarter Master

A Book for copies of all Indents, Returns, and Survey Reports.

A Book for copies of the Muster Rolls and Pay Abstracts of his Establishment.

These Books are to be submitted quarterly, with the other Books of the Regiment, for the Commanding Officer's inspection.

7. Any deficiency in the Arms, Accoutrements, Appointments, Ammunition, or Camo Equipage of the Corps; he is to report to the Commanding Officer, with such information as he may have been able to obtain, as to the cause of the loss, or injury.

8. He is to furnish every Officer proceeding on Command, with a written Statement of the Public stores of every description, sent with his Detachment.

9. Of the duties of Interpreter, the explanation of all Orders in plain language, is one of the most important. If this be done carelessly, or unintelligibly, the very object of publishing these Orders will be defeated; for, if they are not distinctly understood by the Men, they cannot be attended to, or obeyed.

10. The Interpreter will also consider it his duty, to make out Petitions of all kinds for the Men. Any Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officer, or Senoy, requiring a Petition to be prepared, is to apply to the Officer Commanding his Company, who will give him a Letter to the Interpreter, mentioning his request.

11. The Interpreter is to sign all Petitions, as examined, and submit them to the Commanding Officer, for signature.

12. All Petitions are to be copied into a Book, to be kept for the purpose, in which the date of their despatch by dawk, is to be marked.

SECTION 5.

THE SURGEON.

1. This Officer should bear in mind, that he is not less amenable to the orders of the Officer Commanding the Corps, than any Officer in it; and that, although any interference in his Medical treatment of the sick, would be improper, and is unauthorized, yet, all other points connected with the Rules already laid down by the Regulations of the Service, for the management of the Hospitals of Native Corps, are cognizable by the Officer at the head of the Regiment, who is responsible for their due observance by all placed under his orders.

2. The readiness of the Men, when sick, to resort to a well regulated Hospital, will afford satisfactory proof of the attention paid to the patients. On the other hand, to an Hospital badly ma-

naged, or indifferent attended to, the Men will never willingly go. It is not to the use of Europe Medicine that the Sepoys have any objection; but they are shrewd and observant, and soon discover whether they are properly treated, and whether the Surgeon is interested in their recovery.

3. Any private interference of the Native Doctors in the supply of Bazar Medicine, Oil, Bandages, or any thing used in the Hospital, is to be strictly prohibited.

4. The Establishments, which are ample, are to be confined to the Hospital duties, and are not to be used for private purposes.

5. A portion of the Regimental Bearers is to be always in attendance at the Hospital to assist the Sick.

6. An acquaintance with the Hindoostanee, so necessary for every Officer employed with a Native Corps, is particularly so for the Surgeon; without it, it is impossible for him to perform his duty in an efficient or satisfactory manner.

7. A full and ample supply of Hospital Cots, of the prescribed size, is to be always kept ready in Cantonments; and when in Camp, the sick are to be furnished with a proper quantity of good dry straw.

8. Men discharged from Hospital in a weak state, should be recommended to be executed duty, for as many days as the Surgeon may deem advisable; and at the expiration of that time, if not sufficiently recovered, a further extension is to be granted, on the Surgeon's recommendation. During the time a Man may thus be executed duty, he is to be returned convalescent.

9. The Mussulman or Brahmin Cooks, allowed by Government for the sick, are to be of a description of Men approved of by the Sepoys, and from whose hands they will eat. The Hindoo Water carrier should also be a person of the same description.

10. Men sent to the Hospital, should be accompanied by the Orderly Havildar, and a note should be sent to the Surgeon, by the Officer Commanding the Company, in the following form:—

“Sir,

“Be pleased to receive into the Hospital, Anund-Sing, Sepoy of the ——— Company, for the cure of his disorder.

A. B. Captain,
Commanding ——— Company.”

[Date]

And on the Man's discharge, the Surgeon is to furnish him with a Certificate to the following effect:

“Anund Sing, Sepoy of the ——— Company, is discharged from the Hospital this ——— of ———.

C. D. Surgeon.

“N. B. He should be excused from duty for ——— days.”

SECTION 6:

THE OFFICER OF THE DAY.

1. The Officer of the day has the general charge of the Guards mounted in the Corps, and is the person to be applied to, in the first instance, on any occurrence in the Lines, requiring the presence of a European Officer.

2. He will march off the Battalion Guards in the morning, and visit them in the evening, at, or before sun-set; and pay particular

attention to the dress and appearance of the Men, and to their conduct while on duty.

3. He will order the Native Officer of the day, to visit them at noon, and about midnight, and to be particularly careful to report any neglect.

4. He will visit the Hospital, and see that the Men are furnished with proper Cots; that the Hospital, and its immediate vicinity, are clean, and free from filth of any kind.

5. On visiting the Hospital, he is to pass leisurely through it, and to ascertain, by personal enquiry of the Men, whether they have any cause for complaint, or are in want of any thing. This is an important part of his duty in visiting the Hospital, which is not limited to merely riding up to it, and ascertaining the number of sick, from the Non-Commissioned Officer on duty.

6. A Memorandum is to be inserted at the foot of the Officer's Report, stating the hour at which the Hospital was visited, and that the necessary questions were asked, with the complaints, if there be any.

7. This Officer is on no account to quit the Lines of his Corps, but to be ready at all times to receive reports, and to proceed to the Lines whenever his presence may be necessary. In all cases of fire, not only in his own Lines, but in those of any other Corps, he will invariably proceed to the spot, and will be ready to afford all the assistance in his power, towards the preservation of public or private property.

SECTION 7.

THE SERJEANT MAJOR.

1. The Serjeant Major is under the immediate orders of the Adjutant, whose principal assistant he is, and to whom alone, he is responsible: he is charged, in a secondary degree, with the responsibility which rests upon that Officer, in all that relates to the Drill, the examination of Men paraded for duty, and to the discipline generally of the Native Officers and Sepoys, it is through him, that the Adjutant generally conveys to the Corps, the verbal and occasional Orders of the Commanding Officer.

2. All verbal Orders given through the Serjeant Major of the Regiment, are to be obeyed as promptly, as if they were enunciated in the Regimental Order Book. If any Officer should apprehend that there was a mistake in an Order thus issued, he is to bring it under the Commanding Officer's or Adjutant's notice, that it may be corrected; but he is not himself to stop its execution. On Service, it may be often necessary to convey to the Men, Orders of the greatest consequence, in this manner.

3. As this Non-Commissioned Officer lives in the Lines with the Men, he must necessarily be sooner informed of any irregularities they may commit, than any other European in the Regiment; he should, therefore, be very attentive to their behaviour, and particularly as to that of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers; and he should not fail to report any occurrence that may come to his notice, calculated to affect the discipline of the Corps.

4. He will parade all Guards, and see that they are clean, and dressed according to Order: after Guard Mounting in the morning, he will attend the Drill, and assist in its superintendence.
5. He will also attend Drill in the evening, whenever 20 Files, or upwards, of old Sepoys are at Drill.
6. He will instruct the young Non Commissioned Officers in their duty, and take opportunities of examining the older ones, to ascertain whether they are acquainted with their's.
7. He will be careful that Men ordered punishment Drill, be not permitted by the Orderly Havildars, to evade the order.
8. He should invariably wear the Uniform furnished by Government; and if permitted to wear a Raggy, it should be perfectly plain, with a badge on the arm or shoulder, similar to that furnished by Government.
9. He is to be strictly prohibited from receiving presents from the Natives of the Corps, at Christmas, or at any other Holiday.
10. The Serjeant Major is never to be spoken to harshly, before the Men; if, after having been once or twice admonished, he should not reform, he is no longer fit for the situation.

SECTION 8.

THE QUARTER MASTER SERJEANT.

1. The Quarter Master Serjeant is to assist the Quarter Master, in the care of the Stores: he is to see that the Parade is cleared and clean, and the Flags for Exercise are always ready, and pitched according to orders.
2. He will go through the Lines, once every twenty four hours, and see that the Orders respecting them are duly attended to; he will, in the first instance, point out any deviation from the Orders, to the Orderly Havildar of the Company, in which it may occur; and if not immediately remedied, he will report it to the Quarter Master.
3. As this Non Commissioned Officer acts, in some measure, as Drill Serjeant, he must take an opportunity of performing these duties, at such hours as will not interfere with his attendance at Drill.
4. The Quarter Master will never, but in cases of the most urgent necessity, employ him during Drill hours; and whenever such necessity occurs, which can be but seldom, it is to be intimated to the Adjutant.
5. The Orders respecting dress laid down for the Serjeant Major, are equally applicable to the Quarter Master Serjeant, as well as the prohibition of the use of harsh language to him, in presence of the Men.

SECTION 9.

NATIVE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1. It is to this class of Officers, that Officers Commanding Companies must look for correct information, respecting the conduct of the Men in the Lines.
2. They are so often detached on duty, with small Parties of the Corps, that much of the efficiency of the Regiment will depend on them.

3 They should be confined to the duty of their rank; in the performance of which, they should receive the most decided support, and their just authority should be upheld by the European Officers, as much as possible.

4 It is however to be clearly understood by all, that the Native Officers are as much subordinate to the European Officer Commanding the Company, as any Man in it; and that they are possessed of no distinct or separate authority, which, in the slightest degree, renders them independent of the Officer Commanding the Company.

5 They should not be permitted to interfere with Men wishing to make any complaint or reference to their European Officers; they may accompany the Men, but should not enter into any previous investigation; and it should be fully explained to them, that any attempt, on their part, to suppress a complaint, or prevent a Sepoy from going to his European Officer, would be considered as disobedience of Orders, and dealt with accordingly.

6 The privilege of communicating the wishes or requests of the Men to the Commanding Officer, is to be confined to matters connected with their religious prejudices and ceremonies.

7 The practice of making the Native Officers the medium of communicating the Orders of Government to the Men, is to be strictly prohibited. Any thing to be explained to a Company, is to be always done by the Officer Commanding the Company, who is the channel of explanation on these occasions.

8 All meetings of Native Officers, and their instituting an investigation into alleged complaints, or sending for and examining Individuals, is to be strictly prohibited. Those implicated in such proceedings, are to be brought immediately to the notice of the Commander in Chief.

9 The Native Officers are to suppress all disorderly conduct, and to report to the Officers of their Companies, any discontents or irregularities that may come to their knowledge.

SECTION 10.

NATIVE OFFICER OF THE DAY.

1. The Native Officer of the day is to visit the Guards and Hospital of the Regiment, under the orders of the European Officer of the day.

2 He is to go through the lines once during the day, and about half an hour after Tattoo-beating, when he will repress all disorderly conduct, and disperse any assemblies of Men; taking care to report particularly to the European Officer, the most trifling occurrence, in any way affecting the regularity of the Corps.

3. Should any meeting of Native Officers, or others, for the discussion of matters connected with their duty as Soldiers, take place in, or near the Lines, he will report it immediately to the European Officer of the day, with such circumstances connected with the meeting, as he may be able to learn: any neglect of duty on this head, will be deemed a disobedience of Orders, and dealt with accordingly.

SECTION 11.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1. Non-Commissioned Officers' rank according to the dates of their appointments.

2. Naicks appointed to act as Havildars, are to be rank above all other Naicks; and Sepoys appointed Lance Naicks in Regimental Orders, are to be obeyed as Naicks.

3. It is desirable that a Lance Naick be appointed to every Company, the duty being in general very heavy on the Naicks; and this appointment would also be the means of discovering their fitness for promotion to the permanent rank.

4. Non-Commissioned Officers ought to shew a good example; to be particular in the performance of every duty; smart and clean in their dress; always recollecting, that upon their conduct and soldier-like appearance, much of the credit of the Corps will depend.

5. When on duty, they are not to permit any irregularity, neglect, or deviation from Orders whatever.

6. They are to exact, when in the execution of their duty, the promptest obedience from inferiors, immediately conforming, (when alone on Guard or detached duty,) and in other situations, reporting every man who disputes their orders, or who replies to them in a disrespectful manner.

7. A Non-Commissioned Officer who is found to have connived at any irregularity, or neglect of duty, can never be considered as trustworthy; his further promotion should, therefore, be stopped, and such other notice taken of the neglect, as the nature of the case may seem to require.

8. Non-Commissioned Officers, though not on duty, are to check irregularities and neglects which are prejudicial to good order and discipline; and to be particularly careful not to permit any assemblies of Men, in, or near the Lines, at unseasonable hours, or for the discussion of any points connected with the Service; and should any irregularity of this description, or discontent of any kind, come to their knowledge, they are to report it, without loss of time, to the Officer Commanding their Company.

9. In whatever Company or portion of the Corps, the discontent may shew itself, on its coming to the knowledge of a Non-Commissioned Officer, he is to report it immediately.*

10. The Havildars at the head of Sections have a very favorable opportunity of evincing their fitness for further advancement; no Man who may be found indifferent to his duty, in this or in any other rank, should ever be promoted.

* NOTE.—The greater number of Non-Commissioned Officers have great aversion to making these reports, from the apprehension, that should they fail in proving the facts on which they are grounded, they would be punished. It should, therefore, be clearly understood, that, if there appeared sufficient grounds for the suspicion of what was reported; that it was not entirely without foundation, nor the effect of malice or folly; the reporter would be considered to have done his duty, and to be entitled to commendation.

In Native Corps, from the frequency of detached Commands and Guards, Non-Commissioned Officers are often removed for weeks, and even months, from all control, or from the inspection of any superior Officer. In no service whatever, does so much depend on this class of Officers.

It is consequently necessary, that in promoting them, the claim of seniority should not be exclusively attended to.

SECTION 12.

PAY HAVILDARS.

1. The Pay Havildars are to assist the Officers of Companies, in keeping the Pay Accounts; to take charge of the spare Arms and Accoutrements, or other Stores of the Company, and to keep them in good order.

2. They are to take Regimental duty, but not to be sent on general duties, or on Command, unless it be with their Companies.

3. They should not be put on Guard a day or two before or after Muster, or on pay day, or the day after.

4. The appointment of Pay Havildar is not confined to Havildars, or Naicks, although they should be preferred, when perfectly competent. But the nomination rests with the Officer Commanding the Company, who is responsible for the Pay of the Men, and for the correctness of the Accounts; and whose interest, as well as duty, it will be, to take care that the office is held by an individual, who is in all respects qualified and trustworthy.

5. The appointment of a Pay Havildar is to be notified in Regimental Orders, and he is not to be removed by an Officer who has the occasional and temporary charge of a Company, without the sanction of the Commanding Officer.

6. The Pay Havildar will take care that the Arms are regularly marked, and he will keep a Roll of the Company, shewing what number has been allotted to each Man in it.

7. The Arms and Accoutrements of the different Companies, are to be marked with a distinguishing Letter; A for the 1st Grenadiers, B for the 1st or Light Company, C for the 2d Company, and D, E, F, G, H, I, and K for the other seven Companies.

8. Every set of Arms and Accoutrements is to be marked with a number (1, 2, 3, &c.) in addition to the Letter. The practice of marking the names of Men upon their Arms and Appointments, will thus be rendered unnecessary, and is to be prohibited.

SECTION 13.

ORDERLY HAVILDARS.

1. These Men are to be on duty for a week.

2. They will call the Roll of their Companies at all Parades, and report the names of all absentees.

3. They will also tell off their Companies by Sub-divisions, Sections, double Files, and Threes, taking care that every Man knows his place and duty; they will then examine the dress of the Men, with their Arms and Accoutrements, and see that every thing is according to Order; after which, the Company is to be reported to the senior Native Officer present, who will immediately make his report to the European Officer; should the latter not be on the Parade, the Native Officer will proceed to examine the Men, and ascertain that they are properly told off; this is never to be omitted, whether the Men Parade for Exercise, or not.

4. The Orderly Havildars will parade all Men furnished for Guards, or other duties, by their respective Companies, and march their details to the Parade, delivering them over to the Sergeant Major, or the Havildar Major. They will be particularly careful that

every Man is clean; the Flints properly fixed; and the Ammunition according to Order: any deficiency in this respect, is to be reported at the time of delivering the Men, to the Serjeant Major.

5. They will prepare the Daily Reports of their Companies for the Adjutant, and for their Captains. They will keep the Roster of the Men and Non-Commissioned Officers; attend to the Arms, Accoutrements, and Stores, lodged in the Bell of Arms, and prevent the Arms or Accoutrements being kept in the lust of the Men.

6. They will attend to the streets of their Companies, and report any inattention to the Orders in force, to their Captains.

7. They are to take all sick Men to the Hospital, and on their admission, report to the Officer Commanding their Company; this they will also do, when a Man is discharged.

SECTION 14.

THE HOSPITAL ORDERLY.

1. The Hospital Orderly is to be a Havildar, and to be relieved weekly: negligence, and irregularities of the worst description, will be the certain consequences of permitting a Non-Commissioned Officer to be on this duty permanently.

2. It will be the duty of this Non-Commissioned Officer to attend generally to the sick; and to see that none quit the Hospital, but such as have the Surgeon's permission.

3. He will also take care, that the Hospital attendants are present, and ready to afford their assistance to the Men in Hospital.

4. He will strictly attend to all orders he may receive from the Surgeon; report to the visiting Officer the number of Men in Hospital, and any circumstances connected with the condition of the sick, which may appear to require the notice of the Commanding Officer.

SECTION 15.

DRUMMERS AND FIFERS.

The Drummers and Fifers when on general duty, must necessarily be under the Officer Commanding, but when of duty, they are immediately under the orders and authority of the Drum or Fife Major, whichever may be Senior.

SECTION 16.

PROMOTIONS.

1. The numerous and important duties which fall to the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, owing to the small number of European Officers usually present with a Native Corps, render it indispensable to the efficiency of the Native Army, that none be advanced to these situations, but Men, who are, in every respect, qualified for them, by superior intelligence, respectability of character, and uniformly good conduct. Readiness in meeting the calls of the Service, is to be considered as constituting, in itself,

a strong claim to promotion; nor can it be too early impressed on the young and aspiring Soldier, that he may with confidence rely on his own exertions for the notice of his Officer, and for advancement in the Service.

2. In estimating the comparative merit of Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, who may be candidates for advancement, reference is to be made to the Character Books.

3. When two Men appear to be of equal merit, should one of them have distinguished himself in the Field, and the other have had no opportunity of doing so, the one who has thus distinguished himself, is to be preferred.

4. When two Men appear to be equal in point of merit and Field Services, the oldest Soldier, or senior Officer is to have the preference.

5. No Non Commissioned Officer, who is negligent in the execution of his duty, or who is found unequal to his situation, is to be recommended for promotion to higher rank.

6. A Lance Naick, who, during his period of trial, does not give satisfaction, should not be recommended for promotion to the rank of Naick; and if guilty of any neglect of duty, he should be at once reduced.

7. Although the Native Soldiers are strangers to intoxication from fermented liquors, stupefaction from opium, or bang, is not uncommon among them. Any Man addicted to habits leading to this state of mental torpor or imbecility, is to be considered disqualified for promotion.

8. In some Regiments, the recommendations of Officers Commanding Companies, for promotion to the rank of Havildar and Naick, is not sufficiently attended to. It is of importance, that the Officer who has the best means of knowing the merit of the Men, should be entrusted with some means of rewarding it. The Officer Commanding the Company, is to be considered responsible for the fitness of the Individual recommended: his recommendation is to be registered, and is to be attended to. When the Officer Commanding the Regiment, on full enquiry, shall not approve of the Man recommended, he will return the recommendatory Roll to the Officer Commanding the Company, with directions to make another selection.

9. When a vacancy occurs in the rank of Havildar, the Commanding Officer will select a Naick to replace him from the general List, referring, before he decides on the promotion, to the Officers Commanding Companies, for the character of the individuals.

10. Vacancies in the rank of Naick, are to be filled up from the most deserving Sepoys, at the recommendation of Officers Commanding the Companies in which they respectively occur. But where two vacancies occur in the same Company within two months, the Commanding Officer will take the opportunity of calling for Rolls from other Companies, and will select some deserving Man, who has been backward in his promotion, for one of the vacancies.

11. When any Companies are detached from the Regiment, and employed on actual Service, all the vacancies which may occur while they are thus detached, are to be filled up by promotions in the Companies in which they occur; and they are, at the same time, not to be overlooked in any promotions which may be made in the Regiment.

SECTION 17.

REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.

1. When a Non Commissioned Officer or Soldier thinks he has cause of complaint, he will make his representation in a respectful manner, through the Officer Commanding his Company; and all though, on inquiry, the complaint may prove to be groundless provided it be not also malicious, he is not to be rebuked for the mistake he has committed. Should the complaint be well founded, no delay is to take place in redressing the grievance complained of.

2. Soldier who have any representation to make, are to take an opportunity of making it, when they are not on duty; but any man who murmurs, or even speaks on Parade, or at Drill, unless it be in answer to a question put to him by a superior Officer, shall be liable to punishment.

3. If any Sepoy or Drummer, considering himself ill-treated by a Non Commissioned Officer, shall, in return, make use of threatening or provoking words or actions, or abusive language, instead of taking the proper means for obtaining redress, he shall be liable to punishment for this breach of discipline, although, on enquiry, it may appear that the Non Commissioned Officer's conduct was reprehensible, in the first instance. This rule is to apply in all disputes between any Non Commissioned Officer and another of higher rank.

SECTION 18.

DISCHARGES.

1. Every Native Soldier, after three years of Service, is entitled to his discharge in time of Peace, if his Company is not ten Men short of its complement, on making application for it through the prescribed channel.

2. The greatest attention is to be paid to all applications for discharge; and no Men, who shall have completed his contracted period of Service, is ever to be refused, excepting while employed on Service, or in the case of expected Service, as hereafter specified.

3. All applications for discharges, are, in the first instance, to be made to the European Officer Commanding the Company, to which, the person applying, belongs.

3. The application is to be reported to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, who, in the case of Commissioned Officers, will transmit it to the Adjutant General; and, in case of Non Commissioned Officers and Privates, will either grant the discharge immediately, if the occasion appear to be urgent, or defer it until the expiration of two months, from the date of the application.

5. If the Corps be on Service, or if there be the expectation of Service, he will reject the application altogether.

6. The power of Commanding Officers to dismiss Sepoys, unfit for the Service, is confined to the cases of Men, who from bodily defects, sickness, or accident, are incapable of performing the duties of a Soldier, and who are not entitled to the benefit of the Invalid Establishment. In all such cases, the Surgeon is to bear testimony, by his signature to the discharge, to the unsuitness of the Individual for performing the duty of a Soldier, Commanding Officers may also

dismiss without reference. Recruits, who from awkwardness at the Drill are obviously unlikely to become smart Soldiers.

7. In all other cases of unfitness for the Service, or when the Commanding Officer is desirous to have a Sepoy discharged, application must be made, for the sanction of the Commander in Chief. The application to the Adjutant General, is to be accompanied by the original proceedings of any Court Martial, or Court of Enquiry, which may have been held on the occasion, and by a minute Descriptive Roll of the Sepoy.

8. All Native Soldiers convicted of the crime of theft, before a Court Martial, or a Magistrate, may be discharged the Service, without a reference to Head Quarters, such persons being considered a disgrace to the Military profession.

9. Native Soldiers to whom Corporal Punishment is awarded by the sentence of a Regimental, Detachment, or Brigade Court Martial, are to be discharged the Service, if the General or Officer Commanding the Division shall think proper to order the punishment to be inflicted.

10. When Sepoys obtain their discharge, they are entitled to every article of dress, and the ornaments appertaining to it, except the Coat and Pantaloon due for the two years preceeding the 1st of January of the current year.* Their Caps, Breast Plates, and Great Coats, should be purchased by the Quarter Master, and served out to Recruits.

11. Commanding Officers are authorized to discharge Drummers and Fifers received from the Orphan School, on their application, and without reference to any particular period of Service, provided that they be satisfied, that the object of the application is likely to prove beneficial to the Individual. They are not to be discharged as a punishment, except when they may appear incorrigible.

12. In all other respects, the rules for the discharge of Drummers and Fifers, are the same as those for Sepoys.

FORM OF DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE

To all Officers, Civil and Military, whom it may concern.

This is to certify, that the bearer thereof, _____ Sepoy, (Havildar or other rank), is discharged from the _____ Company _____ Regiment of Native Infantry on the Bengal Establishment, at his own request (or in consequence of being convicted of theft, before a Court Martial, or other cause, which is to be particularly stated,) having served in the said Corps _____ years _____ months and _____ days, and having first received a just, full, and true account of all his Pay, arrears of Pay, and other demands from the Honorable Company, from the time of his first enlisting into their Service to this present date, _____ also Clothing for the year _____, (or compensation in lieu of _____ Clothing, should any be due,) as appears by his receipt on the other side.

A. B. Captain,
Commanding the Company — Regiment.

[Station and Date.]

(Exd. C. D. Lieutenant,
Adjutant — Regiment.

E. F.

Commanding the Regiment.

* Vide G. G. O. 12th October 1837.

N. B. The following Certificate is to be inserted on the back of the discharge :

I acknowledge to have received from the Honorable Company, a full and true account of all my Pay, arrears of Pay, and all other demands from the said Company, from the time of my first enlisting into their Service to this date, also Clothing for the year—(or compensation in lieu of Clothing, should any be due)

✱ The mark of _____Sepoy.

In presence of _____ }
_____ Havildar. }

SECTION 19.

GUARD MOUNTING.

1. All Guards are to parade with shouldered Arms and unfixed Bayonets, without any intervals between them, the Ranks open and the Havildars with Pikes carried. The Officers with their Swords drawn, and Non-Commissioned Officers Commanding Guards, are to be formed about forty paces in front of the centre, in two Ranks, facing the Line, where they are to receive the old Parole, and such Orders as may be given to them.

The Field Officer, or other Officer Commanding, will give the word of Command :

Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers,—outwards face.

Take post in front of your respective Guards.

Quick March

As soon as they have taken post, fronting their respective Guards, the word of Command will be given :

Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers,—to your Guards.

March.

Halt.

Front.

The Commanding Officer will then give orders to

Order Arms,

Fix Bayonets.

Shoulder Arms.

Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers,—inspect your Guards.

The several Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers will then inspect their Guards, as quickly as possible.

When there is a Captain's Guard, each Officer is to take a Rank, following by a Havildar.

As soon as the inspection is over, the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers return to their posts ; and the Adjutant will go down the Line, and receive the report of each Guard.

The Commanding Officer will then order

The Troop ;

and the Guards will be marched past by Divisions.

2. Whenever an Officer senior to the Officer on duty may be on Parade, the Guards will march by, and salute him ; the senior Officer on duty taking post, and watching past at their head.

SECTION 20.

CONDUCT OF GUARDS AND SENTRIES.

1. The conduct of the Guards and Sentries of a Regiment, with their appearance in point of dress, will always indicate the state of the Corps, as to discipline and interior economy.

2. The Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, when on Guard, must, therefore, pay the greatest attention to the conduct of their Men, and carefully examine the dress of every relief, before marching it from the Guard Room.

3. Guards relieved daily, should never take off their Accoutrements, except for the purpose of cooking; and one half of the Guard only is to be permitted to be absent, for this purpose, at the same time.

4. From the 22d of March to the 22d of October, all Guards lodge their Arms between the hours of 8 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon; and from the 22d of October to the 22d of March, they lodge their Arms between the hours of 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. Between these hours, they do not turn out to any person as a compliment, unless specially ordered.

5. The Officer Commanding the Guard, and the next senior to him, are never to be absent together: every Man is to be present when the Arms are taken up in the afternoon; and no one is to quit the Guard after sun set, except on some very urgent occasion, when, it is expected, the absence will be as short as possible.

6. All Guards are to be ready to turn out and stand to their Arms, during the night. Guards relieved daily, are expected to be ready to do this in the day time.

7. The reliefs of Sentries are to be always marched off by a Non-Commissioned Officer, who will be held responsible, that the Orders are explained to every Man, and understood by him, before he is posted.

8. It is the duty of all Guards to protect, as far as may be in their power, the Stores and Property belonging to Government, although not actually delivered to their charge.

9. Sentries are never to put down their Arms; they are on no account to enter into conversation with passengers, or others, or to walk about in a sauntering, lounging manner; their pace should be the usual quick step.

10. When an Officer approaches a Sentinel, he is to stand steady, facing to his proper front; and will present Arms to a Field Officer, or Officer of superior rank, when he passes in front of him. If he pass in rear, the Sentinel will neither face about, nor present Arms.

11. After sun-set, Guards do not turn out as a matter of compliment; but Sentinels will stand steady, with carried Arms, and facing to their proper front, when Officers in uniform approach their post, until the evening is so far advanced, that they begin to challenge.

12. They are to enforce firmly the Orders given to them, without distinction of persons; the slightest deviation from this injunction, will subject them to severe punishment. If opposed, or resisted, they will call the Guard, or should the occasion be urgent, use their Arms.

13. The orders for each particular Guard, and the rules respecting the honors and compliments to be paid to Officers of differ-

ent ranks, and to parties, under Arms, are to be written in the Devanagari and Persian characters, and hung up in the Guard Room. The duties of Sentries are to be also fully detailed, in the same manner; and, although the Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officers on Guard, may be unable to read, they will, in most cases, find some Man of the Guard capable of doing it.

14. All Guards are to be furnished with a lamp during the night, particularly Guards entrusted with the charge of Prisoners.

15. Sentries from Guards or Picquets are never to challenge, but when they see or hear some one approaching their post. The calling out, as is often practised, merely because they hear another Sentry challenge, is unmilitary, and should be strictly prohibited.

16. When any one approaches their post at night, they are to face towards him, to stand firm in a state of preparation, with *ported* Arms, till they have ascertained who is coming.

17. Guards and Picquets are always to fall in, in the order in which they were marched off from the Regimental Parade.

18. The slightest neglect on the part of a Sentry, should be severely punished. It should be clearly understood, that negligence in the performance of this duty, would never be overlooked. All the Guards and Sentries of a Regiment should be occasionally visited, at night, by a European Officer, who will report, in writing, whether he found them alert and vigilant.

19. All Guards or Escorts, from which more than one Sentry will be required, and having but one Non-Commissioned Officer, are to have a Lance Naik attached to them, who will take, in turn with the Havildar, the duty of relieving the Sentries.

20. Sentries are in the habit, particularly in the cold weather, of wrapping up their heads in cloth; this practice is to be strictly prohibited.

SECTION 21.

SKELETON DRILL INSTRUCTION OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1. A regular system of instruction is to be established, and persevered in.

2. As many of the Non Commissioned Officers of all ranks, as can be conveniently assembled, should be paraded two or three times a week, and instructed by the Serjeant Major, under the superintendence of the Adjutant, in taking up distances; covering, and giving alignments on distant points. At these Drills, it must be ascertained, that the distance ordered, is correctly taken; if it be not, the error is to be clearly pointed out, and corrected.

3. The duties of the Coverers, in the different changes of position for a Battalion, as laid down in the Regulations for the Field Exercise of the Army, should also be carefully explained, and every Non-Commissioned Officer occasionally examined, that it may be ascertained, whether he is acquainted with the duty required of him.

SECTION 22.

CLOTHING.

1. It is desirable that every Man should have two Coats, and this a little attention will effect.

2. The old Coat is to be worn on fagging duties, such as Commands, Guards in the wet weather, and night Guards; this second Coat might always be dispensed with on marching at a Relief, if the Corps moved near the period when fresh Clothing was due.

3. The extra Coat should never be considered an incumbrance, as it enables a Corps to parade smartly dressed, on occasions on which more than ordinary attention is paid to appearance; and it would never require more than two Hackeries to transport the Coats of the whole, the expense of which, even if borne by the Officers, would be trifling.

4. To ensure, as far as possible, the Coats being made up to fit the Men, every Company should furnish the Quarter Master with an Indent, detailing the number of Coats, of the different sizes required; this can always be ascertained with the greatest exactness in a Company. From the Company Indents, the Quarter Master will prepare a general one, for the Regiment.

5. Officers Commanding Companies will keep a Roll of their Men, with the size Coats required for each Man, specified opposite his name.

6. On the receipt of the Clothing, the Committee will carefully examine it, and will ascertain whether it exactly corresponds with the Indent; should it not correspond with the Indent, or should it be in other respects objectionable, a copy of the Survey Report is to be transmitted to Head Quarters.

7. On the issue of Clothing, a receipt for the number of Coats, specifying the sizes required for each Company, is to be sent to the Quarter Master, who will serve out the Coats in conformity with it, and the Roll already referred to, will ensure their being given to the proper Men.

8. The woollen Trowsers are to be indented for, and served out in the manner above directed.

9. Many Men are in the habit of sleeping, in the cold weather, when off duty, in their Coats and Pantaloon, a practice which is to be strictly prohibited.

10. As soon as the white Clothing is in use, the best Coats and Pantaloon in wear, are to be neatly packed, and lodged in the Bells of Arms. This precaution will secure them from fire, and the Pay Havildar should see them opened and aired, at least once a month in the dry season, and every week in the wet season.

SECTION 23.

HALF MOUNTING.

1. Commanding Officers will consider it their duty, to see that the Sepoys and Recruits are provided with the necessary articles of Half Mounting, through the agency of the Quarter Master of the Regiment, at the cheapest possible rate, of good materials and

workmanship, and that no more than the actual amount of the cost and charges be deducted from them.

2. Stoppages for Half Mounting, are to be made under the authority of Regimental Orders, and the amount stopped, is to be inserted in the Acquittance Roll of Companies.

3. Officers Commanding Companies will inform the Quarter Master, by letter, of the amount of monthly deposits with the Pay Master, on account of Half Mounting.

4. When a Regiment is recruiting, the Adjutant, on the 1st of every month, will furnish the Quarter Master with a Memorandum of the number of Recruits received during the preceding month, to enable him to prepare the Half Mounting required.

5. Whenever Turbans, Great Coats, Breast Plates, or Knapsacks, are required, the necessary application is to be made for the Commander in Chief's sanction, through the General Officer Commanding the Division.

6. All articles of Half Mounting are to be surveyed by a Regimental Committee, previously to being served out; and the proceedings of the Committee are to be transmitted to the Adjutant General.

7. Any Sepoy who shall neglect to keep up his Half Mounting, is to be put under stoppages, in Regimental Orders, not exceeding 2 Rupees a month when stationary, and 1 Rupee when marching, and will be supplied by the Quarter Master with the articles required.

8. Officers Commanding Corps are held personally responsible, for the due appropriation of advances on account of Half Mounting; and they will also consider it their duty to ascertain, that attention is paid to the preservation of the surplus articles of Half Mounting, remaining in store.

SECTION 24.

PETTY STORES, AND FORGE ESTABLISHMENT.

1. The articles of this description furnished by the Government, for the repairs of Arms and Accoutrements, being intended for the whole Corps, should be lodged in the Store Room, and issued, when required to repair or replace parts of the Accoutrements worn out, or destroyed.

2. The Forge is to be under the charge of the Adjutant:

SECTION 25.

BAGGAGE.

1. Every Man, on a march, is to carry the following articles, neatly packed in his Knapsack: an Unga, one pair of white Trowsers, the fatigue or cloth pair being in wear, (according to the season,) a Dotee, a Tawa, a small Durree or Carpet for sleeping on, about 6 feet long by 3 feet broad, and also a piece of Pipe-clay; this will leave room for a Chudder, should the Man wish to carry one. A Lota, not larger than what will contain a seer, is to be strapped on the top of the Knapsack, with the string for drawing water rolled up inside the Lota; this is to be called light marching order.

2. Heavy marching order is to include a Great Coat, or Blanket, rolled up, and strapped on the top of the Knapsack, with a pair of Shoes inside the Knapsack. The Knapsacks are to be neatly packed, and carried well upon the back, clear of the Pouch.

3. Every Corps should parade, at all seasons, once or twice a month, in light or heavy marching order; the Companies should be inspected, and the Corps, in the cold season, should be marched a few miles.

4. As it is of importance, that the Men should, on all occasions of actual service, march as light as possible, the carriage for the Great Coats being provided for, except in cases of emergency, the only articles they should be permitted to take, in excess to those in the Knapsacks, are a Dotee and an Unga, with 3 seers of Pots, amounting altogether to 4 seers per Man.

5. This will enable every Company of 90 Men, to march with 5 Bullocks, or 3 Camels. A few spare Camels for the Regiment, and one Bullock per Company, are to be allowed at starting, to replace those that may be injured, or knocked up.

6. The Officers are to be particularly careful to prevent the Cattle being overloaded; any Man attempting to take more than the prescribed quantity of Baggage, should be punished. Without constant attention on the part of the European Officers, this order will be certainly evaded.

7. A Sepoy is to be allowed with the Baggage of each Company, while marching, with a Non-Commissioned Officer to superintend the whole; these Men are to be relieved weekly.

8. The *General* is to be the signal for striking the Tents, and loading the Baggage; and full time should be allowed for this, before the Men are ordered to fall in.

SECTION 26:

REGIMENTAL NECESSARIES.

1. Every Man is to be furnished, as directed in General Orders, with

One pair of fatigue Trowsers.

Three pair of white Trowsers.

Three Ungas or Jackets.

A Great Coat.

A set of Beads, with clasp.

2. The undermentioned articles should also be produced at the inspection of necessities:

One pair of light Shoes, sewed with thread and not with thongs, to be reserved for Parade duties, besides the pair in wear.

One Dotee, besides that in wear.

One Pouch Cover, black.

One Cap Cover, black.

SECTION 27.

SERVANTS AND FOLLOWERS TO BE KEPT UP IN EVERY COMPANY.

Two Washermen.

Two Barbers.

One Sweeper.

The pay of these Servants is to be fixed by the Men, when hiring them, and sanctioned by the Officer Commanding the Company, who will take care that they are regularly paid, and certify that they are so at the foot of his Acquittance Roll.

SECTION 28.

RELIEFS AND DETACHMENTS.

1. Corps ordered to move at a Relief, will expend their annual Practice Ammunition, or make it over to the relieving Corps, as circumstances will admit.

2. Minute and particular surveys should be made of all Public Buildings, in every situation where Troops are relieved.

3. Commanding Officers of Posts and Detachments, will take the most effectual measures for the protection of all Buildings, public and private, as well as the Huts of the Men, during the progress of the Relief; so that the relieving Corps may derive the full benefit of whatever Huts and shelter may be left by the relieved Troops.

4. Corps which are ordered to move, are furnished with routes from the Quarter Master General's Department, or by the Staff of the Division; and smaller Detachments should always, if possible, be furnished with a route, fixing the stages at which they are to encamp, and the halts they are to make. This route is not to be deviated from, without some urgent cause.

5. Whenever a Detachment of Troops, or a single Corps, may be ordered to proceed by land through any part of the Company's Territories, the Commanding Officer of such Detachment or Corps, is required to give the earliest practicable information, to the Collectors of the Revenue of the Zillahs through which the Troops are to pass, of the period of their arrival within such Districts respectively, with a list of the places at which they will encamp each day, and a specification of the supplies which will be required. The number of maunds of Firewood which will be required for the use of the whole Detachment, including the Officers and the Camp followers, should be ascertained, as exactly as possible, and noticed in this communication.—When a Detachment moves by water, information of the date when it will enter a Collector's District, and of the places where supplies will be required, should also be given to him, as accurately as may be possible.

6. The Commanding Officer will likewise notify to the Collectors, the probable period of the arrival of the Troops at the Rivers or Nullahs intersecting their march, where Boats or temporary Bridges, may be necessary for crossing the Troops, and the Baggage attached to them.

7. The Commanding Officer will, at the same time, communicate to the Magistrates of the Zillahs through which the Troops are to pass, the probable time of the arrival of the Troops within

their respective jurisdictions, and specify the places at which they will encamp daily.

8. Orders have been given by the Government, that on receiving the notification abovementioned, the Collector shall issue the necessary orders, to all persons throughout his District, for furnishing the Troops with such supplies as they may require, and for the providing of Boats, for crossing Nullahs, that no impediments may cause delay in the prosecution of the march. A respectable Native Officer will be deputed by the Collector, to accompany the Troops through his District, for the purpose of aiding in the furnishing of supplies, and of facilitating the march of the Troops, by furnishing them with such assistance in Cattle and Hackeries, as may be absolutely necessary, to enable them to prosecute their route.*

9. It will generally be found to be attended with much convenience, if an intelligent Non-Commissioned Officer, or an old Sepoy, according to the strength of the Detachment, is sent forward the day before, to see that the supplies are ready for the Troops when they arrive.

10. All supplies furnished to the Troops, including Earthen Pots and Firewood, are to be paid for by the persons using them, and Commanding Officers are held responsible for the observance of this order, and are enjoined to make immediate enquiry into all complaints preferred against any person under their Command.

11. Whenever a Detachment of Troops, or a single Corps, shall be provided with Boats, or temporary Bridges under the orders of the Collector, for the purpose of crossing the Troops and Baggage, the person providing them, is to be furnished with a Certificate, specifying the number of Boats and persons employed, the burthen of each Boat, and how long they were employed. When temporary Bridges are constructed their dimensions, and the materials of which they are made, are to be stated in the Certificate.

12. The Certificate above specified, will be forwarded by the person to whom it is granted, to the Collector, with his statement of the expense he has incurred, who has been directed to transmit it without delay to the Officer Commanding the Detachment, on whose account the expense was incurred. The Commanding Officer will state generally thereon, whether the services charged were performed, and offer any objections he may have to the charges.†

13. Pierheads and Platforms being unnecessary for Corps marching unencumbered with Artillery, or heavy Carriages, no allowance will be granted for them: two Platform Boats only will be allowed for a Battalion of Sepoys, for crossing the Bazar and Officers' Cattle.

14. All occupiers or proprietors of Land, suffering injury from the encampment or march of Troops, should furnish the Commanding Officer with a statement of the nature and extent of the injury, when he will certify generally whether the injury has been sustained, with his opinion as to the justice and extent of the claims.

15. Officers proceeding by water with Detachments of Troops or in charge of Stores, requiring assistance, will make the necessary application to the Magistrate or Collector of the District; or, in

* See Reg. XI, of 1866,—Henley's Code, page 614.

† See Reg. XI, of 1866,—Henley's Code, page 615.

situations remote from the residence of the principal Civil Authority, to the Subordinate Native Officers: all such applications for Men, or supplies of any kind, are to be accompanied with the amount of the hire of the Dandies or Coolies, or the value of the articles required.

16. Officers Commanding Detachments, are to consider themselves responsible for the conduct of all those under their Command; and they must be careful, that the Soldiers or Followers do not straggle from the line.

17. They are expected to use all the means in their power, to prevent oppression, or any just grounds of complaint, from the Inhabitants of the Districts through which their Detachments may pass; and although it is the duty of every Officer to preserve order and discipline among the Troops, in all situations, yet an attention to these essential points, becomes more particularly necessary on a march, since any excesses committed by the Men, must necessarily tend to excite alarm among the Inhabitants, and consequently cause difficulty in procuring supplies.

18. Officers Commanding Detachments or Corps, marching from one Station to another, are to report to the Auditor General, the day they commence their march, and the date on which they arrive at the place of their destination.

19. A report of the march of all Corps or Detachments, is to be made to the Quarter Master General of the Army.

20. Officers Commanding Detachments, who may experience delay, or difficulty, from the state of the roads, or the want of Boats at Ferries, or the want of supplies, should report the circumstances to the Officer under whose orders they were detached, that he may bring the subject under the notice of higher authority.

21. All Officers Commanding Corps and Detachments, are to report the date of commencing their march, and to continue to report their progress weekly, to the Officer Commanding the Division, District, Garrison, or Field Force, to which they are ordered to proceed.

22. Weekly Reports of progress, with Present States, are also to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army.

23. In all these Reports of progress, the Officers should be careful to mark distinctly, the position of their Detachments, at the time of making their report, and if they are encamped at some obscure village, they will add its distance from a well known Town or City, in the neighbourhood.

24. Officers Commanding Corps or Detachments, who have to pass through a Cantonment on their march, are to apply, in the regular manner, through the Staff Officer of the Post, for permission to enter it; and the Officer Commanding the Detachments, is to wait on the Officer Commanding the Cantonment, (if his senior,) with a Present State of the Detachment, as soon as practicable after his arrival.

25. All Detachments in fixed Stations, are to maintain the same system of discipline, with respect to Parades, Drills, Guard Mounting and Dress, as may be observed with their respective Corps.

26. As the character of a Corps depends greatly on the appearance and behaviour of its Detachments, the Officers should be particular in causing their Men to appear clean, and properly dressed.

27. Parties marching under Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, are often permitted by them to move in an

unsoldier-like manner, the Men straggling along the road, improperly dressed. On this head Officers Commanding Regiments will give such directions, to every Officer proceeding in charge of a Detachment, as may appear suitable to the occasion and calculated to prevent a practice at variance with good order and discipline.

SECTION 29.

TREASURE ESCORTS.

1. Officers proceeding in charge of Treasure, cannot be too cautious and vigilant: they should see their Sentries posted and ascertain that every Man understands the duty he is placed on, and the orders he has received.

2. Not more than a third of the Party should ever be absent during the day, and every Man should be present before sun-set.

3. The arms should be examined every evening, to ascertain that the Flints are properly fixed, and in good order, and all the loaded Muskets should be fresh primed.

4. The Sentries should always be posted within sight of each other; and at night, near enough, clearly to distinguish any Man, who might attempt to pass between them.

5. The Muskets of the Sentries, and those of not less than one third of the Party, should be always loaded.

6. The Arms should be grounded, not piled; and at night, the Men should lie down in their ranks, with their accoutrements on, and be ready to act at the shortest notice.

7. The European Officers, or at least one of them, will be with the Men.

8. The Sentries should be visited every half hour by a Native Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer, and two or three times during the night by a European Officer.

9. In encamping the Party, care should be taken to occupy a clear spot, free from brushwood, cultivation, old buildings, or ruined walls, which are calculated to afford cover to any Party wishing to make an attempt on the Treasure, and may enable it to approach unobserved: there being little to apprehend on ordinary occasions, from an open attack,—the clearer the spot on which the Party encamps, the safer it may be considered. Officers will recollect, that the slightest neglect, or want of vigilance on the part of the Escort, is likely to produce an attempt to carry off the whole, or a part of the Treasure.

SECTION 30.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. The Men are to be taught to conduct themselves on all occasions, and in all situations, in an orderly soldier like manner; to avoid riotous assemblages; and to be particularly careful not to offer violence to the Inhabitants of the Country.

2. Should any person, not in the Military service, ill-treat, abuse, or insult a Sepoy, the latter is not to take the Law into his own hands, and chastise the Individual himself; he will ascertain

who the offender is, and where he resides, and will then report the ill treatment he has received, to his Officer, who, through the medium of the Officer Commanding the Regiment, will endeavour to procure redress for the injury, by means of the Civil Authorities; should the redress solicited not be afforded, a report of the whole of the circumstances is to be made, for the information of the highest Military Authority.

3. Many Sepoys are in the habit of wearing their Coats or Turbans, with no other part of the dress of a Soldier; this practice is to be prohibited, and the Men should distinctly understand, that they are to wear the dress of a Soldier, or to appear in their Native dress.—An exception may be permitted on a march, when the men resort to the Regimental Bazar, for the purchase of provisions.

4. When marching, they are in the habit of wrapping themselves up in cotton cloths, particularly about the ears and head; a practice so obviously unmilitary, and so likely to be productive of serious consequences, is to be strictly prohibited.

5. Men attending the Reviews of other Corps, are to appear in full uniform, with their Side Arms.

6. No Man is to be permitted to assume the appearance of a Faguer in his dress or person, on, or off duty.

7. No Man is to paint his face, or to wear any mark whatever on his face, when on duty.

8. On arriving at new quarters, notice is to be given in all the Bazars, that the Dealers are not to give credit to the Men of the Corps, beyond the amount of half their monthly Pay, and not even to that extent, without the condition of their accounts being settled and paid on the issue of Pay for the month or months for which such debts have been contracted.

9. The Roll is to be called in every Company, by the Orderly Havildar, at sun-rise, and at sun-set; and when there is no regular Parade, the Men will always fall in, for this purpose, at the Bell of Arms, in their undress.

10. Sepoys on duty as Orderlies, or on any other duty, are not to carry Chhattahs; the Men are never to be exposed unnecessarily; but when exposure is unavoidable, they are to appear in every respect as Soldiers, wearing their Great Coats when it rains, but never, while on duty, using a Chhattah.

11. In order to bring the Non-Commissioned Officers under the immediate observation of the Commanding Officer, a Havildar or Naick is to be attached to him as an Orderly, and to be relieved weekly; and with the view of promoting that mutual regard which should subsist between Officers Commanding Companies and the Sepoys, and to enable the former to acquire an intimate knowledge of the characters of their Men, it is desirable that Officers should be removed as seldom as possible from one Company to another.

12. An Order Book is to be kept in each Company, and one in the Battalion for the entry, in Hindoostanee, of all Orders, which it is of importance the Men should distinctly understand; and on an Order of this description being issued, it should be notified to the Drill Havildar, who will attend at the Interpreter's and receive from him the Order entered in the Battalion Book, and written in the Devinagree character. The Havildar on receiving the Book, will proceed to the Lines, and cause the Order to be copied in the Company Books, that it may be read at sun-set Roll call, or before Parade, should there be one; and in order that this duty may never

be neglected, the Adjutant will always be in the Lines at Roll call, when Orders are to be read, and the Officers of Companies will, at their private Weekly Parade, cause the Orders of the preceding week to be read to the Men, in their presence.

13. These Books are to be made of good Country paper; at Battalion Book, when filled up, is to be lodged in the Interpreter's Office. The Company Books are to be furnished by the Officers Commanding Companies: the Regimental Book by the Interpreter and Quarter Master.

14. All parts of the foregoing Orders, which it is of importance the Native Officers and Men should understand, are to be translated by the Interpreter, and a copy is to be taken by the Pay Havildars of each Company.

15. They are to be read and explained to the Men in the presence of the Officers of Companies, once a month, at one of the private Parades.

THE APPENDIX

PART V.

General Post Office.

G. STOCKWELL, Esq. POST MASTER GENERAL.

W. MOORE, Esq. HEAD ASSISTANT.

LIST OF DEPUTY POST MASTERS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

<i>Agra</i>	The Fort Adjutant
<i>Allahabad</i>	Captain W. Burroughs
<i>Allyghur</i>	Assistant Surgeon C. Mackinnon
<i>Almorah</i>	The Major of Brigade
<i>Arracan</i>	The Assistant Surgeon
<i>Backergunge</i>	The Collector
<i>Balasore</i>	Mr. Asst. Surgeon Thomas Matthews
<i>Bancoorah</i>	Assistant Surgeon G. N. Cheek
<i>Barrelly</i>	The Major of Brigade
<i>Barwipore</i>	The Salt Agent
<i>Baugundey</i>	The Salt Agent
<i>Bauleah</i>	The Commercial Resident
<i>Beerbhoom</i>	The Magistrate
<i>Benares</i>	Mr. G. Robinson
<i>Berhampore</i>	Captain T. Lamb
<i>Bhaugulpore</i>	The Collector
<i>Bhopal</i>	Captain N. Alnes
<i>Bogwanolah</i>	Mr. J. Rose
<i>Bullooah</i>	The Collector
<i>Bundelcund</i>	The Collector
<i>Burdwan</i>	The Collector
<i>Cawnpore</i>	Captain J. H. Mackinlay
<i>Chittagang</i>	The Collector
<i>Commercolly</i>	The Commercial Resident
<i>Cuttack</i>	The Collector
<i>Dacca</i>	The Collector
<i>Delhi</i>	Mr. Edward Colebrooke
<i>Diamond Harbour</i>	Mr. W. Eastgate
<i>Dinagpore</i>	The Collector
<i>Dinapore</i>	The Major of Brigade
<i>Furreedpore</i>	The Magistrate
<i>Futtehpoore</i>	Civil Assistant Surgeon
<i>Futtyghur</i>	The Station Staff for the time being

<i>Ghazeepore</i>	Captain H. Carter
<i>Golagore</i>	The Commercial Resident
<i>Goruckpore</i>	The Collector
<i>Gualior and Scindiah's Camp</i>	Capt. J. D. Dyke
<i>Gya</i>	G. P. Beauchamp
<i>Hameerpore</i>	Assistant Surgeon G. Turnbull
<i>Hudgellee</i>	The Salt Agent
<i>Hurripanl</i>	The Commercial Resident
<i>Hussingabad</i>	Captain Impey
<i>Huttah</i>	Major A. Hardy
<i>Hydrabad</i>	A. E. Byam, Esq. Resident
<i>Indore</i>	Captain Robinson
<i>Jessore</i>	The Collector
<i>Juampore</i>	The Collector
<i>Jubbulpore</i>	Captain M. Nicolson
<i>Katkarinjeah</i>	In charge of Dawk Writer
<i>Katmandoo</i>	B W Hodgson
<i>Kedgerie</i>	Mr. Thomas Harton
<i>Kerpoy</i>	The Commercial Resident
<i>Kotah</i>	Political Agent
<i>Kurnaul</i>	Captain D. Anderson
<i>Loodianah</i>	Lieut. C. M. Wade
<i>Lucknow</i>	The Assistant Resident Lieutenant Frederick
<i>Multa</i>	The Commercial Resident
<i>Meerut</i>	The Major of Brigade
<i>Mhow</i>	Capt. G. Caseiment
<i>Midnapore</i>	The Collector
<i>Mirzapore</i>	The Collector Customs
<i>Monghyr</i>	Captain H. E. Page, Fort Adjutant
<i>Moolshedabad</i>	The Collector
<i>Moradabad</i>	The Magistrate
<i>Muttra</i>	Captain D. Thompson
<i>Mymensing</i>	The Collector
<i>Mynnoory</i>	The Magistrate
<i>Nagpore Residency</i>	Captain W. Isacko
<i>Neemutch</i>	Lieutenant C. D. Dawkins
<i>New Anchorage</i>	Mr. D. Macpherson
<i>Nuldeah</i>	The Collector
<i>Odypore</i>	Captain Cobbe
<i>Patna</i>	Assist. Surgeon T. P. Wynne
<i>Purneah</i>	The Collector
<i>Rajpootana</i>	Captain J. Fagan
<i>Reewah</i>	Lieut. A. C. Beatson
<i>Rungpore</i>	The Magistrate
<i>Ryepore</i>	Capt. C. H. Sandys
<i>Sabutoo</i>	Captain C. Kennedy
<i>Santipore</i>	Collector Nuddeah
<i>Sarun</i>	The Collector

REGULATIONS.

1. No letter or parcel, (such as are imported by sea, and native letters excepted,) will be received at any post office, unless accompanied by the postage which they bear, in sicca rupees.

2. No package exceeding 12 sicca rupees in weight, or 15 by 12 inches in size, and 12 inches in depth, will be received at the general post office, unless paid for accordingly.

3. No money, jewels, watches, trinkets, or valuables of any description, will be received for transmission, either by the letter or by bangy. The rule does not extend to bank notes, which the person sending is recommended to cut in halves, and forward the parts separately by successive dawks.

4. No persons not belonging to the department, can be admitted into the interior of the post office, or be allowed of themselves to examine the records. All complaints, or applications for information must be made to the post master general in writing.

5. Persons addressing the post master general respecting any delay in the delivery of their letters, are requested to transmit, at the same time, the envelopes of such letters, bearing the post office stamp, which specifies the date on which the letters were issued for delivery.

6. No person can be permitted to take the letters from the peons, except in the regular course of delivery; and it is requested that the peons may experience as little detention at the doors of houses as possible.

7. Persons receiving letters are required to pay the amount of postage marked on them; and if they have occasion to complain of any surcharge, they must state their complaint officially to the post master general. Should his decision not prove satisfactory, they are at liberty to appeal to the governor general in council.

8. All letters refused by the party to whom they are addressed, and all ship letters transmitted from subordinate stations to the general post office on which the ship postage has not been paid, shall be returned to the office from whence they were despatched and the writer, or the person who brought them to the office, shall be required to pay the postages both to and from the place of address. If the writer cannot be discovered, the letters shall be entered in a list, which shall be exposed by the post master in the most public part of his cutchery, and a copy of which shall be transmitted from time to time to the post master general, who shall advertise the letters in the Government Gazette, with notice that they will be delivered to the writers on payment of the postage due on them.

9. Should the writer of a returned letter refuse to pay the postage due on it, the post master is authorized to detain all future letters to such person's address, until the demand in question shall be liquidated. The same rule is applicable to all other cases of refusal to pay postage.

10. Any person opening a letter or envelope, shall be bound to pay the postage of the same, whatever may be the contents.

11. Persons exempted from the payment of postage by their official situations, having occasion to write to non exempted persons on the private business of the latter, shall write on the envelope, '*bearing postage*,' in which case the amount is to be collected from the receiver. Letters from out stations where no person duly qualified to collect the postage is established, will also be received bearing postage.

12. The post office is not answerable for the loss of property contained in any letter or parcel, which may be transmitted by dawk or bangy. For the greater security of such property, however, the clerks, &c. are strictly prohibited from delivering back to any person, or under any pretence, letters or parcels, which may once have been lodged in their offices.

13. A treasury podar is appointed to attend daily at an office contiguous to the entrance of the general post office, for the purpose of exchanging rupees into pice, at the established rate of 64 per rupee, for the accommodation of persons delivering letters into the office, who may not have brought the exact sum assessed on them.

14. The general post office is open for the receipt and delivery of letters and for replying to inquiries from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. every day, Sundays excepted; and for the receipt of letters only, from 3 to 4 past 6 p. m. No newspapers will be received after 5 p. m.

15. Travellers may be furnished with dawk bearers, on application at the different post offices, where tables, exhibiting the charge and estimated distances to all the principal stations, are constantly exposed for public inspection.

INLAND POSTAGE.

1. All letters not exceeding 1 sa. wt. are to be charged as single letters according to the rates specified in the annexed table of letter of postage; those exceeding 1 but not exceeding 2 sa. wt. twice the amount; and so on in proportion as far as 25 sa. wt. above which no letter or parcel will be received for transmission by dawk.

2. Registers, pamphlets, vouchers, accounts, parcels of law papers, or news-papers from Europe, subscribed, and attested by the signature of the person sending them as such, are received for transmission by dawk, at the rate of 3 sicca wt. as one, if not exceeding in all 25 sicca wt. i. e. from 1 to 3 sicca wt. as a single letter, from 3 to 6 as double, from 6 to 9 as treble, and so on to 25. Should such parcel however be found to contain letters, the whole will be charged according to the letter rates of postage.

3. All letters or parcels covering Company's paper, ought to be registered at the post office.

4. The postage of letters to Madras, and places under that establishment, is levied only to Ganjam.

5. Natives have the option of paying only half postage on delivery of their letters at the different post offices, the other half remaining to be collected from the persons to whom they are addressed. This rule does not apply, however, to letters addressed by natives to officers of government, or to places beyond Ganjam:—if to Madras, they pay to Ganjam only: and full postage, if to Hyderabad, Bombay, and Ceylon.

POSTAGE ON SHIP LETTERS.

Ship postage, according to the following rates, is charged on all ship letters whatever, whether imported or exported, letters to and from the members of government and the chief justice only excepted: viz.

One sicca weight,	.....	.....	2	annas.
From 1 to 2 sicca weight,	.....	.....	4	-----
2 — 4 —————,	.....	.....	8	-----
4 — 8 —————,	.....	.....	1	rupee.
8 — 16 —————,	.....	.....	2	rupees.
16 -- 25 —————,	.....	.....	3	-----

Where the weight exceeds 25 sicca weight, 2 annas additional are charged for each additional sicca weight.

SHIP LETTERS.

Complaints having been of late preferred to the Post Master General by Individuals, as to the hardship of being subjected to Postage on "Ship Letters" forwarded by dawk from the Post Office of Madras and Bombay, even when no immediate opportunity offered of transmitting such Letters by a Sea conveyance.

The Public are hereby informed, that the Rule established by Government in 1813, will henceforward be strictly adhered to at the Calcutta General Post Office,—viz--- That Single Letters, or those only which do not exceed the weight of One Sicca Rupee shall be sent by Land to the other Presidencies, unless where such single Letters can be more expeditiously conveyed by a Sea conveyance

2dly. All Letters exceeding the above prescribed limitation of weight, shall be forwarded to their destination by the first eligible Sea conveyance that may offer.

3dly. With the view however to the accommodation of the Public,—all Persons desiring to have their "Ship Letters" forwarded by the Mails, which may exceed the weight of One Sicca Rupee, and being within the prescribed limitation of 25 Sa. Wt. are requested to signify their wishes in writing to the Post Master General, and to rely on their receiving immediate attention.

May 6, 1822.

COLIN SHAKESPEAR, *Post Master General.*

LETTERS FOR EXPORTATION.

1. When letters for exportation are delivered into any of the post offices at the upper stations, they must be subscribed "Europe" or "ship letters;" and the inland postage to Calcutta, as well as the ship postage, must accompany them.

2. In like manner, letters for transmission by sea, via Madras, Bombay, or any other port of India must be accompanied by the full inland postage to such port, as well as the ship postage.

3. Letters are received for exportation by sea, to any part of the world frequented by ships from India, and all such letters shall be registered at the general post office, and forwarded by the ship which may be designated in the address; or if such ship shall have sailed, they shall be returned, bearing the inland return postage. Letters not designated for any particular ship, shall be forwarded by the first ship that may be despatched.

4. Packets containing newspapers, pamphlets, accounts, law papers, &c. if left open at each end, or bearing a superscription specifying their contents, with the name of the person who forward them are received for transmission by sea; at the rate of one-third of the letter postage. If found to contain any letter or writing, however the full postage will be charged.

LETTERS IMPORTED.

1. When letters imported by sea, are transmitted to any of the out stations, the persons to whom they are addressed, must pay the inland as well as the ship postage.

2. The inland postage, however collected on ship letters, forwarded by mail to the remotest parts of the country, is limited to the amount of the ordinary postage levied on the letters to Cawnpore provided the weight of such letters does not exceed 8 sicca weight. The following rates of postage to Cawnpore, exhibit, therefore, the highest rates of ship postage, assessed, on the letters of the description, to whatever station they may be transmitted; viz.

	Ship Postage.		Inland ditto.		Total	
	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.
Single Letter, 1 Sa. Wt.....	0	2	0	11	0	13
Above 1 & under 2,	0	4	1	6	1	10
Ditto 2 & under 3,	0	8	2	1	2	9
Ditto 3 & under 4,	0	8	1	12	3	4
Ditto 4 & under 5,	1	0	3	7	4	7
Ditto 5 & under 6,	1	0	4	2	5	2
Ditto 6 & under 7,	1	0	4	13	5	13
Ditto 7 to 8,	1	0	5	8	6	8

3. All ship letters weighing more than 8 Sicca weight, are forwarded by barge, and charged as barge parcels; unless the parties to whom they are addressed shall have expressed their desire in writing to have them conveyed by the mail, in which case they are entitled to the indulgence held forth in the foregoing clause, but must pay the full inland postage.

4. Ship letters, received by the mails from the other presidencies, are subject to the payment of only half the usual ship postage, with the whole Inland postage.

5. No Ship letters or parcels however, addressed to persons residing under this presidency, will be forwarded to them by dawk from the post offices at any of the other presidencies without special instructions to that effect. Any such letters, &c. which may be received at the post offices in question, will be kept for the first safe conveyance to Calcutta by sea.

6. Ship parcels, deliverable at Calcutta, containing newspapers, pamphlets, vouchers, or law papers, are charged at the following rates, viz.

To	Sicca Weight	Rupees	
— 25	ditto,	1	0
— 50	ditto,	2	0
— 100	ditto,	3	0
— 150	ditto,	4	0
— 200	ditto,	5	0
— 250	ditto,	6	0

7. To entitle the party however, to whom any such parcel may be addressed, to the benefit of the foregoing Regulation, it is necessary, that he should on the requisition of the post master, subscribe a written declaration signifying that the parcel in question contains only papers of the above description; and he must further consent if re-to the parcel being opened at the post office, otherwise, it will be charged according to its weight as ship letter.

8. All ship parcels, containing newspapers, &c. addressed to persons residing at the upper stations, are transmitted by barge, at the usual rate of barge postage, in addition to such ship postage as

may be due on them. Where instructions are given to that effect, however, such parcels may be transmitted by dawk, the party defraying the full dawk charges on the same.

9. A County of one anna is paid by government to masters of ships and others bringing them from sea, for all ship letters delivered in Calcutta, which they may bring to the post office.

AFTER PACKETS,—RECEIVING BACK.

All Persons wishing to *receive back* from the General Post Office, any Europe Ship Letter, which from having been delayed by the Writer for an "*After Packet*", may probably fail to reach the outward-bound Ship at *augur*; are hereby requested to endorse such letter, as follows *If too late for the ——— to be returned to Messieurs ——— or Mr ———*" to whom the letter may belong.

Letters not being so endorsed, will *again* be forwarded for the General Post Office, by the earliest, and most eligible conveyance that may offer for England direct, much time and trouble is thus saved to Individuals, besides *treble postage, otherwise leviable*.

N. B. The Deputy Post Master at Kedgerce cannot *without written orders*, ship Europe letter Packets, sent from the General Post Office on any other *Vessel than that for which the Packet is addressed*.

Oct. 30, 1822. COLIN SHAKESPEAR, *Post Master General*.

LETTERS WRITTEN IN HARBOUR.

To prevent mistakes the public are hereby informed, that letters from persons proceeding up or down the River Hoogly, are receivable at the Post Offices of Diamond Harbour, Kedgerce and the New Anchorage, exempt from the charge of Ship letters postage levied on letters imported from foreign Ports and are only chargeable with the land Postage of two annas from Diamond Harbour, and five annas, whether from Kedgerce, or New Anchorage, the same being single or of the weight of one Sicca Rupee.

Commanders of Inward bound ships are requested to make up separate Parcels of letters written in Harbour, which they may have occasion to send on shore to the Post Offices, either from themselves, or passengers keeping them distinct from loose letters or Packets imported from Foreign Ports, and to particularize them as Harbour letters when delivered, with the amount Postage, to the Peons of the Post Office Dawk Boats.

Aug. 26, 1823. COLIN SHAKESPEAR, *Post Master General*.

NEWS PAPERS.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council, having renewed the consideration the Rates of Postage leviable on News Papers dispatched by dawk under the existing system, has been pleased to resolve, that the following Rules shall be in force for the Regulation of the Weight and Postage of such Publications, from and after the First day of March next, viz.

First. News-Papers published and dispatched weekly, shall be charged with Postage as single Letters, provided they do not exceed Three Sicca Weight.

Secondly. News Papers published and dispatched twice or thrice in the week, shall be charged with Postage equal to two-thirds of the rate leviable on single Letters, provided they do not exceed two and a half Sicca Weight.

Thirdly, News Papers published and dispatched oftener than three times within the week, shall be charged with Postage equal to one half of the rate leviable on single Letters, provided they do not exceed two Sicca Weight.

Fourthly. Any excess in the above Weights will render the News Papers liable to a proportioned increase of Postage, agreeable to the general Rules of the Post Office.

June 30, 1821.

P. 1 REVES. P. M. G.

EXEMPTION FROM POSTAGE.

1. Letters on the public service are transmitted free of postage. And for this purpose, the public officers mentioned in the subjoined list, are allowed the privilege of franking such letters.

2. All letters on service, must bear on the envelope the official designation of the person to whom they are addressed, and also the name and designation of the writer, in his own hand writing. It is also necessary to entitle them to exemption from postage, that the word '*service*' should be superscribed on all such letters; but as the commanding officer in the field, the secretaries to government in the several departments, the secretaries to the governor general and commander in chief, the post master-general, the resident at foreign courts, and the agents to the Governor-General may have occasion to correspond with individuals on public business though not in an official form; private letters on public business from those officers shall be exempted from postage, on their subscribing on the envelope their name and official designation, with the addition, of the word '*private*.'

3. Any officer, whether civil or military, not having the privilege of franking, who may have occasion to address Letters on service the postage of which is *bonafide* chargeable to government may be indemnified for the charge of postage, on a representation of the case to the civil or military auditor.

4. Officers on duty from their corps, or leave of absence, having occasion to correspond on public service, must carry their letters to the adjutant general, if they are at the presidency, or, if elsewhere, to the commanding officer of the station, who, on being satisfied that the letter is exclusively on service will frank the same.

5. All official letters from an Adjutant or quarter master of a corps to detached officers of the same corps, must be franked by the commanding officers of the corps.

6. All reports, review rolls, indents and returns, carefully tied up, with a ticket, containing the address, and also the name and designation of the officer by whom they are despatched, but without any seal or envelope, are received for transmission by dawk free of postage.

7. Public officers are expressly prohibited, under pain of severe displeasure of government, from applying the privilege of franking to their private correspondence.

FRANKING RULES.

REVISED TO THE 25TH JULY, 1825.

PARTIES AUTHORIZED TO FRANK.	REMARKS.
1st. { <i>Of His Majesty's Government.</i> The Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs..... Ditto to the Treasury.....	Letters from Individuals in India, addressed to these Authorities,—pass Free.
2d. { <i>The Right Hon'ble the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.</i> The President, „ Members & } of the Board „ Secretary,	
3d. { <i>The Hon'ble the Court of Directors.</i> The Chairman, „ Dy. Chairman, „ Directors, „ Secretary, and } of the Court „ Asst. Secretary,	
4th. { <i>The Supreme Government of India.</i> The Governor General,..... „ Members of Council,.... „ Secretaries.....	{ All Letters, uncondition- ally. To and from, on public business.
5th. { <i>The Supreme Court.</i> The Chief Justice, „ Puisne Judges, „ Clerk of the Crown,..	{ Any Letters, to and from.
6th. { <i>Ecclesiastical.</i> The Lord Bishop, „ Arch-Deacon of Calcutta, „ Ditto of Madras,..... „ Ditto of Bombay, „ Chaplains,..... „ Episcopal Commissioners,	{ Any Letters, to and from. In the absence of the Bi- shop, on Ecclesiastical affairs. On affairs connected with their Archdeaconries. Transmitting to the Presi- dency, Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials. Under the usual rules.
7th. { <i>His Majesty's Navy.</i> The Commander in Chief, Ad- mirals, or Commodores,... Officers Commanding His Ma- jesty's Ships in India,.....	{ Addressing Persons in India but not to Europe, except to Public Officers. To and from “ On His Ma- jesty's Service.”

7th.	Commissioner at Madras,...	All his Letters termed "De-mi Official," and those to the Principal Officers, and Commanders, of His Majesty's Navy in England.
	Ditto at Bombay,...	
		And to him,—from the following; viz. Commanders, and Commanding Officers of Ships of War.
	Secretary to the Naval Commander in Chief,....	Officers of the Navy and Royal Marines, on leave.
		Officers of the Naval Yard; Hospital, Victualling, Contingent, and Co-operage Departments.
		Addressing the Naval Commander in Chief.
	Agents in Calcutta to the Contractor for Victualling His Majesty's Squadron in India.	The Resident Commissioners; Commanding Officers, and Purser, of His Majesty's Ships.
	or,	
	Agents for the Purchase of Stores, for His Majesty's Dock Yards, and Naval Squadron in India,....	Their Letters to be bona fide "On His Majesty's Service," and superscribed at full length, conformably with their respective designations.
		(Orders of Government, 21st July, 1820.)

Civil Service.

11th.	Board of Trade.	
	Do. do. Revenue.	
	Do. do. Commissioners.	
	Do. do. Customs.	
	Post Master General.	
	Deputy Post Master General.	
	All Deputy Post Masters at Out Stations, on the Affairs of the Department,	
	Accountant General.	
	Do. to the Board of Revenue.	
	Do. to the Board of Trade.	
	Do. to the Board of Customs.	
	Agents Political, to the Governor General.	
	Assay Master of the Calcutta,	
	Benares, Furruckabad and	
	Saugor Mints,	
	Orders of 27th June, 1822.	
	Assistants on Deputation.	
	Civil Auditor.	
	Chairman of the Committee for Erecting Warren Hastings' Statue,	

	Clerk to the Stationary Committee.....	
	Collectors of Government Customs.....	
	Do. Deputies, at Out Stations.	
	Do. of Revenue.	
	Commercial Residents.	
	Judges of Courts of Appeal and Circuit.....	
	Ditto and Magistrates of Zillah and City Courts.....	
	Mint Masters at Calcutta, Benares and Furruckabad... ..	
	Opium Agents.	
	Pension Fund Committee.	
	Private Secretaries to the Governor General.....	
	Register of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.....	
	Registers of Courts of Appeal.	
	Ditto of Zillah & City Courts.	
	Resident at Foreign Courts.	
	Salt Agents.	
	Secretaries, to the Board of Revenue, Trade & Customs.	To and from Officers in their respective Departments.
sth.	Secretary to the Civil Fund...	On the Affairs of the Fund.
	Ditto to the Mint Committee, Orders of 27th June, 1832.	
	Sub-Treasurer.	
	Sub-Export Warehouse Keeper.	
	Sub or Assistant Import ditto.	Agents to the Import Warehouse Keeper, have not the privilege of franking.
	Superintendent of Chowkies.	
	Superintendent of Calcutta Lotteries.....	
	Ditto of Resources in the Upper Provinces....	
	Ditto of Stamps.	
	Superintendents of Police.	
	Superintendent of Telegraphic Communication... ..	
	Ditto's European Assistants.	
	Ditto's Native Agents.....	On the same footing as those under the Commissariat Department.
	Secretary to the Canal Committee.....	
	Superintendent of Canals and Iron Bridges.....	
	Superintendent General of Shakesperian Bridges, and Official Correspondence....	

Military.

The Commander in Chief.	Their Official Letters to Officers of the same Corps who are detached, to be franked by the Commanding Officers of their Corps.	Adjutant General of King's Troops.
Ditto's Deputy.		
Ditto's Assistant.		
Ditto of Company's Troops.		
Ditto ditto's Deputy.		
Ditto ditto's Assistant.	Superscribing "Clothing Department, (1st, 2d, &c.) Division."	Adjutants of Corps.
Agents for Army Clothing ..		
Auditor General.	Their Letters to be franked by Commanding Officers of Stations and Posts.	Ditto's Deputy.
Barrack Masters.		Ditto's Assistants.
Ditto's Native Agents....	Corresponding with Engineer Officers.	Ditto's Native Agents....
Chief Engineer.....		Chief Engineer.....
9th.	When addressing detached Officers of their own Corps; Commissaries or Deputy Commissaries of Magazines; Conductors of Ordnance in charge of Stores; Superintending Surgeons; and the Officer who pays the Stipends of the Families of Native Troops on Foreign Service.	Commandant of Artillery
Commanding Officer of ditto		Commanding Officer of ditto
in the Field.....		in the Field.....
Commanding Officers of Corps.	Their Official correspondence with the Commanding Officer of Horse Artillery.	Commanding Officers of Corps.
Commandant of Artillery ..		Commandant of Artillery ..
Commanding Officer of ditto	His ditto, with the Officer Commanding the Corps of Pioneers.	Commanding Officer of ditto
in the Field.....		in the Field.....
Ditto.....	Their Letters to the Commissary General, and Commissariat Officers, to be franked by Commanding Officers of Stations and Posts.	Ditto.....
Commissary General.		Commissary General.
Ditto's Deputy.	When addressing the Commissaries of other Magazines; Conductors, or other Officers proceeding in charge of Stores, and Commanding Officers of Stations.	Ditto's Deputy.
Ditto's Assistants.		Ditto's Assistants.
Ditto's Native Agents..		Ditto's Native Agents..
Commissaries of Ordnance of		Commissaries of Ordnance of
Stores.....		Stores.....
Ditto Deputy.....		Ditto Deputy.....

Conductors of Stores.....	{ When addressing Commissaries and Deputy Commissaries of Magazines; and Commanding Officers of Posts and Stations
Engineer Officers.....	{ Corresponding with their Chief.
Fort Major,.... } Fort Adjutant. } of Fort Wm.	{ Official.—Orders, 10th April, 1822.
General Officers on the Staff..	{ Addressing a Deputy Judge Advocate; and Commanding Officers of Stations.
Judge Advocate General.	{ Ditto the Judge Advocate General; and ditto.
Ditto Deputy.....	{ Addressing Brigade Majors of other Stations; Military and Medical Boards; Auditor General Commanding Officers of Posts, Stations and Detachments; Superintending Surgeons; Chaplains; Judge Advocate General, or his Deputies; and the Fort Major of Fort William.
Majors of Brigade.....	{
9th. {	{ Officer who pays the Stipends of Families of Native Troops on Foreign Service.
Officers,—All.....	{ Subscribing, "Family Subsistence of Native Troops." Corresponding with the Commander in Chief; the Secretary to Government in the Military Department; Adjutants General; Auditor General; Paymasters; Military and Medical Boards: except with respect to Letters on their own concerns, as described in the 5th and 6th Regulations of the Appendix, which are (particularly the latter) in full force; and all Post Masters are hereby enjoined, strictly to see, that they are not evaded in any shape, to the prejudice of the public Revenue.
Ditto, Commanding Posts Stations and Detachments,	{ Addressing the Military and Medical Boards; Auditor General, or his Deputy; Paymasters; Quarter Master General, or his Deputy; and Commanding Officers of other Posts, Stations or Detachments.

Ditto, Commanding Posts and Detachments.....	Addressing the Commanding Officers of their own Corps; Commanding Officers of other Posts, Stations and Detachments; Commissaries, or Deputy Commissaries of Magazines; Conductors in charge of Stores; and Station Majors of Brigade
Officers Commanding Provincial Corps.	Corresponding with the Auditor General; Paymasters; Revenue, Military and Medical Boards.
Ditto, Detached, tho' not Commanding.	Addressing Officers Commanding their own Corps
Ditto, on duty, or leave of absence.	At the Presidency, shall carry their Letters to the Adjutant General, who, being satisfied that they are exclusively on the Public Service, will frank them:—And at the subordinates, the Commanding Officers of Stations are to be applied to for the same purpose.
9th.	<p>Their Letters to be restricted to one single sheet of ordinary paper; to bear on them the names and designation of Commanding Officers (or in case of their absence, of the next in rank, acting for them) of the Regiment, Corps, or Detachment to which the writers belong (they being at the time, bona fide in the Service,) to which shall be added the words "Soldier's Letter,"—The first part of this Rule applies to Letters addressed To Non Commissioned Officers.</p>
Ditto, Non-Commissioned. ..	<p>All Letters marked "Orphan Society" coming from, or addressed to the following Persons, bearing on the Envelopes, their names and Official situations, shall be received free of Postage, viz.</p>
Orphan Society.	<p>Deputy Governor of the Orphan Society. Secretary to the General Management of ditto. Secretaries to the Station Committees of ditto.</p>

	Military Widow's Fund,	{ Privilege of Franking limited to the President, or Acting President, for the time being Letters to be superscribed "Bengal Military Widow's Fund"
	Pay Masters of King's Regiments,	{ Corresponding with the Pay Master to the King's Troops at the Presidency.
	Ditto of Stations.	
	Persian Interpreter to the Commander in Chief.	
	Political Agents to the Governor General.	
	Presidents of Off-Reckoning Committees.	
	Ditto of Compensation ditto, ...	
	Quarter Master General of King's Troops	
	Ditto of Company's ditto.	
	Ditto Ditto's Deputy.	{ Corresponding with the Quarter Master General; Barrack Masters; and Commanding Officers of Posts and Stations above Allahabad.
9th	Quarter Master of Corps.	{ Their Official Letters to Officers of the same Corps, who are detached, to be franked by the Commanding Officers of their Corps.
	Regulating Officers.	{ Corresponding with the Board of Revenue; the Auditor General, and Paymasters.
	Residents at Foreign Courts..	
	Secretary to the Commander in Chief.	
	Ditto to the Military Board..	
	Ditto Ditto's First Assistant..	
	Ditto to the Board of Superintendence.	{ Corresponding with the Superintendent at Poosa.
	Ditto to the Clothing Board. .	{ Ditto on business of the Army Clothing.
	Ditto and Accountant of the Telegraphic Committee. .	{ To and from; and to be superscribed "Telegraphic Communication."
	Ditto to the Committee for reporting on Lt. Schalch's Plans.	{ To and from.
	Supervisor of the Hissar Establishment,	{ Addressing authorities strictly on affairs relating thereto. To be superscribed "Hissar Establishment," and officially endorsed Privilege extended to the Assistant in charge in the absence of the Supervisor.

Soldiers, and Non-Commissioned Officers.	<p>Their Letters to be restricted to one single sheet of ordinary paper; to bear on them the names and designations of Commanding Officers, (or in case of their absence, of the next in rank, acting for them) of the Regiment, Corps or Detachment to which the writers belong (they being at the time, bona fide in the Service), to which shall be added, the words " Soldier's Letter." —The first part of this rule applies to Letters addressed To Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers</p>
Superintendents of Public Buildings in the Lower and Western Provinces,	<p>All letters from them, to Public Officers and Individuals, on subjects connected with their official duties. The Postage for all Letters to them, from Public Officers and Individuals engaged in the execution of Works under their authority, to be charged in their accounts for those works.</p>
Ditto's Assistants.	<p>Their Letters to be franked by Officers Commanding Stations and Posts.</p>
Ditto's Native Agents,	<p>When addressing each other.</p>
Superintendents of the Trigonometrical Survey of India, and	
Ditto's Subordinates,	
Superintendent of the Road between Benares and Allahabad,	
Ditto & Director of Telegraphic Communication	
Ditto's European Assistants.	
Ditto's Native Agents.	<p>On the same footing as those under the Commissariat Department.</p>
Surveyor General,	<p>Corresponding with Surveyors.</p>
Surveyors,	<p>Ditto with Surveyor General.</p>

All Reports, Review Rolls, Indents and Returns, addressed to the Officers for whom they are intended, if compactly made up, and Superscribed as such, by the Officers making the despatch, will be received free of Postage.

		<i>The Honorable Company's Marine.</i>	
10th.	{	The Master Attendant.	
		„ Marine Surveyor.	
		„ Secretary to the Board.	
		„ Embarkation Committee and Secretary.	
		<i>Medical</i>	
11th.	{	The Apothecary General	
		„ Secretary to the Board.	
		Superintending Surgeons	Addressing the Board; Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons; and Commanding Officers of Posts and Stations, in their own Districts.
		Surgeons and.....	Do. the Superintending Surgeons of their own Divisions.
		Ditto Assistant.....	Not entitled to the privilege of franking.
		The Superintendent General of Vaccination and his Subordinate	Limited to Correspondence strictly connected therewith.
		Superintendent of the Eye Hospital.....	To be endorsed "Eye Hospital," and officially endorsed.
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
12th.	{	Governors of Settlements.....	Addressing persons in India, but not to Europe, except to public officers.
		Agents at the other Presidencies to the Superintendent of the Calcutta Lotteries.....	Their Letters to the Superintendent.
		Individuals in India.....	Addressing the Authorities in England, specified in the 1st, 2d and 3d Divisions of this list.
		Medical Officer with the Tanjore Rajah on a Pilgrimage	
		Superintendent of the Botanical Garden.	— "To and from."
		Ditto of ditto in the Upper Provinces.....	On matters relating to the Garden.
		Superintendent General of Government Plantations ..	
		The Public.	To the Secretary of the Board of Superintendence "On Stud Service."
		Commercial Superintendent at Mooradabad also Lieutenant Gerrard and his Gomastah's Letters, English and Persian.	Limited to the business of the Department.
		Vakeels of Native Powers. ..	Their Despatches by the public mails will be franked by the Persian Secretary to the Government.

12th. } Zemindars and Others } All their Letters to the Superintendent of Police Lower Provinces.

Note. Should any Officers discover, that the mention of them has been inadvertently omitted in the foregoing list, they are requested to send the authority under which they claim the privilege of Fracking, to the Post Master General, who, upon being satisfied that it has been granted to them, will cause the necessary corrections to be made, in the reprints of this Notice.

APPENDIX TO RULES AND REGULATIONS, VIZ.

1st. Officers, Civil and Military, not named in the foregoing list, who may have occasion bona fide to address Letters on the Service, the Postage of which is properly chargeable to Government, will be indemnified in such expense, by making application to the Civil Auditor, or Military Auditor General, stating the circumstance which rendered such Correspondence necessary.

2d. Letters addressed "On the Service," shall bear on their Envelopes, the Official Designations of the Officers to whom they are addressed, as well as the Names and Official Designations, in their own hand writing, of the Officers by whom such Letters are written.

3d. - It is to be understood, that the exemption from Postage granted to Public Officers under Government, is limited to correspondence bona fide on the Public Service; and that when the prescribed form shall not have been strictly observed, such Letters are to be rejected at the different Post Offices, unless payment of Postage be then tendered. But, as the Commanding Officer in the Field; the Secretaries to Government in the several Departments; the Private Secretaries to the Governor General, and Commander in Chief; the Post Master General; the Residents at Foreign Courts; and the Agents to the Governor General, may have occasion to correspond with Individuals on public business though not in an Official form; - private Letters on public business from these Officers, shall be exempted from Postage, when superscribed with their Names and Official Designations, and the addition of the word "Private."

4th. - To prevent confusion in the Public Accounts, and guard against disputes and misrepresentations on the delivering Peons. - All persons, receiving Letters from them, are required forthwith to pay the amount of Postage, according to the Post Office charge thereon. If, however, the Receiver should think, that the charge so marked is in excess of the established rate, he should address himself in writing, to the Post Master General, who will cause an immediate investigation to be made into the complaint, and if it prove well founded, order the surcharge to be refunded. On the other hand, if the rate of Postage charged appears to him to be accurate, he will give the necessary explanation. Should the Complainant still be dissatisfied, he is at liberty to appeal to the Governor General in Council. The same course is to be pursued, where the complaint arises from Letters being charged with Postage, which the writers, or the Persons to whom they may be addressed, shall consider to be entitled to pass free.

5th - That, when Public Officers under Government shall have occasion to correspond with Individuals not on the Public Service, as in the case of transmitting Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Receipts, or any other description of Government Securities, &c. &c., &c. the Public Officers forwarding such Letters, shall superscribe their

Official Signatures, and the Words, "Bearing Postage."—When Letters having such superscription shall be received at the General Post Office the Postage will not be demanded, but the Post Masters of the Stations to which the letters go, shall collect the amount from the Parties to whom they may be addressed and delivered—When, on the contrary, such letters are addressed by an Individual to a Public Officer of Government, the Postage shall be required from the Persons delivering such Letters at the Post Office.

6th.—In publishing the foregoing List, the Public are desired to take notice; that the privilege of franking Letters having been authorized by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, for the express purpose of affording every necessary facility to correspondence on the public Business; His Lordship in Council confidently trusts, that this Privilege will not be applied to correspondence on the Private Affairs of Individuals. The Governor General in Council is at the same time pleased to declare,—that any deviation from a strict observance of this Rule, will not fail to subject persons who shall either practise, or connive at such abuses, to the most severe Displeasure of Government; And if any instances of such practice shall come to the knowledge of the Post Master General, or Subordinate Post Masters, or of any of the Public Officers of Government, whether Civil or Military, they are directed to submit the same, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

N. B.—The foregoing List, Remarks, Rules and Regulations are applicable to Banghy Parcels, as well as to Letters and Letter Packets.

COLIN SHAKESPEAR,

Calcutta, General Post Office, July 25, 1825. Post Master General.

WEIGHT OF LETTERS.

It having been brought to the notice of Government, by the representation of the Post Master General, through the Board of Revenue, that much inconvenience arises from the prevailing practice of Public Officers inadvertently transmitting to Post Offices Letter Packets and Parcels, greatly exceeding the prescribed Weight (of 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ Wt.) which are of consequence made over for transmission by Banghee thereby incurring delay and probable injury, that might otherwise in a great measure be avoided; the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct as follows:

1st That the strictest attention be paid in every Department, throughout the Service, to the making up of Parcels, not to exceed the prescribed limitation of Weight.

2dly. That when two or more Parcels of such description are delivered at a Post Office, containing Papers connected one with the other, it will be at the option of the Deputy Post Master to forward them to the Presidency, either by the same Mail if circumstances permit or separately by two or more successive Mails, in order that Mails may not be surcharged and their contents rendered insecure, especially in the Rainy Season.

3dly That as Paper Parcels are not always made up in the most compact form they are susceptible of and altho' there is often an unnecessary expenditure of the Hon'ble Company's Stationery within the contingent envelope of Letters, and Accounts of importance, is frequently of flimsy Country paper, of the worst kind, forming an

inadequate protection to the documents they cover.—All Public Authorities are therefore hereby enjoined to require of their Executive Officer unremitting attention to these defects, and to the observance of such precautions, as will prevent, for the future, the Dawks being unnecessarily loaded, to the interruption of their progress, and to the increase of very serious inconvenience, as well as unmerited responsibility to the Post Office Department.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

COLIN SHAKESPEAR,

August 17, 1821.

Post Master General.

BANGEE POSTAGE.

1. All parcels not containing letters or articles of value, and also letters exceeding 21 sa. wt. are received at the different post offices for transmission by bangey. On such parcels, &c. as do not weigh more than 50 sa. wt. single postage is charged according to the rates specified in Table of Inland Rates and Bangey Postage; on such as exceed 50, but do not exceed 100 sa. wt. double postage is levied, and so on in proportion.

2. Letters or parcels exceeding 21 sa. wt. addressed to stations to which no bangey is dispatched, will be forwarded by dawk, at the bangey rates of postage.

3. Any person attempting to forward a letter under the prescribed weight by the bangey, in the shape of a parcel or package becomes liable to the full postage chargeable on a letter of 21 sa. wt. And when any parcel is delivered for the transmission by bangey, the post master is authorized to call on the party from whom it comes, for a written declaration, signifying that such parcel is *bona fide* of that description, to which the bangey conveyance is appropriated. The above rule of course is not applicable to the case of ship-letters exceeding 8 sicca weight.

4. Four banges are despatched weekly, to the different stations under this presidency, on Tuesday and Friday for government, and on Wednesday and Saturday for the public; banges are also despatched on every Wednesday and Saturday to Fort St. George and the intermediate stations.

5. Parcels intended for transmission by bangey, must be sent to the post office, between the hours of 10 and 2, on the day preceding that on which the bangey is dispatched.

6. On the application of individuals, entire banges will be furnished from Calcutta, to any subordinate station, or from thence to Calcutta, at half the rate, which would be charged for the same, to send in separate parcels.

7. It is recommended, that all parcels intended for transmission by bangey, be at all times carefully packed in strong cloth, and during the rainy season, in wax cloth.

As packages despatched by Dawk Bangee in the Rainy Season, are occasionally liable to injury, notwithstanding every practicable precaution is used for their security; this Department cannot be responsible for any accidents that may occur.

This notice is applicable to Stamped Papers sent from the Stamp Office, although in tin boxes with the lids soldered down.

COLIN SHAKESPEAR,

July 25, 1822.

Post Master General.

DAK BANGEYS TO MADRAS AND HYDRABAD.

Notice is hereby given, that the prescribed limitations authorized by the Madras Government for the Size and Weight of Private Parcels for transmission by Dak Banghy are as follows; viz. Not to exceed in measurement 9 Cubic Inches, or 729 solid inches, nor in weight 7 lbs; and that, in consequence, Parcels in future sent to the General Post Office for conveyance by Dak Banghy to that Presidency, or to Hyderabad must be made in conformity thereto, as in cases where they exceed the limitation specified they will be liable to rejection, unless satisfactory reasons are assigned for an unavoidable deviation from the Rule.

COLIN SHAKESPEAR,

January 9, 1816

Post Master General.

The Public are hereby informed, that Dak Banghy bundar will from the 15th Instant, be posted on the Rout from Calcutta to Nagpore via Tumlook, Midnapore, Kunkatinjah, Sumbulpote, and Raipore; Bangies will accordingly, be despatched twice in each week, viz early on Wednesday and Saturday Morning. If Parcels are delivered at the General Post Office on the preceding Tuesday and Friday before two o'clock of those days.

COLIN SHAKESPEAR,

October 1, 1825.

Post Master General.

DAWK BEARERS

Notice is hereby given, that whenever Dawk Bearers are laid, Four Rupees will be transmitted from the General Post Office for the payment of the Bearers, Banghies and Mussaledies, at each Stand and that no deduction whatever will by authority be made from this amount; and that if the full amount should not be paid by the persons employed to pay the Bearers, ready attention will be given to any representation on this subject, which may be made at the General Post Office.

P. TREVES, Acting P. M. G.

December 2nd, 1819

Notice is hereby given, that the detention of dawk bearers by travellers on the road having occasioned a much greater expence, than the lately reduced rate of 8 annas per mile, the subject of demurrage has been submitted to the consideration of Government, and His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve, that hereafter, in addition to the abovementioned rate of 8 annas per mile for conveying Travellers by dawk bearers a further payment of 4 annas per mile shall be made in deposit by all persons who may require them to be posted by officers, of this department, to cover the contingency; - and that in cases of detention which the travellers may avoid, the extra hire of the bearers shall be paid from the deposits of 4 annas per mile; and in the event of no delay occurring, the same shall be returned, on their application, to the persons from whom they were received.

March 22, 1820.

P. TREVES, P. M. G.

Notice is hereby given, that extra deposit in Cash on account of Dawk Bearers, to cover incidental demurrage, are payable on demand at the General Post Office, and all other Subordinate Post Offices, wheresoever made, on the Traveller transmitting a Certificate from the Post Master in advance, where the Journey may terminate, that no delay has occurred beyond the prescribed limitation of time to out stations, or such further convenience as may be specified in the orders issued, which are given in conformity, to written applications for Dawk Bearers.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, }
27th November 1823. }

COLIN SHAKESPEAR,

Post Master General.

TABLE OF INLAND RATES OF LETTER AND BANGY POSTAGE

FROM FORT WILLIAM TO	Letter		Bangy	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Ba rackpore, H. agaly, Chandernagore, Barrpore, Farrah, Calpee, Dum-Dum, Baner, Murcigaul, Tumlook, Baugade, Serampore, Duhait, and Chaud Harbour.....	0	2	0	4
Burdwan, Bissenpore, Golagore, Jessore, Keerpoy, Muzapore near Kadamang, Culna, Nudua, Sooknagore, Santipore, Inchoorah, Khussalpore, Cechorah, Comereah and Boula-ly near Cutwah.....	0	3	0	8
Beerchoom, Behampore, Balasore, Contai, Commercolly, Culna, Moorshedabad, Mamoodpore, Midnapore, Rogonap-ore and So. foot, Joy nagore and Nuyhaties.....	0	4	0	12
Backersnuge, Cutta k, Darca, Hazaree, Hurral, Malda, Nat-tore, Rajmahal, Kedgeter, Khateerajah, New Anchorage, Furriahpore, Bauleah and Sardah.....	0	5	1	0
Chitra, Sheergouty, Gyal, Moongheer, Bhanguipore, Purnea, Tunjepore, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Comilla, Luckipore, Bul-loah, Puttyghant, Juggurnaut, Susseim, Nautpore, via Purnea and Assam.....	0	6	1	0
Patna, Dinapore, Hajepore, Mymensing, Sylhet, Chittagong, Gangai, Numbulpore and Bezoarah.....	0	7	1	4
Mirzapore, Chunar, Benares, Ghazeeepore, Buxar, Arran & Chupah Allahabad, Jaunpore, Azimgur and Tirhoot.....	0	8	1	8
Currah, Manickpore, Pertaubghur, Sulhanpore, Ryepore and Khumund.....	0	10	1	12
Banda, Cawnpore, Captalugung, Fyzabad, Gurruckpore, Lucknow Culpee, Fultypore, and Air. can.....	0	11	2	0
Byramghat and Hameetpore.....	0	12	2	0
Baraitch, Barwah, Fairuckabad, Mymporee, Camp Saugor, Hutta, Jubbulpore, Khunging, Shekoabad, Sirpoorah and Beah Sajhanpore and Nagore.....	0	13	2	8
Agra, Allypore, Farazabad, Muttra, Cwāthor, Bhurtpore, Sa-swari, Coel, Saydabad, Anoopther and Gariwarah.....	0	14	2	12
Baraitch, Hyderabad, Province, Bhupaul Bhopalpoore and Hanper, Chandowes, Delhi, Moradabad, & Gurtwah via Delhi.....	0	15	3	0
Meerut, Rewarree, Mhow, Indore, and Kotah.....	1	0	3	2
Kanpaul, Saharanpore, Rajepoina, Neemuch, Almorah, Ka-moon, Auring b'd, Hussingabad Assinghur, Oeyypore, Sabbathoo, Shabarunpore, Dyra Dhoon and Panniput.....	1	1	3	4
Lohoghat.....	1	4	3	14
Poonah, Bombay, and Goa.....	1	5	None	
Madras, (full postage).....	1	6	4	0
Ceylon, (full postage).....	2	8	None	

POSTAGE OF LETTERS.

THE FOLLOWING STATIONS PASS THROUGH NAPPAUL HILLS.

Via Principal Stations.	Names of Places.	Letters not excg.		Bangy not excg.	
		1 Sa.	Wt.	25 to 50 Sa.	Wt.
Purneah.....	Nauthpore,.....	0	7	1	0
Dinapore,.....	Ramnaghor,.....	0	0	1	14
Mozufferpore,.....	Amowah,.....	0	7	1	4
Goruckpore,.....	Rosomappore,.....	0	9	1	0
	Gurwal,.....	0	11	3	0
	Almorah,.....	1	2	3	0
Barcilly,.....	Fort Mohā,.....	0	15	3	0
	Champawat,.....	0	15	3	0
	Dhoo,.....	1	0	3	0
Delhi,.....	Loodeanah,.....	1	4	3	0
	Hurwar,.....	1	2	3	0
Saharanpore, ..	Jutuck, in Gurmora,.....	1	2	3	0

Table of Rates of Travelling by *Dawk* Bearers.

Estimated Time.	STATIONS.	Previous Notice.	Estimate Distance	Amount	Extra Charge.
D. Ys.	From Calcutta to	Day	Mile	R. As.	Rs. As. P.
10½	Agra, via Meenpooree New Road	8	829	214 8	
11½	Agra, via Allyghur ditto	8	886	243 0	
6½	Allahabad	5	516	259 0	
5½	Atrah via Dungey Gya and Patna	5	404	202 0	
6	Atrah, via Sheherghotty and ditto	5	492	211 0	
10	Allyghur, via Cawnpore and Meenpooree ..	6	837	416 0	
1½	Agurdeep,	2	96	48 0	
1½	Acontee,	3	590	198 0	
4½	Bennet, via New Road	4	436	218 0	
7	Benares, via Old Road	5	578	269 0	
7½	Bandah, via Allahabad and Futtypore	6	63	319 0	
	Additional expense at Banda				6 0 0
1½	Bankoorah,	2	100	50 0	
4	Banroon,	3	349	174 8	
5½	Buxar via Dungey Patna	6	452	225 0	
1½	Behampore, via Kho-ulpore	4	131	65 8	
1	Beshenpore	2	80	40 0	
1½	Berhampore, via Keshenagore	4	122	61 0	
	Additional expense at Keshenagore ..				5 12 0
2	Balen, via Moorshedabad	4	167	83 8	
3	Beersohy, via Moorshedabad and Rajmuhul	6	251	126 8	
1	Burdwan	2	68	34 0	
1½	Beerbhoom, via Burdwan	3	122	61 0	
2½	Balalore, via Midnapore	4	156	78 0	
	Additional expense				3 0 0
9½	Berelly, via Cawnpore and Futtighur	8	895	402 8	
4½	Bugarah, via Rungpore		393	196 8	
	Additional				3 0 0
5	Bhojepore, via Dungey and Patna	6	411	220 8	
5	Bhojepore, via Sheherghotty and Buxar ..	6	450	229 8	
7½	Bhojepore, via Old Road	8	497	246 0	
3½	Bhuglepor, via Moorshedabad	6	283	141 8	
1½	Bankoorah, via Burdwan	2	118	59 0	
2	Babonpore, via Jessore	3	151	77 8	
	Additional expense				21 13 0
8	Cawnpore, via Allahabad	6	643	321 8	
8	Cawnpore, via Burdwan and Bankoorah ..	7	662	331 0	
2½	Chass,	3	174	87 0	
5½	Chunar, via Mugulsarroy	5	446	223 0	
6	Chunar, via Benares	5	444	222 0	
8½	Calpy, via Bandah	7	708	354 0	
5	Chittagong, via Jessore and Dacca	6	349	174 8	
	Additional expense				34 13 4
3½	Coholrong, via Moorshedabad	5	214	132 0	
4	Cuttack, via Midnapore	4	256	128 0	
	Additional expense				3 0 0
1	Coolbareah,	2	103	51 8	
2	Coomorally, via Jessore	5	137	69 0	
	Additional expense				12 0 0
5½	Chapromow,	8	719	354 8	
½	Doorhatta and Hurripaul	1	32	16 0	
12½	Delhe, via Mynnoore and Allyghur	7	908	454 0	
5	Dinapore, via Dungey and Patna	4	386	193 0	
6	Dinapore, via Sheherghotty	4	402	201 0	
5½	Dinajepore via Sibgung	5	273	137 0	
	Additional expense at Malva				3 0 0

Estimated Time.	STATIONS.	Previous Notice	Estimate Distance.	Amount.	Extra Charge.
D.	From Calcutta to	Day	Mile	Rs. As.	Rs. As. P.
2 ³	Dacca, via Jessore	4	199	99 8	
	Additional expense				34 13 3
9	Futty Ghur, via Cawnpore	6	729	364 8	
7	Futty Ghur, via Cawnpore	6	593	26 8	
13	Futty Ghur, via Cawnpore	4	161	80 0	
	Additional expense				20 0 0
4 ¹	Gya, via Sheerghoury	3	92	161 8	
4	Gya, via Sheerghoury	3	315	157 8	
4 ¹	Gazepore, via Patna, Arrah and Buxar	4	475	137 8	
4 ¹	Gazepore, via Acoore	4	425	212 8	
7	Gorakhpore, via Acoore and Gazepore	6	402	251 0	
7	Gorakhpore, via Benares and Jawnpore	6	561	280 8	
2	Godagorry, via Dewansuttoy	5	150	78 0	
1	Ghatal, via Rajbuhaut	2	52	26 0	
	Additional expense				1 0 0
5 ¹	Gopengange, via Benares	5	175	239 0	
5 ¹	Gauzam, via Minnapore	5	36	181 0	
	Additional expense				3 0 0
3 ¹	Hazareebatgh	3	255	126 0	
3 ¹	Hurripaul	1	26	13 0	
8 ¹	Huttah, via Chunar, Mirzapore and Lohorgong	7	735	351 8	
6 ¹	Jawnpore, via Benares	5	172	236 0	
9	Jungypore, via Moorshedabad	5	167	83 8	
3 ¹	Juggernauth	5	293	146 8	
	Additional expense				3 0 0
13	Jynagore	4	140	72 8	
	Additional expense				23 4 0
1	Jessore	4	88	44 0	
	Additional expense				5 13 9
9	Kabulpore, via Mirzapore and Rewah	8	730	363 0	
13	Kecerpoy via Rajbuhaut	1	56	28 0	
	Additional expense				5 10 0
1	Keshenagar	2	61	32 0	
12	Kurnaul, via Allyghur and Delhi	8	1054	527 0	
4	Keshengung, via Sackryguby and Purneah	6	339	166 0	
8	Lucknow	6	618		
	Calcutta to Jawnpore 412 miles at 8 As.			236 0	
	Jawnpore to Lucknow 110 miles at 1 Rs.			110 0	
	Deposit			362 0	
7 ¹	Lohorgong, via Mirzapore and Rewah	7	636	318 0	
13 ¹	Moorshedabad, via Boatolly	4	151	65 8	
13	Moorshedabad, via Keshenagar	4	125	61 0	
	Additional expense				5 12 0
3	Walda, via Sheebgung	5	203	101 0	
	Additional expense				3 0 0
4 ¹	Moongheer	6	326	163 0	
3 ¹	Munayhory	4	224	121 0	
3	Munayhory, via Keshenagar	4	224	112 0	
12	Meerut, via Cawnpore and Mynpoore	7	918	459 0	
11	Muthra, via Ally Ghur and Mynpoore	8	856	428 0	
9	Mynpoore, via Cawnpore	8	750	378 0	
6	Mirzapore, via Mugulsur, and Chunar	5	468	234 0	
6	Mirzapore, via Benares	5	476	238 0	
13	Midnapore, via	4	91	45 8	
	Additional expense				3 0 0
13	Midnapore, via Tamluk	3	80	43 0	

Estimated Time	STATIONS.	Previous Notice	Mile	Rs. A.	Extra Charge.
10 90	From Calcutta to	Day	Mile	Rs. A.	Rs. As. P.
1 1/2	Mohomedpore, via Jessore.....	5	130	67 0	
	Additional expense.....				9 9 0
5 1/2	Muzafferpore, Tirhoot, via Dhunghy & Patna	5	414	207 0	
5 1/2	Natore, via Moorshedabad.....	5	197	93 6	
14 1/2	Neemuch, via Agra and Muhra.....	15	1194	597 0	
1	Nudden,.....	2	68	3 0	
1 1/2	Nowhattah, via Jessore.....	2	125	62 1	
	Additional expense.....				6 13 0
10 1/2	Naugpore, via Mirzapore and Jubbulpore.....	9	872	436 0	
4 1/2	Patna, via Dhunghy and Gya.....	5	372	1 6 0	
4 1/2	Patna, via Shehuighatty and Gya.....	4	340	195 0	
5 1/2	Patna, via Old Road.....	6	420	213 0	
6	Patnabghur, via Jawnpore.....	6	557	278 8	
3 1/2	Purneah, via Enkurygolly.....	6	238	131 8	
5 1/2	Purneah, via Beersay.....	6	230	142 8	
3 1/2	Purneah, via Keshenagar and Moorshedabad	5	165	131 0	
3	Raajmool, via Moorshedabad.....	5	212	106 0	
2	Rogonauthpore.....	2	138	69 0	
1	Ramisherpore.....	2	62	31 0	
1 1/2	Rungpore, via Seelgunge.....	5	321	160 8	
	Additional expense.....				3 0 0
3 1/2	Rungpore, via Rajmohul.....	5	297	118 8	
5 1/2	Ramghat.....	3	19	116 0	
2	Rogonauthpore.....	4	136	69 0	
1	Santipore.....	2	52	26 0	
4 1/2	Sasseram.....	3	165	182 0	
6 1/2	Sultanpore, via.....	6	325	183 8	
1 1/2	Seharunpore.....	1	001	100 0	
4	Sherghotty.....	3	367	153 0	
3 1/2	Suckry Gully.....	2	227	113 8	
6	Tirhoot, via Dugy G. a and Patna.....	6	44	267 0	
5	Tirhoot, via Sherghotty.....	6	43	216 0	
6 1/2	Tirhoot, via Moorshedabad.....	6	46	231 0	
6 1/2	Tirhoot, via Keshenagar.....	6	46	238 0	
	Additional expense.....				5 12 6
1	Tumlook.....	3	36	25 0	
9	Saugor, via Mirzapore, Rewah, Keonjhar } Banda, Futtehpore and Allahabad.....	10	757	37 6	
4	Petoulcah, via Suckry Gully Purneah and } Beehygunge.....	7	345	177 1	

N B.—The Charges for Bearers to and from Places not mentioned in the preceding Tables or which is not fixed, shall be at the rate of Eight (8) Annas per Mile, including the cost of Oil and Mushalls. The amount of Stationing Bearers to be paid in advance, with a deposit of Four (4) Annas per Mile, which shall be refunded if demurrage is not incurred on the road by Travellers, in consequence of the difficulties experienced in procuring Bearers at the Stations bordering on the Dominions of Oude and beyond the British frontiers, the charge will be at One (1) Rupee per Mile, Persons wishing to Travel in the Eastern Division, viz from Calcutta to Dacca, &c. are liable to the additional charges above stated—Bearers not being otherwise procurable.

LIST OF STAGES FROM CALCUTTA TO MEERUT.

No. of Stages.	Names of Stages.	Distance			Remarks.
		Miles.	Furlong.	Perch.	
1	Calcutta	0	0	0	Under Bankoorah P. O. from Collypore to Chundra 17 Stages 163 Miles Bearers carry to Chass.
2	Collypore	10	4	13	
3	Ellypore	9	2	0	
4	Paharpore	9	6	39	
5	Rungelpore	9	6	38	
6	Koolkie	9	1	5	
7	Bonmooka	9	7	20	
8	Rajgong	10	0	2	
9	Bisenpore	9	7	38	
10	Owda	9	6	0	
11	Bogheimor Bankoorah.....	9	5	8	
12	Chaura	9	4	15	
13	Airra	9	6	0	
14	Gouraudie	9	2	0	
15	Ragoonanthpore.....	9	3	0	
16	Dootiabud	8	0	27	
17	Abmohattee	9	2	2	
18	Chundrah	9	2	1	
19	Chass	9	5	28	
20	Kenary	9	7	28	
21	Bussarah	10	1	4	Under Sheherghatty P. O. from Chass to Barroon 19 Stages 184 Miles Bearers convey to Jumoore.
22	Goumrar	10	0	0	
23	Choota	8	5	27	
24	Kurkundy	8	4	20	
25	Rachalingah	8	5	21	
26	Bira Chibee	9	6	0	
27	Jumrah	9	0	0	
28	Kuteumsundy	9	0	10	
29	Penarkone	9	0	0	
30	Dungready	10	4	0	
31	Dougher	10	4	0	
32	Amraut	9	1	27	
33	Sheerghatty	9	2	0	
34	Amass	10	1	0	
35	Dudpie	10	1	0	
36	Jessore	11	4	0	
37	Barroon	9	6	11	
38	Jumoore	9	4	33	
39	Pietty khannutoye	8	4	3	Under Benares P. O. from Jee- moor to Gopeergunge 13 Stages 120 Miles Bearers convey Barraud.
40	Koornabad	9	7	5	
41	Rampore and Guautirah ..	10	3	35	
42	Acoore	10	3	4	
43	Lirma	9	7	2	
44	Jisanly	9	5	0	
45	Allynaghar	9	6	0	
46	Serole and Benares	10	2	0	
47	Mohunaurye	8	0	0	
48	Mezamoorad	8	0	0	
49	Moharajunge	11	0	0	
50	Gopeergunge	11	0	0	
51	Barraud	12	0	0	

No. of Stages.	Names of Stages.	Distance.			Remarks.
		Miles.	Furlong.	Perch.	
52	Svabhad	12	0	0	Under Allahabad P. O. from Betrad to Shazadpore 7 Stages 76 Miles Bearers Convey to Affie.
53	Enetisaree	10	0	0	
54	Allahabad	8	0	0	
55	Sullapore	11	0	0	
56	Kaslah	12	0	0	
57	Shajenpore	12	0	0	Under Futtiehpore P. O. from Affie to Own 6 Stages 60 Miles. Bearers Convey to Sewotypore.
58	Affie	11	0	0	
59	Hatteegung	12	0	0	
60	Nowbusta	8	0	0	
61	Fottypore	10	0	0	
62	Malwa	10	0	0	Under Cawnpore P. O. 12 Sta- ges 134 Miles from Twareepore to Bhozong Bearers Convey to Mynpore.
63	Own	12	0	0	
64	Twareepore	8	0	0	
65	Roomah	10	0	0	
66	Cawnpore	10	0	0	
67	Choonbepore	19	0	0	Under Mynpore P. O. from Mynpore to Acharabad 6 Stages 76 Miles Bearers will Convey to Allyghur.
68	Poorah	10	0	0	
69	Arwal	12	0	0	
70	Muckrundnagore	11	0	0	
71	Jellabad	12	0	0	
72	Dowlut Surroy	12	0	0	Under Allyghur P. O. from Al- lyghur to Gowlotee 6 Stages 64 Miles 6 Furlongs Bearers will Convey to Hopper.
73	Chapranow	11	0	0	
74	Jogah	11	0	0	
75	Bhozong	11	0	0	
76	Mynporee	11	0	0	
77	Jewty	10	0	0	Under Meerut P. O. 2 Stages 20 Miles 7 Furlongs Kheroda Bear- ers will Convey to Meerut.
78	Suckiet	12	0	0	
79	Etowah	11	0	0	
80	Bhudwas	12	0	0	
81	Secundra	16	0	0	
82	Acharabad	9	0	0	Under Meerut P. O. 2 Stages 20 Miles 7 Furlongs Kheroda Bear- ers will Convey to Meerut.
83	Allyghur	11	0	0	
84	Choukarpore	10	0	0	
85	Vinea	10	0	0	
86	Khorja	9	0	0	
87	Boolund Sherer	11	0	0	Under Meerut P. O. 2 Stages 20 Miles 7 Furlongs Kheroda Bear- ers will Convey to Meerut.
88	Gowlowtee	13	2	0	
89	Hopper	9	3	0	
90	Khurkhoda	9	6	0	
91	Meerut	11	1	0	
		917	4	13	

CALCUTTA TO CAWNPORE.

	M.	F.	P.		M.	F.	P.		M.	F.	P.
Collypore,	10	4	10	Rachingu,	8	5	22	Mirzamora,	8	0	44
Aulipore,	9	7	20	Barrah Kerbeh,	9	3	23	Moharaz Gunge,	11	0	45
Paharpore,	9	6	30	Ilmah,	9	0	24	Gopey Gunge,	11	0	47
Rossuolpore,	9	6	39	Anikumsandy,	9	0	25	Barrad,	12	0	48
Koolpee,	9	7	49	Penaikoue,	9	0	26	Sidlahann,	10	0	49
Burwooka,	9	1	54	Dangady,	10	1	27	Enitesore,	10	0	50
Rajgong,	10	0	68	Dunghy,	10	1	28	Alishabad,	8	0	51
Bacupore,	9	7	78	Amisool,	9	0	29	Begumsurraze,	6	0	51
Owmlah,	9	6	88	Sheergautty,	9	2	30	Quellbah,	6	0	52
Rhootsh,	9	5	98	Amas,	10	0	31	Alumhund,	8	0	53
Chatna,	9	4	107	Dudpee,	10	3	32	Kaukrabad,	8	0	53
Attara,	9	6	117	Jessaye,	10	4	33	Shazadpore,	6	0	54
Gowrandee,	9	2	126	Bajoon,	9	6	34	Affoe,	12	0	55
Rogonapore,	9	3	136	Jeemoro,	9	1	35	Hottiegunge,	12	0	56
Doolenbad,	8	0	144	Futy Serat,	8	1	36	Nobastah,	8	0	57
Amelia ter,	9	2	153	Koormabab,	9	7	37	Futteepore,	10	0	58
Chundia,	9	2	162	Rampore,	10	3	38	Koomerpore,	10	0	59
Chass,	9	5	172	Acoore,	10	3	39	Khazeah,	6	0	60
Kenry,	9	7	182	Ormah,	9	7	40	Lullbaharry,	8	0	61
Bisareah,	10	6	192	Lasarah,	9	5	41	Chandrapoorah,	8	0	62
Gomech,	10	0	202	Alinagar,	9	0	42	Romeypore,	10	0	63
Chootee,	9	5	211	Benares,	8	0	43	Cawnpore,	10	0	64
Narkundy,	8	6	219	Mohansutroy,	9	0	44				

CALCUTTA TO MOORSHEDABAD VIA CULNA.

	M.	F.	P.		M.	F.	P.		M.	F.	P.
Calcutta,	8			Calnah,	10			Dawoodpore,	10		
Angarpurrah,	8			Summunderghur,	10			Boftah,	8		
Burackpore,	9			Coomerchah,	10			Moorshedabad,	12		
Honglv,	8			Baultolly,	10						
Neasuriaye,	8			Augardeen,	10						
Inchoorah,	8			Coolbarriah,	9						

CALCUTTA TO Dacca.

	M.	F.	P.		M.	F.	P.		M.	F.	P.
Calcutta,	8			Bunyallie,	8			Babcpore,	8		
Gumiepore,	8			Palloghaut,	8			Hodgegunge,	8		
Moorley,	8			Dyetullah, Rajapore,	8			Monyaut,	7		
Belguriah,	8			Dhucallah,	8			Nabobguage,	8		
Jounapool,	8			Boonaghaty,	8			Tacoorpore,	8		
Bugchurrah,	8			Nobuttah,	8			Dacca,	2		
Bongow,	8			Mohomedpore,	8						
Barsah,	8			Joyagore,	8						

STAGING BUNGULOWS ON THE ROAD TO BENARES
BUILT BY GOVERNMENT. 1824.

STATIONS.	Distance			REMARKS.
	Miles.	Furlongs.	Zillahs.	
Sutka.—Hooghly R.....			Hooghly	The Bungulows are furnished and have a double set of apartments with Kitchens and Out-offices. A Kitmdgar, a Bearer and a Sweeper, are attached to each. Applications for the use of the Bungulows to be made to the Post Master General, or to any of the Post Masters on the Route.
Chauditolah	9	4		
Doorhattah.....	15	5		
Mayapore	14	2		
5 Kutoolpore.....	17	0		
Jeypore.....	14	0	Jungle Nishals.	A Tax of two Rupees for the use of each, and every Bungulow, is to be paid in advance. It is expected that Travellers will not occupy apartments in the Bungulows above one day, and a night at the most.
Ramsagar.....	12	5		
Bancoorah.....	17	3		
Arrara.....	10	0		
10 Rogosanthpore.....	17	7		
Doobrachattah	11	9	Zillah Ramchar.	There is also a Serai for Native Travellers at each Stage, with a Chukeedar and Sweeper attached. N. B. The position of each Bungulow was determined in 1823, by a Committee of Officers.—But a Bungulow and Serai at the Stations of Benares and Penarkone were subsequently ordered.
Chundon Keary—Bokarn } Torrent.....	11	0		
Chans.....	14	1		
Angwallah—Kaunjo Nullah	15	6		
15 Gomea.....	13	0		
Chittoor	13	7	Zillah Benhabad	Six new Staging Bungulows are now building between Sheergotty and Patna. There is a hot Spring about 4 Miles West of Kutchansandy, 50 yards off the road on the left bank of the Bulbul River.—The Thermometer dipped in the Spring in December 1823, rose to 112°.
Deegwar—Komar Nuddie ..	13	7		
Hazareebaug	10	0		
Kutchansandy	13	5		
20 Penarkone	9	2		
Kanchettia—Hoodoah N.....	9	2	Shahabad	From Baroon to Rotas is about 20 Miles. From Sassaram to Arrah is 50 Miles.
Janghiye—Pass.....	11	0		
Sheergotty—Mohur R.....	16	3		
Mundunpoor	15	4		
25 Nerunga	14	0		
Baroon—Soane R.....	12	4		
Sassaram	15	6		
Johannabad—Doorgatty R...	16	0		
Mohunnesh.....	14	4		
30 Nobutpore—Carramnassa R	15	5		
Mogul Serai	16	3		
32 Benares—Ganges	12	2		

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
February, 1826.COLIN SHAKESPEAR,
Post Master General.

N. B.—The measured distance from the Government-house to the first Bungulow just clear of the Sutkea Bazar, is four Miles, one Furlong, sixteen Poles, and four Yards.

LIST OF DAK STAGES FROM CALCUTTA TO BENARES,
NEW MILITARY ROAD.

Number of Stages	NAMES.	Distances			Principal Rivers, and Torrents.	REMARKS.
		Miles	Furlongs	Per. Sec.		
1	Calcutta.....					
2	Collypore.....	10	4	13	Hoogley River	The new road to Sum- bulpore via Singhboon strikes off at Jehanabad S.W. of Koolkie and East of the Dalkissore River. (A Shakespearian bridge, 160 feet Span by 9½, Bis- senpore 20 Miles E. of Bancoorah, at present, be- ing the original erected in May, 1823.
3	Elypore.....	8	7	1	Damoodah River	
4	Paharpore.....	9	6	39	Mundassury Nud- die	
5	Russolpore.....	9	6	38		
6	Koolkie.....	9	1	5	Dalkissore River	The road to Midnapore strikes off S. W. of Bis- senpore. Much Jungle between Bissepore and Owndah.
7	Bunmookah.....	9	7	20	Beraï Torrent....	
8	Bjgong.....	10	0	32		
9	Bissepore.....	9	7	38	Dalkissore River	
10	Owndah.....	9	6	0		
11	Banchoorah or Bancoorah	9	5	18		
12	Charnah.....	9	4	15		
13	Arrah.....	9	6	0	Dangara Torrent, near Arrah	The Road from Bancoo- rah to Burdwan is via So- amooke
14	Gumindie.....	9	2	0		A Shakespearian Bridge of 162 feet by 5 feet. 16 Miles West of Bancoorah, at Dangara.
15	Rogoorahpore.....	9	3	0		
16	Doolahabad.....	8	0	27		
17	Amelattar.....	9	2	25		
18	Chandra.....	9	2	1		
19	Chast.....	9	5	28	Damoodah River	The Damoodah River is about half a mile broad. At Toolkie Ghat between Rockinjah and Hazareeb- haug the ascent is steep.
20	Keenaree.....	9	7	28	Roorkhee Nuddie	
21	Bisareah.....	10	6	4	Bulbul River	
22	Goomeah.....	10	0	0		
23	Chotee.....	8	5	17		
24	Naikund.....	8	4	20	Konar Nuddie	A Shakespearian Mil- itary Portable Rope Bridge 264 feet by 4 feet.
25	Rooghia.....	8	5	20		
26	Batrakoon } Hazareebhaug	9	6	0		
27	Jee'mah.....	9	0	0		
28	Konkunsandy.....	9	0	10	Biarwah Torrent	A Shakespearian Bridge 112 feet by 5 feet, 6½ Miles West of Hazareebhaug
29	Pearkone.....	9	0	0		
30	Dungadi.....	10	4	0	Goosey Turreh	
31	Dughy—Pass.....	10	3	0	Torrent.....	A Shakespearian Bridge, 147 feet Span, by 9, 30 miles West of Hazareebhaug.
32	Amarout.....	9	1	27		
33	Shebergotty.....	9	2	1	Mohur River	
34	Amass.....	10	1	0	Leitajun River	The Road to Patna strikes off at Shebergotty, 2½ Miles to Gya and 84 to Patna, as per annexed list.
35	Dudpee.....	1	7	0		
36	Jessoe.....	11	4	0		
37	Boroon.....	9	6	11	Soane River	The River Soane is 3 miles across in the Raids.
38	Jemurah.....	9	4	39	Dougotty River	
39	Patty-Serni.....	8	4	13	arramunassa River	
40	Koomabad.....	9	7	5		A Shakespearian Bridge over the C. ram- unassa River at Nobut- pore, 320 feet Span by 8½. Calcutta to Bancoorah is 99 Miles.
41	Rampore.....	10	3	3		
42	Accurie.....	1	3	4	Accorie to Gan- seepore 3 Stages 25 miles	

LIST OF DAK STAGES FROM CALCUTTA TO BENARES, NEW MILITARY ROAD. CONTINUED.

Number of Stages	NAMES.	Distances.			Principal Rivers, and Torrents.	REMARKS.
		Miles	Furlongs	Paces		
42	Latma.....	9	7	2		Bancoorah to Chans 74½ miles Chans to Hazareebaugh 66½.
43	Jesoonlee.....	9	6	0		Hazareebaugh to Shehergotty 66½ Miles.
44	Allyra Ghur.....	9	6	0		Shehergotty to Benares 130 Miles.
45	Benares, Secrole	10	2	0	B Ganges	Calcutta to Burdwan 8 Stages 66 Miles.
	Miles	436	2	2		Burdwan to Bancoorah 5 Stages 50 Ms.
						Benares to Cawnpore 20 Stages 202 Miles.
						Cawnpore to Agra 16 Stages 184 Miles.

ROUTE FROM SHEHERGOTTY TO PATNA.

	Miles	Furlon.	Pc. ch.
32 Shehergotty to.....			
33 Churka.....	12	0	0
34 Gya.....	12	0	0
35 Bellah.....	11	0	0
36 Myce.....	11	0	0
37 Nuddour.....	11	0	0
38 Kewaraputty.....	11	0	0
39 Bankipore or } Patna..... }	11	0	0
	84	0	0
Calcutta to Shehergotty.....	305	0	13
Total Miles.....	390	0	33

LIST OF STAGES FROM BENARES TO CAWNPORE.

Number of Stages	NAMES.	Distance in Miles.	Number of Stages.	NAMES.	Distance in Miles.
	Benares.....			Brought forward Miles.....	98
1	Mohasera.....	8	11	Shajadpore.....	10
2	Muzamoorah.....	8	12	Alfice.....	10
3	Mohar gunge.....	1	13	Hat ygonng.....	12
4	Goopie gunge.....	11	14	Morong.....	10
5	Berrach.....	12	15	Outtehpore.....	10
6	Solabad.....	10	16	Mahoa.....	10
7	Foutke Serai.....	10	17	Mohar.....	11
8	Hoha ad.....	8	18	New rympore.....	11
9	Chhithore.....	10	19	Roomah.....	10
10	Kessah.....	10	20	Cawnpore.....	10
	Calcutta to Benares Miles.....	95		Total Miles.....	202

Baggage Regulations.

The following modified Regulation regarding the Shipment of Baggage or Passengers, proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Europe, on the Honorable Company's Ships, is re-published for general information.

It appearing that the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors contained in their General Letter under date the 26th of August, 1801, respecting the quantity of Baggage which Passengers proceeding to Europe on board of their ships, are permitted to carry, have in various instances been imperfectly attended to, and great inconvenience having resulted from persons proceeding to England carrying with them a greater quantity of Baggage than is allowed by the Hon'ble Court, the following Regulation of the Hon'ble Court, regarding the quantity of Baggage permitted to be carried by Passengers proceeding on the Hon'ble Company's Ships, and the rules which are in future to be observed for its Shipment, are published for general information.

Gentlemen proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena or England in the undermentioned Stations, are restricted from taking with them a larger tonnage of Baggage and Stores than the following, exclusive of their bedding, table and a sofa, and two chairs, for their respective Cabins; viz.

Gentlemen of Council,	Tons	5	} The allowance includes the Baggage of Servants.
General Officers,	..	..	....	5
Colonels in His Majesty's or Company's Service	..	..	....	4
Senior Merchants,	..	..	....	4
Lieutenant Colonels,	..	..	....	3
Junior Merchants,	.....	..	....	3
Majors	.....	..	....	2½
Factors,	..	..	....	2½
Captains,	2	}
Persons not in the Company's Service,	..	..	....	2

Gentlemen proceeding to England in either of the undermentioned Stations who may be permitted to carry home their families, are restricted from taking more Tonnage than one-half of the preceding allowance in addition, as the Ladies Baggage, and one Ton for each Child.

Married Ladies proceeding alone to England are restricted from taking more than one-half of the Tonnage prescribed for a Gentleman of the same rank as their Husbands, exclusive of one Ton of Baggage for each Child.

Widows proceeding to England are in like manner restricted from taking greater quantity than one-half of the Tonnage prescribed for a Gentleman of the same rank as their deceased Husbands, exclusive of the allowance of one Ton for each Child.

Writers, Lieutenants, Ensigns, and other Cabin Passengers are restricted from taking a larger quantity of Baggage and Stores than one Ton each, exclusive of their bedding, a table, and sofa, and two chairs.

Married Ladies proceeding alone to England, or Widows of either these last mentioned descriptions, are restricted from taking more than a similar quantity of baggage.

Gentlemen of these last mentioned descriptions who may be permitted to carry home their Wives, are restricted from taking more than one Ton in addition as the Ladies Baggage.

Single Ladies are restricted from taking more than the same quantity of Baggage and Cabin Furniture.

The Baggage of persons proceeding to Europe on the Honorable Company's Ships will in future (if required) be shipped through the Export Ware-house, and such persons are accordingly required to send their Baggage, or any part of the same to the Export Ware-house, at least 14 days previous to the time appointed for the dispatch of the ship on which they may proceed, as after the dispatch of the last Sloop with Company's Cargo, no Baggage will be received for transmission to that ship thro' the Export Ware-house.

The baggage of persons abovementioned shall be accompanied by a letter, addressed to the Sub-Export Ware-house Keeper, specifying the number and nature of the Packages, the dimensions thereof, and the rank of the owners, and a List, to be accompanied by a certificate from the Custom Master that the duties thereon have been settled, shall be furnished.

It shall be the duty of the Sub-Export Ware-house Keeper or other Officers, of the Export Ware-house, upon the receipt of the Baggage into the Export Ware-house, to cause the square contents of each Package to be ascertained and to Register the same, and also to grant a receipt of their number to the proprietors of them.

The Sub-Export Ware house Keeper will also adopt immediate measures for forwarding them to the ships on which they are to be laden, at the risk however of the proprietor.

In the event of persons desiring to ship their own Baggage, they will on application to the Sub-Export Ware house Keeper, or the Commander of the ship they may be about to proceed on, be furnished with printed forms of application, which they are required to fill up as directed therein and forwarded to the Sub-Export Ware house Keeper, who will cause the solid contents of the Baggage therein described to be ascertained and grant an order to the Commander of the ship on which they may have engaged their passage for the reception of the same on board.

The Public are hereby informed that the Commanders of the Honorable Company's ships are not only positively prohibited from receiving on board of their ships any Baggage, except under an order from the Sub Export Ware house Keeper or any Officer of the Ware-house, but held also responsible for the consequence of taking any Baggage in excess of the authorized quantity, and made to pay freight for excess so taken at such rate as the Honorable Court of Directors may deem proper.

No Baggage in excess of the allowance above stated can be permitted to be shipped without previous reference to the Board of Trade, who will transmit such applications for the consideration of the Governor General in Council.

Each person whose Baggage may be shipped through the Export Ware house, will be permitted on his final departure, to take with him a small Trunk and an Exerutoir under his own custody.

To meet the contingent expences of the Baggage Department of the Export Ware-house, the following fee shall be levied from the

parties on obtaining from the proper Officer a receipt for their Baggage.

A fee at the rate of Sicca Rupees 20 per ton of 50 Cubical feet on Baggage shipped through the Export Ware-house.

A fee at the rate of Sicca Rupees 16 per ton of 50 Cubical feet on Baggage shipped by the proprietors themselves.

No Package will be received without a direction, and unless the name of the ship to which it is to be sent, be distinctly written upon it.

Baggage if left to be shipped through the Export Ware-house, will be sent on board without any additional expence to the parties, but it will, from the date of delivery at the Export Ware-house, remain at the entire risk of the proprietors.

Published by Order of the Board of Trade,

FORT WILLIAM, 25th Nov. 1826.

W. NISBET, Secretary.

Mistakes having occurred on the part of Individuals applying to Government for permission for Servants to proceed on board Ship: with respect to the description of such Servants, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that all persons applying to Government to authorize the reception of any Servant on board Ship, shall distinctly specify in their application, after careful enquiry, the Country to which such Servant may belong.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to direct that Extracts from former Orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, relative to Servants proceeding on board Ship, be now republished for general information.

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 19th August 1807.

13.—“We have resolved, that in future, previous to any Black Servant, or the Wife of any Non-Commissioned Officer or Private, either in His Majesty's or the Company's Service being allowed to come to England in attendance upon Passengers on board any Ship whatever, a Deposit of £100 instead of £50, as heretofore, be made in the Company's Treasury at your Presidency.”

Extract from Paragraph 17 of a Public General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 11th of January, 1809.

“We think it necessary here to state, that in giving these directions, it was our intention, that the Deposit should be made not only for the return of Native of India, but for that of Black Servants in general and we therefore now direct, that the prescribed Deposit shall be made for the return of all Servants who may be natives of any parts of Asia or Africa, or other Countries whatever, Continents, or Islands which are situated within the Limits of the Company's exclusive Trade.”

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 22d July, 1814.

69.—“We however direct, that in future, upon permission being given for any Female European Servants to proceed to Europe, the Deposit ordered by our General Letter of the 19th August 1807, be made previous to the order for the person to be received on board being delivered, and that it be particularly expressed in the order, whether the Female Servant is the Wife of a Non-Commissioned Officer or Private in His Majesty's or Company's Service; if so, to what Regiment or Corps the Husband belongs, and whether it is the Woman's intention to apply for leave to return to India.”

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 7th of January, 1820.

4.—“We have of late received various applications from the Wives of Soldiers in the Company's Service, who have come to England in attendance on Passengers, during the voyage, to be granted a Passage back to India at the Company's expense.

—These Persons have no claim whatever upon the Company, and we have resolved, not to accede to such applications under any circumstances. We therefore desire, that you will make our determination in this respect public, in order that Females coming home in the Service of Individuals, may be aware, that they cannot entertain any expectation of being returned to India, at the Company's expense.”

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON, *Actg. Chief Sec. to the Govt.*
FORT WILLIAM, General Department, May 3, 1822,

Bengal Government Securities.

BENGAL REMITTABLE (SIX-PER CENT) LOAN, OF 1822.

Opened on the 18th February 1822, and Promissory Notes issued, bearing date the 30th June following; The broken Interest at the rate of 6 per Cent per Annum from the 31st of December 1821 to the 30th of June 1822, paid in Cash or Bills on the Honorable Court of Directors---The half yearly Interest payable on the 30th of June, and 31st of December, in each year, in Cash only, if the Proprietors of Notes be Resident in India, at the time such Interest is payable---and if the Proprietors be Resident in Europe, the Interest shall be payable at their option, in Cash, or Bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors at the rate of 2 shillings and one penny the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable twelve months after date, with a further option in either case to the holders at Fort St. George or Bombay, to receive the Interest by a Draft at sight on the Sub-Treasurer of Fort William.

FIRST FIVE-PER-CENT. LOAN.

Opened on the 14th February 1823, and Promissory Notes issued, bearing date the 31st March 1823. The half yearly Interest payable on the 30th September and 31st March in each year and the Principal, after 60 days notice..

1ST FOUR PER CENT LOAN.

Opened on the 30th August and 30th September, 1824, and Promissory Notes issued corresponding with the dates of the Sub-Treasurer's Acknowledgements. The Interest is payable quarterly, in Cash, or by Bills on the Hon'ble Court of Directors, at the exchange of two shillings the Calcutta Sicca Rupee. The Notes of this Loan will not be paid off before the 30th of April, 1830, nor after that date, without a previous notice of three months.

FIVE PER CENT LOAN.

Opened on the 19th May, 1825, and Promissory Notes issued corresponding with the dates of the Sub-Treasurer's Acknowledgements. The Interest is payable quarterly, in Cash, or by Bills on the Hon'ble Court of Directors, at the exchange of two shillings the Calcutta Sicca Rupee. The Notes of this Loan will not be paid off before the 30th April of 1832; nor after that date, without a previous notice of three months.

2D FOUR PER CENT LOAN.

THE Public are hereby informed, that no further Subscriptions will be received to the 5 per Cent. Loan, which was opened on the 18th August, 1835: and the several Officers who, by the Advertisement published in the Government Gazette, of the above date, were authorized to receive Subscriptions to the Loan in question, are hereby prohibited from granting any further acknowledgements for

Subscriptions tendered under the said Advertisement, after the receipt by them respectively of the present Notification.

It is hereby also Notified and Ordered, that Promissory Notes of the 4 per Cent. Loan, which was opened on the 13th September, 1824, are no longer to be received in transfer to a 5 per Cent. Loan, as authorized by the Notification published on the 19th May, 1825.

Notice is further hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurers of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, the Several Residents at Foreign Courts, and the Several Collectors of Land Revenue, will receive, until further orders, any sums of money, in even hundreds, of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be tendered in Loan to the Hon'ble Company, at an interest of 4 per Cent. per Annum; the Conditions of the said Loan to be the same as those of the 5 per Cent. Loan of the 18th August, 1825, saving in respect to the rate of interest. Provided also, that the interest shall be paid in Cash only, and not in Bills on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor General in Council,

HOLT MACKENZIE.

Sec. to the Govt.

Fees.

1. A fee of 1 rupee is paid on the renewal of all Government Promissory Notes; when such renewal becomes necessary, in consequence of their being no longer room to execute receipts for interest.

3. A fee of one rupee on the subdivision of any of the public securities, levied on each note taken out by the party applying for the subdivision.

4. One rupee is levied on the consolidation of such securities.

5. For each bill of exchange drawn on a provincial Treasury, a fee is levied in proportion to the amount, of one rupee per thousand or five Rupees above five thousand.

TREASURY NOTES.

Territorial Department, July 26, 1827.

Notice is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurer will no longer issue Treasury Notes, bearing Interest at 5 per Cent. per Annum, but in lieu thereof will, hereafter, issue to all persons desirous of receiving the same in Payment of demands against the Government, or otherwise, Treasury Notes, bearing a Daily Interest of Two and half Per Cent. payable on Notice of 30 days, to be given in the Government Gazette. The said Notes will be receivable into the Loan at par, and in liquidation of all demands of Government at the General Treasury, as well as in payments on account of Salt, Opium and Customs, at this Presidency: provided, however, that Notes shall not be issued for sums less than 500 Rupees, nor otherwise than in sums of even hundreds.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Vice President in Council,

H. T. PRINSEP, Actg. Sec. to the Govt.

Public Agency.

Applications to the Government Agents by the Public having in many instances been irregular, the Rules of the Agency are republished for general information.

November 6, 1824.

H. WOOD,

Accountant General.

FORT WILLIAM.

Public Department, Dec. 31, 1810.

The following Regulations having been adopted by the Governor General in Council, under the authority and direction of the Honorable Court of Directors, they are now published for general information.

2d. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize the Accountant General and the Sub-Treasurer, for the time being, to act under the responsibility of the Honorable Company, as Agents for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, of the public Creditors of this Government, whether residing in Europe or elsewhere.

3d. The Officers abovementioned are authorized to receive charge of, and to grant receipts in duplicate for, any Obligation or Loan, Acknowledgements of this Government, which the Proprietor may wish to deposit, with them.—No Note is to be received in deposit, which shall not appear to be made out in the name of, or be regularly indorsed to, the person depositing it.—Persons desiring to deposit their Government Securities shall make their application to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer in the form hereunto subjoined, No. 1; and the Receipt of those Officers will be given in the form No. I.

4th. The Officers abovementioned will receive the Interest on any Government Paper which may be deposited with them.—And will, according to the instructions of the Proprietor, remit the amount either to England in Bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, if the same shall be payable in such Bills by the terms of the Loan; or to the Presidencies of Fort St. George, or Bombay, by Drafts on the Public Treasuries of those Presidencies, or to any of the Stations subordinate to this Presidency, by Drafts on the Collectors, or on the Residents at Delhi or Lucknow, according to the rates of Exchange at which Government may draw at the time, or they will pay the amount at the Presidency to any person nominated by the Proprietor to receive such payment.—The instructions as to the manner in which the Interest is to be paid, must be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, which are adapted to the several cases above specified.—The Proprietor will be at liberty to substitute one of these modes of receiving the Interest for the other, as often as he shall think fit; provided that the fresh instructions be delivered at the Treasury one month before the day on which the interest fall due.—Persons having more Notes than one in deposit may give separate instructions regarding the Interest on each Note, but the whole of the Interest on each Note must be received in the same manner and at the same time.

5th. When the Principal of any Government Paper so deposited shall become payable, the abovementioned Officers will, according to the instructions of the Proprietor, either pay the amount, with the Interest due upon it, to such person as shall be appointed to receive the payment; or they will reinvest it in any other Loan, to which it may be subscribable at the time, or in the purchase of other Obligations or Loan Acknowledgements of this Government in the market, at the current price of the day.

The instructions for these purposes must be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 6, 7, and 8, which are adapted to the three several cases above specified. The Proprietor may at any time substitute one of these modes of disposing of the principal for the other, provided that the fresh instructions be delivered at the Treasury one month before the day on which the principal falls due.—Persons having more Notes than one in deposit may give separate instructions regarding each Note, but the whole amount of each Note must be disposed of in the same manner and at the same time.

6th. If any Loan be opened by the Government of Fort William, into which the Paper deposited may be receivable, the Officers abovementioned are authorized to subscribe the Paper so deposited to such Loans, upon receiving the instructions of the Proprietors for that purpose; although the Notes may not be in course of payment. Instructions for this purpose must be made out according to the form No. 9.

7th. The Officers abovementioned are authorized to receive remittances, in Government Bills only, from Individuals desiring to purchase the public Securities for deposit with them (provided such Bills shall be payable at the General Treasury, and shall amount to 1,000 Sa. Rs.) and to invest the amount, according to the instructions of the Proprietor in the Government Securities either by subscribing the amount to any Loan which may be open for the receipt of cash, or by purchase in the Market at the current price of the day; instructions for this purpose shall be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined Nos. 10, and 11.

8th. The Officers abovementioned are further authorized to invest the amount of Interest due on Paper deposited with them in the Government Securities, in either of the modes mentioned in the last Clause, upon receiving the Proprietor's instructions for that purpose; such instructions must be made out in the form hereunto subjoined No. 12.

9th. The same Officers are further authorized at any time, on receiving proper authority and instructions from the Proprietor for that purpose, to indorse any one or more Notes deposited with them, as Attornies of the Owner, to such person as he shall direct, or to sell the same on the Owner's account at the current price of the day, and to pay over the proceeds in cash at the Treasury to such person as the Proprietor may appoint to receive the same, provided that the whole amount of each Note sold, shall be payable in one sum, and to the same person. But they are prohibited from re-investing the proceeds of paper so sold, or from disposing of it in any other manner than by such payment at the Treasury, as abovementioned, to the order of the Proprietor. Any fees, which may have become due according to the rates hereinafter prescribed upon the Paper required to be indorsed, are to be paid before the indorsement is made, or in case of the sale of the Paper, the fees shall be deducted from the amount proceeds before it is paid over. The Power of Attorney to Indorse, or to Sell, must be made out according to the Form No. 13; the direction to Indorse according to the Form No. 14; and the direction to sell and the order to Pay, according to the Form No. 15.

10th. If Government should at any future period want a remittance of the Principal of any Paper deposited under the terms of this Advertisement, the Officers abovementioned will remit the Principal upon receiving instructions from the Proprietor to that effect, such instructions must be made out according to the Form No. 16. The Proprietor may at any time withdraw the Government Securities deposited, or any part of them, from the charge of the abovementioned Officers, and such Securities will be delivered up to the Proprietor himself, or to any other person whom he may

authorize to receive them upon payment of such fees as may have become due to the Accountant General and Sub Treasurer, according to the rate hereafter specified upon the Paper so required to be delivered up. The authority to receive deposited Paper, must be made out according to the Form No. 17.

12th. In each of the cases on which the Officers abovementioned are authorized to invest money in the public Securities, it is to be understood, that they will invest as nearly as possible, the whole amount, but that they are in no case and upon no account, to exceed it.—Such fractional sum as may remain in their hands above the amount invested, will be payable on demand at the Treasury to the order of the Proprietor, such order is to be made out according to the Form No. 18.

13th. The full postage must be paid on all Letters directed to the Officers abovementioned, and the full postage on all Letters from them will be charged to the persons to whom they are addressed. All Letters addressed to them are to be superscribed in the following manner:

“TO THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL AND SUB-TREASURER,
FORT WILLIAM.”

14th. The responsibility of the Honorable Company is strictly confined to the cases above specified, and to such transactions as shall be conducted according to the prescribed Forms. These forms will be printed and furnished in blank at the different Presidencies, & at the India House, to persons desirous of availing themselves of the agency of the public Servants, and no other than the Forms so furnished, will be received or acted upon by those Officers.

15th. Commission shall be payable to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer on the several transactions above specified, according to the subjoined rates.

INTEREST.

1. On the receipt and remittance, or investment of Interest on Paper deposited, $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent on the whole transaction, but no Commission is to be chargeable on the remittance by Bills on the Court of Directors for Interest arising from the Notes of any Loan, prior to that published under this date.

PRINCIPAL.

2. On the remittance of the Principal of Notes deposited (in the event of such remittance being granted at any future period) four Annas per Mile.

DEPOSIT.

3. On receiving each Promissory Note or Loan Acknowledgement, into deposit; if the sum do not exceed 10,000 Rupees, a fee of Five Rupees; if the sum exceed 10,000 Rupees, a fee of Ten Rupees.

TRANSFERS.

4. On Transferring any Government Securities, or Loan Acknowledgements, to a new Loan, a Commission at the rate of One Rupee per Mile.

RECEIVING AND TRANSFERRING.

5. On receiving payment of Notes deposited, and subscribing the amount to a new Loan, One Rupee per Mile.

RECEIVING BY REMITTANCE AND TRANSFERRING.

6. On receiving remittances by Government Bills, and subscribing the amount to a Loan, One-eighth or Two Annas per Cent.

RECEIVING BY REMITTANCE AND PURCHASING.

7. On receiving remittances by Government Bills, and investing the amount in the public Securities by purchase in the Market, 4 annas per Cent.

SALE:

8. On the Sale of Notes disposed of in the Market, and Payment of the amount to the Proprietor's Order $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

RETURNING DEPOSITS.

9. On indorsing Notes by direction of the Proprietor, when the Sale is not effected by the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, a fee of Five Rupees, if the sum do not exceed 10,000 Rupees; and if the sum exceed 10,000 Rupees, a fee of Ten Rupees.

15. Such Fees or Commission as may have become due on any of the abovementioned transactions, from any person depositing Paper, will be deducted by the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer from the first interest received by them, from any Paper in deposit belonging to such person but if these Officers shall in any instance omit to deduct their Fees or Commission from the Interest coming first to their hands, they shall not be at liberty to make the deduction at any future period.

17th. Government reserves to itself the liberty of withdrawing the authority hereby granted to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, upon giving two years notice of their intention so to do, in the Calcutta Gazette; and at the expiration of such notice, those Officers will cease to act in the concerns of Individual; but any Government Paper which may have been deposited with them, will remain for safe custody at the Treasury until claimed by the Proprietors.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

H. ST. G. TUCKER, *Secretary to the Government.*

No. 1.

Form of Application to be allowed to deposit public Securities, with the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.

[Insert the year and day of the month on which the application is made, and the place at which it is signed,]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to receive the Public Securities hereundermentioned, into your charge, according to the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December 1810.

No. of for Sa. Rs. dated

No. of for Sa. Rs. dated

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and
Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.

A. B.

No. 2.

Form of the Accountant General & Sub-Treasurer's Receipt for Paper deposited.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL TREASURY,
of 18

Received the undermentioned Public Securities to be kept under our charge, upon the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810.

No. of for Sa. Rs. dated

No. of for Sa. Rs. dated

C. D. Accountant General.

E. F. Sub Treasurer.

No. 3.

*Form of the Instruction for receipt of Interest.**Where to be remitted by Bills on the Court of Directors.*

[Insert date of time and place of filling up the instruction.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to receive the Interest accruing from time to time on the under-mentioned public Securities deposited with you, in Bills on the Honorable Court of Directors, according to the Conditions of the Loans, to which those Securities belong.

The Bills to be made payable to A. B. or order, and to be inclosed to the address of C. D. at E.

<i>Insert the name of the</i>	No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
<i>person and place to</i>	No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
<i>which the Bills are to</i>					
<i>be directed.</i>					

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and
Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 4.

Where to be remitted by Bills on the Collectors or Residents.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to remit the Interest, accruing from time to time on the under-mentioned Securities deposited with you by draft on

The Collector of
The Resident of

Payable to A. B. and to inclose the said draft to C. D.					at E.
<i>Insert the name of the</i>	No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
<i>person and place to</i>	No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
<i>which the Bills are to</i>					
<i>be directed.</i>					

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General
and Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 5.

Where to be paid at the Treasury.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to pay the amount of the Interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned Securities deposited with you to A. B. or C. or his order, on my account, upon demand, at the Treasury of Fort William.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General
and Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 6.

** Forms of Instructions for the disposal of the Principal and Interest of Paper deposited when it comes in course of payment.*

Where to be subscribed to any Loan which may be open at the time.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to subscribe the undermentioned Securities deposited with you, when they shall come in course of payment or such Loan of the Bengal Government as may be then open.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

To the Accountant General I am, Gentlemen, &c.
and Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 7.

Where to be invested in other public Securities.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN.

Please to invest the amount due on the undermentioned public Securities, deposited with you, when they shall be paid off, in other Loan Acknowledgements or Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government, and retain the same (when purchased) in deposit on my account, upon the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December 1810.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

To the Accountant General and
Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 8.

Where to be paid to the Owner's order.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to pay the amount due on the undermentioned public Securities deposited with you when the same shall come into course of payment to A. B. or Order, on my account, upon demand thereof, at the Treasury at Fort William.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and
Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM,

No. 9.

Form of Instruction to subscribe deposited Paper not in course of payment to a New Loan.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to subscribe the undermentioned public Securities deposited with you to the Loan now open on my account.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and
Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM,

No. 10.

*Form of Instruction to invest the amount of Government Bills.
Where to be subscribed to a Loan.*

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to subscribe the amount of the undermentioned Bills transmitted herewith to the Loan now open on my account, and to retain the Securities received for such subscription in deposit for me, under the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December 1810.

One Bill drawn by _____ on the Governor General in Council, for Sa. Rs. _____

One Bill drawn by _____ on the Governor General in Council, for Sa. Rs. _____

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and

Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 11.

Where to be Invested in Paper purchased:

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to invest the amount of the undermentioned Bills when the same shall become payable at the Treasury, in Loan Acknowledgements or Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government in my name, and on my account, and to retain the same when purchased in deposit under the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December 1810.

One Bill drawn by _____ on the Governor General in Council, for Sa. Rs. _____

One Bill drawn by _____ on the Governor General in Council, for Sa. Rs. _____

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and

Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 12.

Form of Instruction to invest the amount of Interest accruing on Paper deposited in the purchase of other Paper.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to invest the amount of Interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned Securities deposited with you in the purchase of other Loan Acknowledgements or Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government in my name, and on my account, and to retain the same (when purchased) in deposit under the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December 1810.

No. of for Sa. Rs.

No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General

and Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 13.

Form of Power of Attorney to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, to sell or indorse paper deposited.

KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents, that I _____ do make, constitute, and, appoint the Persons at present exercising the Offices of Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, at _____ to be my joint Attornies (and from Time to Time, as any other Person shall be appointed to exercise either of the said Offices, I do substitute the Person so appointed, so that this Power shall always be exerted jointly by the Persons exercising the said Offices) in my name and on my behalf to indorse, sell, and assign, all or any Securities of the said Company, deposited, or which may hereafter be deposited, by or for me, with the said Accountant-General and Sub-Treasurer, under the Terms of an Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December 1810, and to receive the consideration Money, and to give a Receipt or Receipts for the same and to do all lawful Acts requisite for effecting the Premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said Accountant-General and Sub-Treasurer, for the time being, shall do therein, by virtue hereof. And in case of my Death, this Letter or Attorney, as to all matters and things which after my decease shall be done by my said Attornies, by virtue of, or under colour, or in pursuance thereof, shall, so far as the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies are interested or concerned, be as binding upon my Executors and Administrators, as the same would have been upon me if living, unless Notice in writing of my Death shall have been previously given to the said Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer by my Executors or Administrators, or by some Person or Persons interested in the Property to which this Letter of Attorney refers. And unless such Notice be given, I hereby promise and engage, and bind myself, my Executors, or Administrators, to and with the said United Company, that they my said Executors or Administrators shall and do allow, ratify and confirm, as good, valid and effectual, against them and against my Estate, whatsoever shall or may be done by my said Attornies after my decease, so far the said United Company shall or may be in any way or manner interested therein. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this _____

day of _____

in the year of our Lord

One thousand eight hundred and twenty _____

Signed, sealed, and delivered } _____

by _____
in the Presence of us, }

No. 11.

Form of the Instruction to Indorse over Paper deposited.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN.

By virtue of my Power of Attorney to you dated _____ please to Indorse the undermentioned Securities deposited with you to A. B. and to deliver the same to the indorsed or his Order.

No.	of	for	Rs.
No.	of	for	Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

To the Accountant General

and Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 15.

Form of Direction to sell Paper deposited.

[Date of time and place]

GENTLEMEN,

By virtue of my Power of Attorney to you dated
 please to sell on my account the undermentioned Securities deposited with you on my account, and to pay the proceeds to A. B. or his order, on my account, upon demand at the Treasury at Fort William.

No.	of	for	Rs.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

*To the Accountant General**and Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.*

No. 16.

Form of Instructions to remit the principal of Government Securities.

[Date of time and place]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to remit the Principal and Interest of the undermentioned Securities deposited with you in Bills of the Governor General in Council, on the Honorable the Court of Directors, in any such remittance for the Principal shall have been, on the receipt of these instructions, or shall at any time, (until further orders from me,) be granted by the Bengal Government.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

*To the Accountant General and**Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.*

No. 17.

Form of Direction to deliver up deposited Paper.

[Date of time and place]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to deliver the undermentioned Securities deposited with you to A. B. on my account.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

*To the Accountant General and**Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.*

No. 18.

Form of Draft for Cash Balance.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to pay the Balance of Cash at my Credit which you to A. B. or order.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

*To the Accountant General and**Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.*

No. 19.

Fort William, Territorial Department February 24, 1825.

It having been represented to Government, that inconvenience has been experienced by Subscribers to the 4 per Cent. Loan, Residing in the Interior of the Country, in consequence of their not being permitted to draw the Interest due to them from Treasuries in the Vicinity of their places of Residence - Notice is hereby given, that holders of the Government 4 per Cent. Promissory Notes, Residing in any of the districts Subordinate to this Presidency may, on application to the Collector or other Officer in Charge of the Treasury nearest to their place of Residence, have the interest of such Notes remitted to them Free of Postage or other Charge, by Bills drawn by the Accountant General: and that when such Drafts may be required to be paid in Furruckabad Rupees, the same will be granted at the exchange of 104½ Furruckabad Rupees for every 100 Secca Rupees.

Persons Residing in Oude, will obtain a similar accommodation on application to the Resident at Lucknow.

Persons desirous of availing themselves of this Advertisement must, after signing a receipt for the interest due to them, deliver their Notes to the Collector or other Officer through whom they may desire to receive the amount, in order that the said Officer may transmit the same to the Accountant General.

Persons depositing 4 per Cent. Promissory Notes with the Government Agents, may similarly have the interest payable on the same remitted to them by the Accountant General, subject, of course, to the payment of the fees ordinarily received by the said Agents.*

Published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council,

HOLT MACKENZIE, *Sec. to the Govt*

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

To prevent inconvenience to the Public from the delays arising from deficient Powers of Attorney to receive the Interest of, or to Sell, Exchange or take up Government Securities deposited in the General Treasury, the following forms are re-published for general information.

R. HUNTER, *Acting Sub-Treasurer.*

General Treasury, the 10th Nov. 1824.

*See Calcutta Gazette,
of 30th July, 1795.*

Notice is hereby given, that no payments will be made in future from the General Treasury to the Agents of Individuals unless the Powers of Attorney, under which those Agents act, are previously deposited at the Office of the Sub Treasurer.

* Rules of the Government Agency.

INTEREST.

1. On the receipt and remittance, or investment of Interest in Paper deposited, 4 annas per Cent. on the whole transaction.

DEPOSIT.

2. On receiving each Promissory Note, or Loan Acknowledgement, into Deposit, if the sum do not exceed 10,000 Rupees, a Fee of 5 Rupees; if the sum exceed 10,000 Rupees, a Fee of 10 Rupees.

For the greater convenience of the Public, such Powers of Attorney will be open to inspection when required during the usual hours of Official business.

(Signed)

C. BENEZET, *Sub-Treasurer.*

General Treasury, 25th July, 1795.

*See Calcutta Gazette,
of 21st March, 1805.*

Notice is hereby given, that all Powers of Attorney to receive Interest on Government Securities to sell Government Securities, or to take up Securities deposited at the Treasury, executed in any part of India, after the 21st December next, or if executed in England or elsewhere, than in India, after the 30th September 1805, will be required to be drawn out in the following respective forms, which are published for general information.

FORM OF POWER TO RECEIVE INTEREST.

KNOW all Men by these Presents, that
do make, constitute and appoint true and
lawful Attorney, for and in name, and
on behalf, to demand and receive all such
Interest or Dividends as may have become due or may hereafter
become due to from the United Company of Mer-
chants of England trading to the East Indies, on Securities of the said Com-
pany for any share in their Public Loans, or any of them, the Interest where-
of is or shall be payable from their Treasury at Fort William in Bengal, and
to sign a Receipt or Receipts for the same, and to do all lawful Acts requisite
for effecting the premises hereby ratifying and confirming all that
said Attorney shall do therein by virtue hereof. In Witness have
hereunto set Hand and Seal, this day of in the Year
of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and
Signed, Sealed and Delivered by }
in the presence of us }

N. B. The date is to be inserted at the time of exertion, in words at length, and the place of abode and quality of the Witnesses written against their names.

FORM OF POWER TO SELL.

KNOW all Men by these Presents, that do make, con-
stitute and appoint true and lawful Attorney in name
and on behalf to Sell, Indorse and Assign all or any Securities of
the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies for
Shares in their Public Loans, payable from their Treasury at Fort William in
Bengal.

*When it is intended to limit the Sum, the
description of the notes by their numbers
& amounts must be marked in this Blank.*

to which now or may be lawfully
entitled; and to receive the consideration Money, and to give a Receipt or
Receipts for the same; and to do all lawful Acts requisite for effecting the
premises hereby ratifying and confirming all that Attorney shall
do therein by virtue hereof. In Witness whereof have
hereunto set Hand and Seal the day of
in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and
Signed, Sealed and Delivered by }
in the presence of us }

N. B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution, in words at length, and the place of abode and quality of the Witnesses written against their names.

**FORM OF POWER TO TAKE UP, SELL OR EXCHANGE PAPER
DEPOSITED AT THE TREASURY.**

KNOW all Men by the Presents, that

do make, constitute and appoint
true and lawful Attorney for and on behalf of to re-
ceive from out of the possession of the United Company of Merchants of
England trading to the East Indies, the following Securities of the said
Company, which have been deposited at their Treasury at Fort William in
Bengal; that is to say,
*Insert here the number, dates and amounts of the
said Securities as required by the Sub-Treasurer's
Certificate.*

and also for and on behalf of to sign proper Acquittances for the
same;

[And to Sell, Indorse and Assign the same, when they shall have been re-
ceived, or to exchange the same at the Treasury of the said Company for other
merchandise to receive the deposited Paper, Securities of the said Company, to
be issued in the name of the said

or of any other person to be appointed by and for the purposes afore-
said,] and for and on behalf of to make such application to
the Governor General in Council at the Presidency of Fort William in
Bengal as is required by the terms of the Indorsement on the said Securities;
and to do all other lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises hereby
enjoining and confirming all that said Attorney shall do therein by
virtue hereof. In Witness whereof have hereunto set

Hand and Seal, the in the year of Our Lord One Thousand
Eight hundred and

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by }
in the presence of }

N. B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution, in words at length, and the place of abode and quality of the Witnesses written against their names.

(Signed) M. CAMPBELL, Sub-Treasurer.

General Treasury, March 20, 1805.

True Copies,

R. HUNTER, Actg. Sub-Treasurer.

Teeka Palankeens and Bearers.

A RULE, ORDINANCE, and REGULATION for the good Order and Civil Government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and for Regulating the Number and Fare of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, in the Town of Calcutta, made and passed by the Vice President in Council, of and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Eighth day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and Registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature on the 27th April, 1827.

WHEREAS it is considered just and expedient to Regulate the Number and Fare of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, in the Town of Calcutta, and to place them in such manner under the Control of the Police, as may tend to the greater convenience of the Public.

I. Be it therefore Ordained by the Vice President in Council, of and for the Presidency and Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and by virtue of the Powers in him vested, by a certain Act of Parliament passed in the Thirteenth Year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe," and by a certain other Act of Parliament passed in the Twentieth Year of His said Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the British Territories in India, and the better Administration of Justice within the same"—that Thirty days after the due Publication and Registry of this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with the Consent and Approbation of the said Supreme Court, if the said Court shall in its discretion approve of and consent to the Publication and Registry of the same, no person whatever shall let out or keep for hire any Teeka Palankeen or serve as a Teeka Bearer within the Limits of the Town of Calcutta, without having obtained a License for that purpose signed by two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Acting in and for the Town of Calcutta.

II. And be it further Ordained by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the aforesaid Justices of the Peace to License such number of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, as they the said Justices shall deem sufficient for the said Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and that such Licenses shall be granted for the term of One Year, and shall and may be recalled by any two of the said Justices at any time within the said year for any great misconduct or misbehaviour of any person or persons to whom such License shall have been granted, and that if any person within the said Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, shall let out or keep for hire any Teeka Palankeen, or serve as Teeka bearer without having obtained such License as is required by this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, or after any License which he may have obtained shall have expired or been recalled, such person shall upon conviction before two or more of the said Justices of the Peace, forfeit for each and every such offence a sum not exceeding Thirty Rupees, and in default of Payment shall be forthwith committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction for any period not exceeding Two Months unless the fine shall be sooner paid.

III. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid that every Palankeen so Licensed as aforesaid shall bear on each side thereof in large characters in English and Bengallee figures or characters the number of such License, and that every Teeka Bearer so Licensed as aforesaid shall wear engraved or written thereon in large characters in English and Bengallee figures or characters and that if any person having obtained a License as aforesaid, to let out and keep for hire a Teeka Palankeen or to serve as Teeka Bearer shall neglect to have the number of his License on his Palankeen or Badge as hereinbefore ordered and directed, every such person shall forfeit for each and every such offence any sum not exceeding Twenty Rupees, and in default of payment shall be committed to the Common Jail or House of Correction for any period not exceeding One Month unless the fine shall be sooner paid.

IV. And be it further Ordained by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for any four or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, from time to time, as they may deem fit to fix and settle the rates and hire of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers within the said Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and that such rates and hire shall be published in the English and Bengallee language twice in the Government Gazetteer, and affixed at the Court House, Bankshall, Police Office, and other public places, for fifteen days before such rates or hire shall be considered as fixed and settled, and that if the owner or person in charge of any Teeka Palankeen shall refuse to hire and let out the same at the rate and price so fixed by the said Justices of the Peace as aforesaid, or shall receive or require any larger rate or hire, the person or persons to whom the License for such Palankeen shall have been granted shall forfeit for each and every such offence any sum not exceeding Twenty Rupees, and in default of payment shall be forthwith committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction for any period not exceeding One Month unless the fine shall be sooner paid, and if any Teeka Bearer shall refuse to serve at the rate or hire so fixed as aforesaid, or shall receive or require any larger price or hire, every such person shall for each and every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding Ten Rupees, and in default of payment shall be forthwith committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, for any period not exceeding Fifteen days unless the fine shall be sooner paid, provided always that no person shall be deemed or taken to be subject to the Penalties in this Section enacted, unless the fixed and settled rate of hire shall have been tendered and offered to him, or to some one acting on his behalf.

V. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid that if any person shall refuse to pay to the owner of any Teeka Palankeen or to any Teeka Bearer, so Licensed as aforesaid, within the said Settlement or Fort William, the hire earned and due to the owner of such Teeka Palankeen or to such Teeka Bearer, according to the rate and hire so fixed as aforesaid, or if any person shall wilfully break, cut, deface or injure any Teeka Palankeen, such person shall upon conviction before two or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, forfeit a sum not exceeding Fifty Rupees, and in default of payment shall be forthwith committed to the Common Gaol, for any period not exceeding Fourteen days, unless the fine shall be sooner paid and if the fine shall be paid, it shall and may be lawful for the Justices before whom such person shall be convicted to award and give to the party complaining the whole or any part of such fine.

VI. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if the owner of any Teeka Palankeen or any Teeka Bearer, so Licensed as aforesaid, within the said Settlement of Fort William, shall make use of insolent or abusive language, to or towards any person or persons hiring or proposing or offering to hire such Palankeen or Bearer, or otherwise grossly

misconduct himself, such person shall for each and every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding Ten Rupees, and in default of payment be committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, for any period not exceeding Fourteen days.

VII. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for four or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, from time to time as they may think fit to appoint and fix certain convenient places as Stands for Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, and that notice of the same shall be twice published in the Government Gazette, in the English and Bengallee languages, and shall be affixed at the Court House, Binkshali, Police Office, and other public places for Fifteen days before such places shall be considered as fixed and settled Stands, and if the owner of any Teeka Palankeens or any Teeka Bearer so Licensed as aforesaid within the said Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, shall remain and wait for hire in any part of the public Streets, Roads and Passages within the said Settlement, except such parts as shall be fixed and appointed by the said Justices of the Peace as aforesaid, such person shall for each and every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding Ten Rupees, and in default of payment shall be committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction for any period not exceeding Fourteen days.

VIII. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that all offences committed and all pecuniary forfeitures and penalties had or incurred under or against this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, shall and may be heard and adjudged and determined by two or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, who are hereby empowered and authorized to hear and determine the same, and to issue their summons or warrant for bringing the party or parties complained of before them, and upon his or their appearance or contempt or default to hear the parties, examine witnesses and give judgment or sentence according as in and by this Rule, Ordinance and Regulation is ordained and directed, and that all such fines and forfeitures when paid, except only such parts of them as the Justices shall have directed to be paid to the parties complaining under the authority of Section VI shall be from time to time transmitted to the General Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and be employed and disposed of according to the order and direction of His Majesty's said Justices of the Peace, at their General Quarter, or other Sessions.

IX. Provided always that nothing in this Regulation contained shall in any way extend to prevent any person without License from hiring or letting to hire any Palankeen for a month or any longer period, or to prevent any person without License from hiring any bearer or set of Bearers for a month or any longer period, or to prevent any person without License from engaging and hiring himself to serve as a Bearer for a month or any longer period, or from serving under such engagement and hiring.

COMBERMERE.
W. B. BAYLEY.

C. LUSHINGTON,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Read 28th March, 1827.

R. O'DOWDA,
Reading Clerk.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed)

J. W. HOGG, Registrar.

Published by Order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Vice President in Council,

H. SHAKESPEAR.

Sec. to Govt, Judicial Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, the 3d May, 1827.

CALCUTTA POLICE OFFICE, 12TH MAY, 1827.

In conformity with a Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation; passed for regulating the Number and Fare of Teekha Palanquins and Teekha Bearers in the Town of Calcutta. Notice is hereby given that from and after the first of June next, no person whatever shall let out, or keep for hire, any Teekha Palanquin, or serve as a Teekha Bearer, within the limits of the Town of Calcutta, without having obtained a License for that purpose, signed by two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting in and for the city of Calcutta.

Licenses will be ready for delivery on application, on and after the 20th Instant at the Police Office.

The following are the rates, and hire of Teekha Palanquins and Teekha Bearers which have been fixed by the Magistrates.

PALANQUINS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
For a whole day to be considered as consisting of 14 Hours.....	0	4	0
For half a day	0	2	0
Half a day to be considered any time exceeding one Hour and not exceeding five.			

BEARERS.

For a whole day.....	0	4	0
To be considered as consisting of 14 Hours, allowing reasonable time for rest and refreshment.			
Half a day.....	0	2	0
To be considered any time exceeding one hour, and not exceeding five.			

Palanquin or Bearers employed for a less period than one hour, to be paid for at the rate of one Ana per Bearer, and one Ana per Palanquin.

Any breach of the above Rules will be, on conviction, punished as the Law directs.

By Order of His Majesty's

Justices of the Peace.

J. RIGORDY, Clerk.

কলিকাতা পোলিষ আগামি ১২ মে সন ১৮২৭।

সহর কলিকাতার মধ্যে ঠিকা পালকি ভাড়া ও ঠিকা বেহারার
রোজ নিষিদ্ধ করবার নিমিত্তে জেসাইন জারিহইয়াছে তাহা অমুজাই
সকলকে জ্ঞাতকরা জাইতেছে জে আগামি ১ জুন তারিখ অবধি সহর
কলিকাতার হই জঠিয সাহেবানের দস্ত খতি লাইসেন্স বেত্তিরেক
কোনবেক্তি ঠিকা পালকি কেয়া দিতে ও ঠিকা বেহারাগিরি করিতে
পারিবেনা

এই মাসের ২০ তারিখ অবধি পোলিশ আপিসে দরখাস্ত করিলে
লাইসেন্স পাওয়া জাইবেক—

টিকা বেহারা ও টিকা পালকির কেবেরা সাহেবান জর্ডিস নিচের
লিখিত সও স্থির করিয়াছেন—

পালকি—

সমস্ত দিন কি পালকি ১০ চারি আনা—

ইংরেজি ১৪ চোদ্দ ঘড়িতে এক দিন গনাজাইবেক—

অল্প দিন ৮ ছই আনা—

অর্থাৎ ইংরেজি এক ঘড়ির অধিক পাঁচ ঘড়ির কম—

বেহারা—

সমস্ত দিন কি বেহারা ১০ চারি আনা—

১৪ চোদ্দ ঘড়ি দিন ইতি মধ্যে বিশ্রাম ও জনপানের সমুচিত
ছুটিদিতে হইবেক—

অল্প দিন ৮ ছই আনা—

ইংরেজি এক ঘড়ির অধিক ও পাঁচ ঘড়ির কম—

ইংরেজি এক ঘড়ির কম হইলে কিবেহারা এক আনা ও কি
পালকির ভাড়া এক আনা পাইবেক—

এই ইস্তাহারের বিরুদ্ধ কৰ্ম করিলে আইন মতাবেক সাজা
হইবেক—

সাহেবান জর্ডিস আজ্ঞা প্রদান—

THE APPENDIX

PART VI.

PUBLIC FUND AND INSURANCE SOCIETIES.

Bengal Civil Fund.*

INSTITUTED 1ST OCTOBER, 1804.

The object of this fund is to provide for the maintenance of the widows and children of such of the subscribers as may not at their demise, leave property sufficient for the subsistence and education of their families; also to assist in maintaining such of the subscribers themselves as may be compelled by sickness or infirmity to return to Europe, without an adequate provision for their support.

It is at the option of the civil servants of this establishment, either to subscribe thereto or otherwise.

The following are the rates of contribution :

If the salary or other public allowances of the subscriber be not more than 1000 sa. rs. per mensem, his monthly subscription to be, . . .	<i>Sicca Rupees</i> 10
If more than 1000 and not above 2000.....	20
If more than 2000 and not above 3000.....	30
If more than 3000 and not above 4000.....	40
If more than 4000.....	50

The contribution payable by each subscriber is deducted from his monthly allowances by the sub-treasurer, collector or other officer, paying the same, and transferred to the treasurer of the fund. The committee of managers may in particular cases, admit a deviation from it, if a different mode of payment shall be desired by any subscriber.

All applications for admission to the benefits of the fund are to be made to the committee or managers, and to be accompanied with the necessary information, documents, and proofs to enable the committee to ascertain the circumstances and situation of the party applying. The managers, after calling for any further information or evidence which may appear to them requisite are to submit the whole case for the determination of the subscribers, at the next general meeting. In cases of emergency and distress however, when the managers may consider the claim valid, they are authorized to advance such proportion of the fixed allowances hereafter specified as may appear to them indispensably requisite, until a determination can be passed by the subscribers.

Any subscriber to the fund who may be compelled by sickness or infirmity to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, and shall not be possessed of sufficient means to pay for his passage to Europe, and support himself and family during his necessary absence from India, on his making a declaration upon oath to this effect, or otherwise establishing the fact, and producing a certificate of the necessity of his return to Europe, solemnly attested by the surgeon who has attended him and counts signed by a member of the medical board, with the consequent permission of government for his proceeding to Europe, will receive from the fund a donation, equivalent to

* For List of Managers vide Directory part IX.

the Company's allowance for a twelve-month to a servant, of his rank when out of employ, viz. if he be a senior merchant, 4000 sicca rupees, if a junior merchant 3000 sicca rupees, if a factor or writer 2000 sicca rupees. At the expiration of one year if the party be in Europe, a further donation shall be made to him, on his application to the agents for the fund in England, equal to that advanced to him upon his embarkation to India; at the exchange rate of two shillings and six pence for the sicca rupee, viz. £500, £375, or £250, according to his rank in the service at the time of his leaving India. Should the imperfect recovery of his health render it necessary to protract his stay in Europe beyond the second year, and besides his own declaration upon oath to this effect he shall produce to the agents for the funds in England, a certificate solemnly attested by a respectable physician, or other professional gentleman of established practice, that the state of his health has not admitted of his previous return to India, he will, at the commencement of the third year after his embarkation from India, receive from the Agents in England, a donation equal to a moiety of the amount paid to him in the preceding year, and another moiety on a similar declaration and certificate at the end of six months, viz. two years and half after his embarkation from India, if he be still in Europe, which is to be considered to include all claims whatever upon the fund to the period of his return to India: passage money is granted, in cases appearing to require it in addition to the sums above specified, and in such cases the amount is to be determined by a general meeting of the subscribers.

On the death of any subscriber to the civil fund, who may not be possessed of property sufficient to provide for his family, and may, consequently, leave a wife, cohabiting with him or maintained by him and living under his protection to the period, of his decease, without an adequate provision for her support, as hereafter specified; if, on the information documents and evidence, which may be submitted by her to the managers of the fund, it shall appear to the satisfaction of a general meeting of the subscribers that she is a proper object, a pension is to be assigned to her, under the provisions and limitations stated in the following article, Provided that nothing contained therein, or in any other part of the rules for this institution, shall be construed to entitle her to the benefits of it, any widow, who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery; or who at the period of her husband's demise, may have quitted his protection and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law.

First. If the widow at the time of her husband's death, be resident in India, and be left without an income exceeding one hundred rupees per mensem, a pension to be assigned to her of three hundred rupees per mensem, during her residence in India. If the widow be not resident in India at the time of her husband's death or shall afterward quit India, and her income from her husband's estate or otherwise, shall not exceed one hundred pounds per annum, the pension to be assigned to her be three hundred pounds per annum.

Secondly. If the income of the widow, resident in India, at the death of her husband, be more than one hundred sicca rupees per mensem, but exceed not four hundred rupees or if the widow be not resident in India at the time of her husband's demise, or shall afterwards quit India, and her income be more than one hundred pounds per annum, but shall not exceed four hundred pounds per annum, the pension to be assigned to her is to be such as will make up her income to four hundred rupees per mensem, during her residence in India, or four hundred pounds per annum in Europe, or elsewhere.

Thirdly. In the event of a widow, to whom a pension may have been assigned acquitting subsequently by inheritance, bequest, or otherwise, any property or income which with the property left to her at her husband's decease, and the pension received by her, may render her total income, including her pension from the fund, more than five hundred rupees per mensem, during her residence in India, or more than five hundred pounds per annum in Europe or elsewhere, her pension from the fund is liable to abatement, proportioned to the excess of her entire income, including the pension, above the sum specified; or to be altogether discontinued, in the event of her property or income, exclusive of the pension assigned to her from the fund, being equal to the full sum of five hundred rupees per mensem in India, or five hundred pounds per annum in Europe, or elsewhere.

Fourthly. All pensions of widows are also liable to discontinuance on their remarriage. But in the event of their being again left in a state of widowhood, without an adequate provision for their support, they may be again admitted to the benefits of the fund, under the same provision and limitations as on their original admission.

Fifthly. The pensions to widows, who may be admitted to the benefits of the fund, are to be paid in advance half yearly to themselves or to their authorized agents. But the acknowledgement of the widow herself shall be taken for all sums paid in her behalf; and shall contain solemn declaration that her entire income including the pension received by her does not exceed the sum limited above.

Widows are, if they have no means of paying for their passage to Europe, supplied from the fund with such sum as may appear requisite for that purpose.

If any subscriber to the fund shall die without the means of providing for his family, and shall consequently leave a child or children, born in wedlock, without an adequate provision for their maintenance; and on the information, documents, or evidence which may be submitted in their behalf to the managers of the fund, it shall appear to the satisfaction of a general meeting of the subscribers that they are proper objects, an allowance for their maintenance and education shall be assigned from the fund, under the provisions and limitations contained in the following article:

First. If the child or children of the deceased subscriber be left without any provision, the allowance for the education and maintenance of each child, to be granted from the fund, in India or in Europe, is to be according to the age of the child, as follows, viz.

Till five years age, thirty rupees per mensem in India; or thirty pounds per annum in Europe.

From the commencement of the sixth year, to the end of the eight, forty rupees per mensem in India; or sixty pounds per annum in Europe.

From the commencement of the ninth year, to the end of the eleventh, fifty rupees per mensem in India; or eighty pounds per annum in Europe.

From the commencement of the twelfth year, sixty rupees per mensem in India; or one hundred pounds per annum in Europe.

Secondly. If any provision be left by a subscriber for his child or children; or if after his death they shall at any time become possessed of property or income by inheritance, bequest or otherwise; but not such as to afford the sums specified for their education and maintenance; the allowances to be granted from the fund are to be such as, in addition to the property or income possessed by them, will make up the several sums above specified according to their respective ages, and as they may be resident in India or in Europe.

Thirdly. In the event of the property or income left to the child or children, of a subscriber, at his demise, of which may subsequently devolve,

or be in any wise acquired by them, being such as to afford the full amount specified for their education and maintenance, they are not considered entitled to any allowance from the fund; and any allowances which may have been granted before such accession of property or income are to be discontinued.

Fourthly. The allowances granted from the fund, for the maintenance and education of children, are to be paid in advance half yearly, to their guardians or relatives; or to such persons as may be intrusted with the disbursement of the sums allotted for them either by the managers of the fund in India or by the agents to the fund in England; who from time to time are to adopt such measures as may appear necessary for the purpose of ascertaining any accession of property, which would render the allowances from the fund liable to abatements or discontinuance.

Fifthly. The provisions so made from the fund, for the maintenance and education of female children, ceases on their marriage, or on their being settled in any profession or employment; and the provision for male children ceases on their being settled in any profession or employment or on their attaining the age of twenty one years. But any requisite sum, not exceeding five hundred pounds, may be appropriated to the benefit of male or female children by the managers of the fund in India; or by the agents of the fund in England at the time of their marriage, or of their being settled in any profession.

For children who may be in India when admitted to the fund, and who may be sent to England for their education, with the concurrence of the managers, passage money, if requisite, is to be supplied from the fund, not exceeding one thousand Sicca Rupees for each child. An allowance for passage money, not exceeding one hundred pounds also to be granted if it appear necessary, for the return to India of any children admitted to the fund, who after completing their education in Europe, may return to India.

In all cases of application being made to the fund for assistance to the family of a deceased subscriber, an authenticated copy of the will of the deceased, or if he shall have died intestate, a full authentic statement of any property left by him, and of the legal heirs thereto must be submitted for the information of the managers and subscribers. A general meeting of subscribers has full power to reject the application for aid from the fund, where it may appear that a subscriber, leaving property, has made an improper devise of it, with a view to throw his family upon the fund or has purposely neglected to make a disposition of his property for the benefit of his family.

Those who may arrive in India and subscribe to the fund, are considered subscribers from the time of their arrival at Fort William, or from the commencement of any allowances receivable by them as civil servants of the Bengal establishment. But no civil servant of this Presidency in India, who may not accept the invitation given to him by the preceding article, within six months after his arrival in India, shall be admitted to become a subscriber.

The contribution of every subscriber to the fund, ceases upon his leaving India, to return to Europe, but in the event of his returning to India, and again receiving allowance from the Company, he is to renew his contribution from the commencement of such allowance.

If a subscriber to the fund, at the time of his retiring from the service to return to Europe, shall have contributed, by his previous monthly payments to the fund the principal sum of five thousand sicca rupees: or if, on his quitting the service, he shall pay to the fund what may be wanting to complete his contribution to that amount; such contribution shall entitle the family of the subscriber, on his demise, to the benefits of the institution,

under the several provisions herein stated, or such as may be hereafter established, in like manner as if his death had taken place during his residence and actual subscription to the fund in India. The family of any subscriber to the fund, who may die during his temporary absence from India for the recovery of his health are also considered entitled to the benefits of the fund under the existing rules of it, whether such subscriber may have contributed more or less than five thousand sicca rupees. In all other cases; of the deceased member of the institution shall not have been an actual subscriber to the fund at the time of his health, and shall not have contributed five thousand sicca rupees to the fund, it shall be at the option of the subscribers to admit his family to the benefits of the fund or otherwise.

If a subscriber to the fund shall be dismissed from the service, he shall cease to be entitled to the benefits of the institution, and his widow and children, shall in like manner, have no claim to the benefit of the institution—But in each case the amount of his actual contribution to the fund, shall be returned with interest, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

If a subscriber shall be suspended from the service, he shall, during the period of his suspension, cease to be entitled in his own person to the benefits of the institution; but in the event of his restoration, he shall be restored to his former rights.

A subscriber suspended from the service, shall however, have the option of receiving back the amount of contributions, in the same manner as in the case of persons finally dismissed from the service, but if he should take advantage of this clause, he shall cease to be entitled to the benefits of the institution, either for himself or family, as in the case of persons finally dismissed from the service.

If a subscriber, being suspended from the service, shall die during the period of suspension, his widow and children shall be entitled to the full benefits of the institution, excepting in the case of his receiving back the amount of his contribution.

Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund.*

REGULATIONS AS SANCTIONED BY THE HONOURABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

1st. The Subscribers shall, from the 1st of May 1825, contribute, for the purpose of the Fund, Four per Cent. of their Salaries, and other public emoluments, however denominated; compensation for travelling expenses excepted.

2d. Should any Subscriber be engaged in India in private business, and thereby voluntarily exclude himself from public employ, his Subscriptions to the Fund shall cease; and in the event of his hereafter relinquishing such private business, and re-joining employ in the Service, his Subscriptions may be resumed, but the intervening period shall be reckoned to the time necessary to qualify him to become an Annuitant. And this rule shall be equally applicable to all persons who in the Service who may have been, or may be engaged in private business.

3d. The Annuities are fixed at 1000 Rupees each, payable in England at 2 Shillings the Rupee, being £1,000 Sterling.

4th. The Annuities shall be tendered to Subscribers having served in the Civil Service 25 years, and actually resided 22 years of that period in India, according to their seniority on the graduation list of the Service, as fixed by the Court of Directors, and the right of preference shall not be barred by refusal in a preceding year.

5th. The Annuities shall commence with the first of May in each year, beginning with the year 1826; that is to say, shall fall due at the end of the said official year; and in like manner, the succeeding Annuities shall commence on the first day of the following official years, and fall due at the close of each year respectively.

6th. At a convenient period before the close of each year, the Managers of the Fund shall require, according to seniority, a sufficient number of Subscribers to signify their willingness, or otherwise, to retire on the Annuity to be granted by the Fund; and in case of the absence from India of Members, such requisition shall be made to their constituted Agents in Calcutta. It will, of course, be incumbent on Members duly qualified to become Annuitants, previous to leaving India, to empower one or more persons in Calcutta to act on their behalf, and to communicate to the Managers the names of such Agents.

7th. The following members shall be regarded as having virtually intimated, for the time being, their unwillingness to retire on the Annuity; viz. those to whom a requisition may be made as above provided, and on whose part no reply may be received, on or before the first day of the year, with which the Annuities intended to be granted may commence; and those who may have quitted India, and failed to empower any resident in Calcutta to act for them during their absence.

* For List of Directors vide Directory Part IX.

8th. The number of Annuities offered shall not be more than may complete Nine per Annum from the 1st of May, 1826.

9th. The actual value of Annuities tendered and accepted as above, shall be paid to a separate account on the books of the Institution, under the head of Appropriated Funds; and to the debit of this account shall be entered all payments in satisfaction of Annuities.

10th. Should any Subscriber, having resided in India in the Civil Service not less than 22 years, and been a Member of it the full period of 25 years, retire from the Service before the option of an Annuity may devolve on him, he shall be entitled to the same in his proper turn, without any payment to the Fund, save what may be claimable under the following rule.

11th. Any Subscriber who may accept the tender of an Annuity shall be required, to entitle him to such Annuity, to pay to the Institution, previous to the date at which the Annuity is to commence, the difference between one-half of the actual value of the Annuity on his life, and the accumulated value of his previous contribution, in case the latter quantity shall be less than the former; these values shall be determined as below provided.

12th. Any Member so choosing may decline paying the difference defined in the foregoing rule, and shall, in such case, be entitled to an Annuity diminished in proportion to the sum by which the accumulated value of his contributions is less than one-half of the actual value of an Annuity on his life.

13th. Any Subscriber who may be dismissed from the Honorable Company's Service, shall forfeit all right to benefit by the Institution, and be entitled to no refund of payments which he may have made.

14th. The interest of any Subscriber who may be suspended from the Honorable Company's Service shall be in abeyance, but shall revive on his restoration. If he be permitted (whether the permission be granted at the time of, or during his suspension, or at that time of his restoration) to draw salary for the period of his suspension, then his contributions to the Fund for that period shall be claimable, and the intervening time shall be reckoned as Actual Service; but if he have not drawn salary for the period of his suspension, then no contribution shall be claimable from him for that period, and which in that case is not to be computed in the term of service necessary to qualify him for the acceptance of an Annuity.

15th. The resignation of the Honorable Company's Service is an essential condition to entitle an individual to an Annuity from the Institution, and Annuitants will not be permitted by the Court to return to the Service. It is therefore provided, that should any Member fail, on or before the first day of July of the year with which the Annuity accepted by him may commence, to comply with said condition, he shall be considered to have forfeited his right to an Annuity from the Institution for that year. It is likewise provided, that when a Member, accepting an Annuity, shall resign the Service before the first day of July, but after the first day of the year with which the said Annuity is made to commence, he shall, in such case, at the close of that year, only draw the Annuity from the date of his resignation, a sum proportionate to the time intervening between the first day of the year and that date, being deducted for the benefit of the Institution.

16th. The Fund is open for the Subscriptions of all covenanted Civil Servants upon the Bengal Establishment, including such as may be in England, and who have not either finally resigned the Service, or protracted their absence from India beyond the prescribed term of Five Years; each Civil Servant now residing in India shall be specially invited to join

the Institution, as shall those subsequently arriving, whether they be returning to the Service, or newly appointed to the same; and the following shall be excluded from ever becoming Members of the Institution; viz. those residing in India, who may fail to signify in writing their consent to join the Institution on or before the 1st of May 1826, next; and those returning to, or for the first time arriving in the country, subsequent to the present date, who may commit a similar default within six months from the date of their return, or arrival in the country, respectively; provided, however, that no person, not in India, nor on his passage thither upon the 1st of May, 1825, shall be entitled, on subsequently returning to the country from England, to receive an Annuity under the Rules of this Institution, except after residence in the country for a period of Five Years from the date of such subsequent arrival.

17th. The affairs of the Institution shall be managed by a Committee of Nine, of whom four shall be ex-officio, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Accountant General, the Sub-Treasurer, and the Civil Auditor. The other Five shall be Subscribers, and elected at a General Meeting. The Members of the Committee shall be also the Trustees for the Funds of the Institution.

18. The Sub-Treasurer of Government shall, with the permission of the Governor General in Council, be requested to act as Treasurer to the Institution, and the funds, as well those set part for the payment of Annuities as those arising from the accumulation of capital, shall be deposited in the Public Treasury, subject to the direction and control of the Trustees and Managers of the Fund.

19. For the management in England of such affairs as the Members cannot personally conduct, and Agent or Agents shall be appointed by the Managers and Trustees in India, if such shall still be the wish of the Service.

20. The committee of Managers or the majority of those present at a Meeting of five or more, or if less than Five be present, any three Members of the Committee, who may concur in opinion, shall be competent to decide in the first instance upon all matters relative to the receipts and disbursements of the Fund, as well as generally upon all subjects connected with the management of the Fund, and the due execution of the Rules established for it, which, by such Rules may not have been expressly reserved for determination by the General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund.

21st. But the decision of the Committee of Managers, in all cases, shall be liable to revision and control by the Resolution of the Subscribers duly passed at a regular General Meeting.

22nd. The Committee of Managers, who may be appointed in the first instance, shall be authorized to appoint a Secretary and Accountant to the Fund, and to fix such allowance for him, payable from the Fund, as they may consider adequate to his services. The Officers so appointed shall act under the direction of the Committee of Managers, and shall also attend the General Meetings of the Subscribers, the proceedings of which and of the Committee of Managers, and generally all papers appertaining to this Institution, which may not be intrusted to the Treasurer in India, or to the Agents in England, shall be kept under the charge of the Secretary and Accountant to the Fund, and shall, by application to him, or the Committee of Managers, be open to the inspection of any of the Subscribers to the Fund.

23rd. All future appointments to the Office of Secretary and Accountant to the Fund as well as the appointment of any other person, whom the Managers may find it necessary to employ for the due execution of the trust committed to them, shall in like manner be made, and their allowance

fixed by the Committee of Managers, subject as in all other cases, to the control of the General Meetings of the Subscribers.

24th. In the event of any of the Five Managers who may be elected annually, being subsequently removed from the Presidency without any intention of returning to it during the year of their election, it shall be communicated to the Subscribers at the next General Meeting; and in such instances, as well as in all instances of vacancy in the situation of Manager, by death or otherwise, a new election, if it appear necessary shall take place for the unexpired part of the current year.

25th. A General Meeting of the Subscribers shall be held at the Town Hall, in Calcutta, on the First Monday of the second month of every year (or as soon afterwards as the accounts can be made up and prepared for inspection) to receive and audit the accounts of the preceding year, and to decide on any question which may arise or be referred. The Committee of Managers, or any nine Members of the Institution may also convene a Special General Meeting at the Presidency, by public notice in the Government Gazette, if at any time there shall be found occasion for it, provided that the days fixed for holding such Special Meetings, and the object of them be advertised at least six weeks before the same are held, for the general information of the Subscribers.

26th. All questions proposed at the General Meeting, whether Annual or Special, shall be determined by a majority of three fourths of the Members who may either be present at such General Meetings, or vote thereat by proxy; but the concurrent voices of nine Members at least, shall be requisite to determine upon any question whatever; and upon all general questions involving any increase or diminution of the rate of contributions now fixed, or any essential addition to, or alteration in, the original rules and principles of the Institution, which are now established, all Subscribers in India who may not be able to attend the Meeting in person, shall be allowed to deliver their sentiments and votes by a written communication, to be signed by them, and addressed to the Chairman of the Meeting; provided always, that no decision upon such question shall be valid, or have any effect until sanctioned and approved by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to whom all parties, considering themselves aggrieved by such decision, shall have a right of appeal, and the decision of the Court of Directors shall, in all cases, be final.

27th. In discharge of each Annuity of 10,000 Rupees granted by the Fund, the Sum of £1,000 Sterling shall be paid to the Annuitant through the Company's Treasury in London, at the close of the year in which the Annuity may commence, the Managers of the Fund undertaking, at that period, to pay over to the Government of Bengal the sum of 10,000 Rupees for each Annuity so payable, under the principles upon which the Company's contribution to the Fund is to be regarded.

28th. The right of Annuitant to receive the Annuity for any particular year shall depend on his having survived that year.

29th. The actual value of an Annuity on the life of any Subscriber shall be determined by the table annexed hereto—The rates exhibited by this Table shall be revised and altered by a decision of a General Meeting, should experience and the fluctuation of interest suggest the necessity of such an arrangement: Provided always, that any alteration therein shall not take effect until it has been sanctioned and confirmed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, whose decision shall be final.

30th. To determine the accumulated value of the contributions of any Subscriber, the Accountant shall keep separate accounts for each Member, and these accounts shall be annually made up with the rate of interest allowed by the Company.

31st. At the close of every third year the Managers shall, according to the next table, calculate the actual values of the pending Annuities, and add them to the total of their values with the assets belonging to the appropriated Funds of the Institution; should those assets exceed in value the said total, the difference shall be carried to the credit of the unappropriated Funds of the Society, and be available for the purposes of the Institution on the other hand; should the value of the said assets be less than the said total, the deficiency shall be supplied by a transfer from the said Funds to the form r.

32nd. The Managers, upon becoming such, shall be furnished with a copy of the Statute of the Society of the Annuity, under the signature of the President of the Society, and three of the Managers of the Fund. A duplicate of the same shall be forwarded to the Bengal Government and forwarded to the Directors in London.

Adopted 1st October 1825.

TABLE referred to in Rule 29th, shewing the Value of Annuities of 1 Rupee and 10,000 Rupees on a Life from 30 to 76—Interest being 6 per cent.

Age	Value of an Annuity of one Rupee	Value of an Annuity of 10,000 Rupees	Age	Value of an Annuity of One Rupee.	Value of an Annuity of 10,000 Rs.
30	11 682	116820	54	5 87	58270
31	11 798	117980	55	5 670	56700
32	11 512	115120	56	5 509	55090
33	11 423	114230	57	5 313	53130
34	11 334	113340	58	5 173	51730
35	11 236	112360	59	5 099	50990
36	11 137	111370	60	5 820	58200
37	11 035	110350	61	5 617	56170
38	10 929	109290	62	5 449	54490
39	10 819	108190	63	5 253	52530
40	10 705	107050	64	5 052	50520
41	10 589	105890	65	4 841	48410
42	10 473	104730	66	4 625	46250
43	10 356	103560	67	4 405	44050
44	10 235	102350	68	4 170	41700
45	10 110	101100	69	3 919	39190
46	9 980	99800	70	3 716	37160
47	9 841	98410	71	3 470	34700
48	9 707	97070	72	3 241	32410
49	9 563	95630	73	3 004	30040
50	9 417	94170	74	2 769	27690
51	9 273	92730	75	2 542	25420
52	9 120	91200	76	2 326	23260
53	8 980	89800			

Bengal Military Fund. *

The Directors of the Military Fund having received numerous enquiries respecting the Regulations of the Fund, and the terms on which the capital of the late Widow's Fund has been transferred to the Military Fund, avail themselves of the liberality of the Editors of the Calcutta Newspapers in giving gratuitous insertion to the amended Code of Regulations, which took effect from the 1st November, 1824, and also to the Resolutions adopted at a General Meeting of Members and Subscribers of the Widow's Fund, on the 18th August 1823.

The Directors at the same time notify that the Widows of Dissentients will not benefit by the increase of pensions voted on the 8th November 1824, which is restricted to Widows *now* on the Fund, and who came on it subsequent to the 1st January, 1809.

By Order of the Directors,

Military Fund Office, }
15th Nov. 1824. }

H. MARTINDELL,
Secretary.

At a General Meeting of the Members and Subscribers of the Bengal Military Widow's Fund, held at the Bank of Hindoostan this-day Monday, 18th August, 1823.

The following resolutions were proposed and unanimously agreed to.

1st. That the following Extracts from the General Letter of the Honorable Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 26th February 1823, and forwarded with Lieutenant Colonel Casement, C. B. Secretary to Government's Letter of the 4th ultimo, be read, viz.

Extract Honorable Court's Letter.

Para. 12. "We now proceed to convey to you our sentiments and Orders relative to our contribution to the Military Widow's Fund."

13. "It appears from the statement of the Managers (Letter 30th July 1820 ;) that the Subscribers to the Fund have greatly decreased in number; those in the unmarried Class having almost wholly withdrawn their Subscriptions, while several of the married Officers have entered into other Tontines; notwithstanding the patronage which we have given to the Fund, and the advantage which it possesses of a large annual contribution from us."

* For List of Directors vide Directory Part IX.

14. "All the other Funds established at your Presidency to which we contribute are, as far as the provision for Widows is concerned, framed upon principles similar to those which were laid down in our Military letter of 22d February 1811: and the Military Funds at Madras and Bombay which are exclusively confined to Charitable purposes and embrace a greater variety of such objects, are supported by nearly the whole of the Officers of those Establishments."

15. "We are of opinion, that a Military Fund upon the General Principle of those of Madras and Bombay, is equally suitable to the Officers of your Establishment, and would be attended with equal success."

16. "You have therefore our authority upon the receipt of this despatch, to offer to the Subscribers of the Bengal Military Widow's Fund, the allowance of the increased rate of Interest solicited upon their Securities, upon the condition of adopting as the basis of their Regulations, the principle of the Military Funds of Madras and Bombay, except in respect to the provision for Orphans; an object which is already adequately provided for by the Military Orphan Society of your Establishment, and the exclusion of which will justify a proportionate reduction in the rates of Subscription."

17. "These funds besides embracing the important object of making a liberal provision for distressed Widows and Orphans, provide also for the payment of passage money for their conveyance to England, and also for passage money to and from England, and support there, for Indigent Members of the Fund, labouring under ill health, and the Military Fund at Madras has lately commenced granting Pensions to Officers having served more than 10 years in India, who have been compelled to leave the Service from ill health, without being entitled to full pay."

18. "These are provisions of advantage to the Service generally, and holding out strong inducements to subscribe to unmarried Officers on whose support the prosperity of these Funds so much depends."

19. "Our wish is, that if you are not already in possession of it, you should refer to the Governments of Madras and Bombay for full information in regard to the Military Funds at those Presidencies, and the principles upon which the scale of contributions has been fixed, in reference to the advantages which they respectively hold out to their Members, in order that the Managers of the Bengal Fund after making due allowance for the absence of any necessity to provide for Orphan Children, may form a correct opinion to be previously sanctioned by you, of the terms which it may be proper to offer to the present Subscribers, as the condition of transferring their Interests into the Fund thus modified, and to the Officers in our service who do not subscribe to the present Fund."

20. "We shall approve of your allowing such Subscribers to the present Fund, as may dissent to the transfer of their Interest into the New Fund, to continue their Subscription under the Regulations as explained in our letter of the 22d February 1811, with respect to His Majesty's Officers, their Widows being allowed the present rates of Pension, but we are most desirous that you should endeavour to combine the two parts of the Fund by such modifications as shall give substantial security to the New Subscribers, while at the same time they improve it's condition and preserve that good faith which is due to those, who have contributed to the present Fund."

21. "From this reservation in favor of the existing Subscribers to the present fund, however, must be excepted those subscribers who, under the New Regulations recently approved by you; have subscribed for a higher rate of Pension than their Widows would have been entitled to, under the former regulations in reference to the rank of their husbands in the Army. We cannot withhold the expression of our disapprobation of the sanction which you have given to a rule contravening entirely, the only part with

one exception, of our Instructions of 22d February 1811; which the Managers of the Military Fund at your Presidency have thought proper to act upon. Whether we view the case of these Subscribers in reference to the above considerations, or to the security of the Fund, we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that they ought to be placed in the situation from which the new Regulations may have induced them to remove (with the exception only of the difference between their Regimental and Army rank, hereafter adverted to;) and the amount returned to them which may have been subscribed under the Regulation in question, in excess of their former subscription."

22. "We admit, that the arguments used by the Managers in favor of the proposition for opening every class of Subscription to the service, are generally correct, as applied to a Tontine supported only by the contribution of its Members."

23. "Every Subscriber's Widow is, on that Supposition, likely to benefit in proportion to the amount of the husband's Subscription, and the sooner that Subscription commences, the better for the Fund. But if the Fund be aided by Charitable Contributions, or by the contributions of the Parties not deriving benefit from the Fund; the Widows of those who subscribe to the higher classes will, by obtaining a larger share of these contributions diminish proportionally the shares of the inferior Classes."

24. "We are disposed, however, so far to relax the principal of our former instructions as to consent to your allowing Officers to Subscribe according to their Army Rank, as was requested by Captain Farquhar, in his letter to the Managers dated 4th March 1820. In our instructions of 22d February 1811, we did not particularly treat of the difference established between the rates of contribution of married or unmarried subscribers. — With a view to encourage the contributions of the latter Class, we are prepared to sanction a difference of rates for two Classes."

25. "We decidedly object to the principle sanctioned by the new Regulations which requires a fresh Certificate of health, for every rise of Class: a condition, which however proper when each Class or Subscription is open to every Officer, although remaining Stationary in Rank. Would operate with peculiar hardship when applied to rise by promotion, as it would deprive the Widow of an Officer of the Pension of her Class, in case her husband should suffer in his health, in any stage of his promotion; either from climate or the nature of the public service in which he might be engaged."

26. "We have lately resolved to render it obligatory upon all Civil Servants, appointed by us in future, to subscribe to the Civil Fund of their respective Presidencies; and to communicate to such of those Servants, now in India, our wish, that they may subscribe, and our determination to refuse compliance with any application for relief on the behalf of Widows or Families of such Servants as shall refuse to contribute to the Fund."

27. "It is our intention to adopt similar resolutions in regard to the Subscription of Military, Medical, and Ecclesiastical Servants, appointed for the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, to the Funds established for their respective services, and we shall be prepared to follow the same course in favor of the Bengal Military Widows' Fund, when its constitution shall have been revised upon the principles explained in this letter."

28. "The adoption of such a revolution may render it proper that the principle of confining the operations of the Fund to cases of distress should be so far modified, as to admit of some contingent benefit to the contributors, generally, as it respects the Civil Funds of Madras and Bombay, the optional Annuities held out to a limited number of their Subscribers, will answer the purpose, although the gradations of rank in the Military Service,

preclude the adoption of an arrangement precisely similar by the Military Funds, we are of opinion, that the modification of the "eventual benefits" described in the 5th section of the Regulations of the Madras Military Fund, dated in October 1818, extending those, or similar, benefits to a limited number of Officers, not in ill health, may accomplish the object without interfering in any material degree, with the benevolent purposes of the Fund."

2d. That the present meeting having taken into consideration the recommendation and suggestions contained in the above extracts from the letter of the Honourable Court; and knowing also that it is the wish of a numerous body of the Bengal Army, that a Military Fund similar to those of Madras and Bombay should be established at this Presidency.

3d. That it be proposed, for the suffrages of the army at large; that a Bengal Military Fund be established, and that it be further submitted for the sanction of those concerned, that the Bengal Military Widow's Fund be incorporated therewith.

4th. That the following Statement of the Military Widow's Fund up to the 31st December 1822, shews the same to be in a most satisfactory and flourishing condition, the income exceeding the Expenditure of the last year, by more than 78,000 Rupees.

Amount of Capital in Government Securities,	10,08,200	0	0
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	4,391	7	4
	<hr/>		
	10,12,591	7	4

ANNUAL INCOME.

Donation of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, ..	22,965	9	4
Ditto from Members as received in 1822, ..	37,111	13	2
Subscriptions from Members, ..	54,601	8	3
Ditto from Subscribers, ..	7,659	0	0
Interest on Government Securities, ..	60,192	0	0
	<hr/>		
	1,18,862	13	9

ANNUAL INCUMBENTS:

68 Widows in England, ..	68,900	0	0
27 Ditto in India, ..	27,060	0	0
	<hr/>		
	95,960	0	0
Sundry Expences, ..	4,879	5	9
	<hr/>		
	1,00,839	5	9
	<hr/>		
Balance Sa. Rs.	78,023	8	0

5th. That it is the first duty of the Members of the Military Widow's Fund, to provide proper Securities for the full payment of all Annuities due to Widows of deceased Members.

6th. That a Certain proportion (hereafter to be determined;) of the above Capital of 10 Lacs, be transferred to the proposed new Military Fund; the said new fund stipulating to pay in full the amount of annuities alluded to in the foregoing Resolution.

7th. That all Members of the Bengal Widow's Fund, who have paid their donations and Subscriptions; be considered Members *de jure*; of the Bengal Military Fund in their respective ranks to which entitled; without paying any further donation; their future subscription to the new Fund according to their rank to be hereafter specified as agreed on.

8th. That all Members of the Widow's Fund, declining to become Subscribers to the New Fund; may be allowed to be Members (in a separate class,) of the Bengal Military Fund on the same Regulations and Condi-

tions on which they were previously Members of the Widow's Fund: the new Fund stipulating to secure to such dissentients all the benefits they could have derived from the Widow's Fund, on condition, that they continue the Payment of their former Subscription, and forfeit all other benefits of the proposed Military Fund.

9th. That it appearing to be the wish of the Honorable the Court of Directors that no Officer should subscribe to a higher rank than that which he actually holds, and this also being in consonance with the regulations both of the Madras and Bombay Funds: no Member of the Bengal Military Fund can subscribe to a higher rank, (that of Army, or Regimental being left to the option of the Party ;) than he possesses.

10th. That as several Members of the Bengal Widow's Fund have subscribed to a higher rank than, by the preceding resolution, they are entitled to: such Members must enter the new Fund according to their Army, or Regimental Rank, receiving back however, (agreeably to the Honorable Court's suggestions ;) such portion of their donations, (and Subscriptions if desired ;) as may have been paid in excess to the actual rank under which they thus enter.

11th. That those Subscribers (not Members ;) of the Widow's Fund who have subscribed for 5 years shall be considered as nominated Members of the Military Fund, without payment of donation (if desired ;) And that all subscribers under the period of 5 years have the sum of their subscriptions calculated in part payment of the donation, or that it be returned to them.

12th. That after deducting the above payments, the balance of the Bengal Military Widow's Fund, be transferred to the Bengal Military Fund.

13th. That the above resolutions be printed, and copies sent to all the different Stations and Corps of the Army: and that a Prospectus of the new Bengal Military Fund be forwarded at the same time to Commanding Officers of Stations and Corps, with a request, that they will draw the attention of the Officers, under their respective commands to the Proposed Regulations.

14th. That a Committee be immediately appointed for the better furtherance of the views of the present Meeting, and for the purpose of framing the necessary documents to be forwarded for the information of the Government and the Army, and that the undermentioned Officers be requested to form the same, viz.

Major TAYLOR, President.

Captain J. JACKSON, Member.

Captain G. YOUNG, Member:

Lieutenant H. B. HENDERSON, Member.

15th. That a General Meeting of the Officers, Chaplains and Surgeons of the Bengal Army in the service of the Honorable Company be held on a day hereafter to be notified, to take the above Regulations into consideration, and to adopt early measures for finally modelling the new Bengal Military Fund, to commence on the 1st January, 1824, or as soon after as may be practicable.

16th. That a communication of the foregoing proceedings be immediately transmitted for the information and approval of Government.

REGULATIONS

SECTION I.

Admission of Subscribers.

ART. 1. The following description of persons, and they alone, are eligible to be Subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund:

1st. Officers or Cadets in the Military Service of the Honorable Company under the Presidency of Fort William.

2d. Chaplains of the Bengal Establishment.

3d. Officers of the Bengal Medical Establishment.

4th. Officers of the Bengal Establishment on the Retired List.

ART. 2. Cadets or Officers, Chaplains, and Medical Officers, shall be admitted as Members, without being obliged to furnish Certificates of Health, provided they signify their wish of becoming Members within six months after the date of the General Order admitting them to the Establishment, on paying the Donation and Subscription with arrears calculated from the 1st of the Month succeeding their arrival in India. Cadets or Fungia however (if unmarried) will, on their arrival, be called upon for Subscription only—but will be required to pay the full Donation of Lieutenant on attaining the Rank.

ART. 3. Applicants, as above, who may be married, shall be required also to pay the Donation and Subscription of their married Rank, which arrears also, are calculated as in the preceding Article.

ART. 4. Persons of the descriptions enumerated in the 1st Article, who may not have signified their wish of becoming Subscribers within six months of their admission on the Establishment, shall only be admissible on the terms of Candidates:

1st. That the application for admission be accompanied by the Certificate of two Surgeons, that the person desiring to subscribe is then, to the best of their knowledge, in good health. This Certificate being confirmed by the declaration to the same effect, from the person so applying to be admitted. Applications from married Officers being also accompanied by a Certificate of their marriage.

2d. That Donation and Arrears of Subscription, according to the Rank at the time of admission, be paid with compound Interest on those sums accumulated half yearly, at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum. The Arrears to commence from the date of the institution of the Fund, or from the entrance of the person into the Service, if subsequent to the institution of the same.

ART. 5. A Subscriber withdrawing from the Fund, forfeits, *ipso facto*, all claims to its benefits, as also the amount of his Donation and Subscription, and all other sums which he may have paid up to the period of his secession. Should he afterwards be desirous of again becoming a Subscriber, he will be admissible on the same terms as a new Subscriber, as described in the 4th Article.

ART. 6. Subscribers who may retire from the Service on the prescribed Pension of their Ranks, or who may return permanently to Europe, shall not forfeit their Title as Subscribers to the eventual benefits of the Fund, provided they continue the regular payments of monthly Subscription of the Rank they had attained at the period of retiring, agreeably to the rates laid down for each Rank in Table No. 2.

ART. 7. Subscribers not in ill health retiring from the Service before they are entitled to the full Pension of their Rank, to forfeit all claims on the Institution.

SECTION II.

Donations and Subscriptions to be paid to the Bengal Military Fund.

ART. 8 All Subscribers to pay a Donation or Premium on entering the Fund, agreeably to the rates specified in the accompanying Table No. I. and shall also allot for the support of the Fund, as long as they shall continue Subscribers, the monthly sums specified in Table No. II. agreeably to their Rank, whether in India or Europe. The Subscription of Cadets to be calculated at the Rank of Ensign.

TABLE I.

Amount of the Premium, or Donation payable by the different Ranks.

	IN INDIA						IN EUROPE.					
	Unmarried			Married			Unmarried			Married		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	£.	S.	D.	£.	S.	D.
Colonels.....	100	0	0	100	0	0	37	10	0	250	0	0
Lt. Cols. & Members Medical Board	50	0	0	1120	0	0	30	0	0	140	0	0
Majors, Chaplains & Supergr. Surg.	40	0	0	80	0	0	22	10	0	105	0	0
Captains and Surgeons.....	30	0	0	600	0	0	15	0	0	75	0	0
Lieutenants and Assistant Surgeons	150	0	0	360	0	0	7	10	0	45	0	0
Cornets, 2d Lieutenants & Ensigns	10	0	0	20	0	0	5	12	6	30	0	0

N. B.—Within six months of the return of an unmarried Subscriber to India, he is to pay up the difference between the Donation in Europe and India.

TABLE II.

Amount of Monthly Subscriptions of the different Ranks

	IN INDIA.						IN EUROPE					
	Unmarried			Married			Unmarried			Married		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	£.	S.	D.	£.	S.	D.
Colonels.....	20	0	0	48	0	0	1	5	0	3	0	0
Lt. Col. & Members Medical Board	18	0	0	27	0	0	1	0	0	1	10	0
Maj. Chaplains & Supergr. Surgs.	10	0	0	21	0	0	0	15	0	1	2	6
Captains and Surgeons.....	8	0	0	13	0	0	0	10	0	0	15	0
Lieut. and Assistant Surgeons ...	5	0	0	8	0	0	0	5	0	0	7	6
Cornets, 2d Lieut. and Ensigns.....	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	6	0	5	3

ART. 9 Subscribers may redeem by a single payment the periodical Subscription exigible under Article 8, the equivalent Sum being determined on this principle.

The amount of Yearly Subscription shall be multiplied by the value of an Annuity of 1, on the Subscriber's life according to his age, that value to be taken from a Table of which the following is a specimen. On promotion the Subscriber will be liable to pay difference of Donation and to pay or redeem of Subscription.

Age.	Value of Annuity.
25	9 12 5
30	9 9 4
35	9 4 8
40	8 15 0
45	8 8 6
50	8 0 8
55	7 8 0
60	6 3 9

* Reduced to this Scale from 1st January 1826.

ART. 10. Subscribers on promotion shall be required to pay the difference of Donation between their former and increased Rank, as married or unmarried, agreeably to the rates specified in Table No. I, whether in India or Europe.

ART. 11. The Donation may be paid at once, or by monthly instalments not exceeding twelve, at the option of the Subscriber; in failure of which all claims shall be forfeited upon the Fund, either for himself or Widow, unless the amount be paid with Interest at 12 per cent. per annum from the day of admission.

ART. 12. Eligible Individuals who may have applied to the Secretary for permission to subscribe within six months after their admission on the Establishment, will be entitled at any time to the benefits of the Fund.

ART. 13. Monthly Subscriptions of Subscribers shall be paid within four months, after they become due, on pain of exclusion from the Society, or forfeiture of double the arrears of Subscription, except satisfactory reasons can be assigned for the delay of payment. Officers authorising their Paymasters to deduct their Subscriptions from their monthly Pay, shall not be subject to the above penalty; but shall nevertheless be responsible for the arrears, in case it shall appear, that the Paymaster has neglected to make the proper deductions; if payment be then refused, the name to be struck off. Arrears which may be due to the Fund by a Subscriber at the time of his death, will, if not discharged by the Paymaster of the Corps to which the deceased was attached, or by his Executors or Agents, be deducted from the Pension of his Widow.

ART. 14. All Subscribers marrying after their admission into the Fund, and who may be desirous that their Widow should possess claims to the eventual benefits of the Fund, are required to inform the Secretary of their Marriage, and unless this information be given, and payment of the additional Donation made, within six months after such Marriage, the Subscribers shall be required to pay double the amount, with Interest.

ART. 15. Subscribers who may have proceeded to Europe on Sick Certificate, or who may be in the receipt of any periodical aid from the Fund, shall during such period be exempted from the payment of monthly Subscription. The exemption never to exceed three years and not to be repeated until after uninterrupted Subscription of 8 years.

ART. 16. Subscribers who may be prevented from drawing Pay from a temporary cause, such as captivity, extended furlough, suspension from Pay, or the like, shall during such period, be exempted from the payment of monthly Subscription, without forfeiture of the rights of the Subscription; but on the removal of such incapacity, and upon the receipt of Pay, the arrears to be made good within six months.

SECTION III.

Benefits derivable from the Bengal Military Fund.

ART. 17. The Benefits derivable from the Military Fund are twofold
1st. Such as are granted by the Regulations to Subscribers while living.
2d. Such as are granted to Widows of deceased Subscribers.

ART. 18. The Benefit granted to Subscribers while alive, are considered personal, and subject to the decision of the Directors for the time being, who will be guided in their decision on each claim, by the Regulations of the Fund, except when they have reason to entertain doubts with respect to any such claim; it will in such cases be their duty to call for further information from the claimant; and if this information should not be satisfactory to the Directors, they are authorized to withhold the payment of the claim.

ART. 19. A Subscriber of whatever rank, who may proceed to Europe on Sick Certificate, and who may not be allowed Passage Money from Government, shall be authorized to apply to the Military Fund for the Passage Money regulated for his rank,* provided his application shall be accompanied by a sincere and solemn declaration that he does not possess the sum of Rupees 10,000; or property of any description to that amount and also shall be entitled on his return to India to receive from the Agents in England, the sum regulated for the outward passage on the production of a similar declaration.

ART. 20. A Subscriber so proceeding to England on Sick Certificate, shall be authorized to apply for the further sum of Rupees Seven Hundred for his equipment, his application being accompanied by a solemn and sincere declaration of his not being possessed of the sum of Rupees 2000; or property of any description to that amount but no allowance will in any case be made for equipment to a Subscriber returning to India.

ART. 21. Subaltern Officers proceeding to England on Sick Certificate, who shall make a solemn and sincere declaration that they do not possess from any source (exclusive of pay) an income of £ 50 per annum, shall be allowed that sum annually, during the period of receiving English pay on Furlough. The declarations to be renewed annually.

ART. 22. It having however been deemed necessary to set limits to the claims for gratuitous Passage Money, Equipment allowance, and Income to Subscribers proceeding to England on Sick Certificate, no Subscriber shall consequently be entitled to this indulgence more than once in eight years; reckoning from the renewal of Subscription but in urgent cases of the certified sickness of a Subscriber, who may have already received the benefits of the Fund within that period, the application shall be submitted to the consideration of Subscribers at large, who will decide, if any, or what sum may be advanced as a loan to be repaid within 12 months after the return of such member to Bengal, provided he may then have attained the rank of Captain, otherwise within twelve months after he shall have attained that rank.

ART. 23. Subscribers proceeding to England from any place not under the Presidency of Bengal, shall be entitled to the personal benefits which have been above enumerated, provided they shall have complied with the local Regulations, and shall make immediate communication of the circumstances to the Directors of the Fund.

ART. 24. The second Class of Benefits, namely, those granted to Widows of deceased Subscribers, are absolute, not dependant on the decision of the Directors, but controlled solely by the Regulations of the Institution.

ART. 25. The Widows of deceased Subscribers shall be entitled to receive the Annuities specified in the annexed Table.

Table shewing the amount of Pension to Widows (during their Widowhood) of each Rank.

	In India per month Sica			In England per Annum		
	Rs.	as.	p	£	s.	d.
Widow of a Col. or Lieut.-Col. Commandant.....	228	2	0	342	3	9
— Lt.-Cols. & Members Medical Board	162	8	0	273	15	0
— Majs. Chaps. & Supdg. Surgs.	136	14	0	205	6	3
— Captains and Surgeons,.....	91	4	0	136	17	6
— Lieuts. and Assistant Surgeons	62	8	0	93	15	0
— Ensigns, 2d Lieutenants & Cornets.	50	0	0	75	0	0

* Colonels	Sica Rupees	2100
Lt. Colonels	ditto	2400
Majors	ditto	1800
Captains	ditto	1512
Subalterns	ditto	1500

Provided that nothing contained herein, or in any other part of these Rules or the Institution, shall be considered to entitle to the benefits of it, any Widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her Husband, for adultery, or who, at the period of her Husband's demise, may have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law.

ART. 26. If a Widow Pensioner on the Fund marries, her Pension is to cease during her coverture; but in the event of her again becoming a Widow, she shall be re-admitted to all the benefits she may have enjoyed from the Fund during her first Widowhood, in like manner as if she had not re-married; but subject of course to all the limitations and conditions prescribed by the Regulations in the first instance. If the second Husband shall also have been a Subscriber to the Fund, the Widow will receive however only one Annuity, taking that which may be the greatest, that is to say, according to the Rank of the first or second husband, whichever may be the higher.

ART. 27. Every Widow benefiting by the Military Fund and not provided with a passage to Europe at the expense of Government, shall be entitled (for one passage only) to an allowance of Sicca Rupees 2000, provided the Directors shall be satisfied after due enquiry that from the indigence of her circumstances, she has a reasonable claim to such assistance from the Fund.

SECTION IV.

Eventual Benefits on the Fund.

ART. 28 Independent of the Benefits which have been recited, the Bengal Military Fund is considered as holding out the prospect of Benefits, under the following circumstances:

1st. To *Subscribers* compelled by ill health to abandon the country after ten years service, and before they are entitled to retire on full pay, the regulated Passage Money of their rank, and an annuity which shall render their total income, from whatever source derived with the exception of pensions for the loss of an eye, or limb, or permanent injury equivalent to such loss equal to the full pay of their rank.

2d. To *Officers* who may have served twenty-two years in India and may be obliged by ill health to retire from the service without having obtained the rank of Major, the regulated Passage Money of their rank, and such assistance from the Fund as will render their whole income, from whatever source, (derived with the exception of pensions for the loss of an eye, or limb, or permanent injury equivalent to such loss) equal to the pay of Major.

3d. It shall be competent for the Directors of the Military Fund at their discretion, to assist Officers retiring from the service on full pay in limited circumstances, with a sum equal to the regulated Passage Money of their Rank, provided always, that the Resignation of such Officer shall actually have been accepted previously to his embarkation.

ART. 29. Should the Fund however, at any period fall short of the demands upon it, so that the annual income will not defray the Amount of the Annuities and other claims, then it shall be in the power of the Directors, after submission to the Army, to make a proportionate deduction from the Annuity of each Annuitant, excepting always the present Annuitants of the Bengal Widow's Fund and from the Payments to other Claimants above the

Rank of Subaltern, until the state of the Fund shall afford the means of complete Payment; when, if a surplus income exists, the Arrears shall be made good from the amount of surplus, but not otherwise.

SECTION V.

Loans to be Advanced by the Fund in certain cases.

ART. 30. A Subscriber proceeding to England on Sick Certificate, with his wife and children, and Subscribing to a solemn and sincere declaration, that he and his wife are not possessed of property to the value of Rs. 10,000 shall be entitled to apply for Passage Money at the rate of 2000 Rs. for his wife, and 1000 Rs. for each child to be advanced by the Military Fund as a Loan upon such Security as shall be approved by the Directors. The amount to be repaid with interest at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum, within two years after the Subscriber's return to India, provided he may have attained the rank of Captain, otherwise within two years after he shall have attained that rank, and the Sureties to be bound to make good any balance or deficiency in the event of the Subscriber's ceasing to be a Member of the Fund before the Bond is discharged.

ART. 31. In urgent cases of the certified sickness of a Subscriber who may have already received the Benefits of the Fund on sick certificate within the term of eight years, the application for assistance shall be submitted for the consideration of the Subscribers at large, who will decide if any, or what sum, may be advanced as a loan under the restrictions, recited in the preceding Article.

SECTION VI.

General Regulations.

ART. 32. The Bengal Military Fund is to be administered by a President and Twelve Directors, to be chosen annually, on or about the 15th of January, by a General Meeting of all Subscribers who may be present at the Presidency. Subscribers who may be absent from the Presidency may vote for Directors by Proxy, on addressing to the Secretary Letters containing the Names of the Persons for whom they wish to vote, or by transmitting such names under their Signature to the General Meeting by the hand of any other Subscriber. The Directors who shall be found duly elected shall then choose their President from amongst themselves. — The precise day and place of Meeting shall be notified by the President, in the Government Gazette, at least two calendar months before hand.

ART. 33. At the Annual Meetings the Accounts of the Fund, and Proceedings of the Directors for the past year, shall be laid before the Meeting, for inspection and approval by the Subscribers present, who were not of the Direction; after which the Meeting at large will proceed to choose Directors for the ensuing twelve months. The accounts to be published for general information.

ART. 34. The Directors of the past year are eligible to be re-elected.

ART. 35. All Subscribers, who may have contributed to the Fund by paying Donations and Subscriptions in their respective Ranks, during six continued months before any Meeting, are entitled to attend to examine the Accounts and Proceedings, and to vote for Directors.

ART. 36. In the event of a Vacancy in the Office of Director occurring, in the intermediate period between two Annual Meetings, the

Directors may choose a Successor from amongst the Subscribers at the Presidency, who may be eligible to the Office.

ART. 37. On occasion of any particular and important business which may necessarily require the opinion of the Society at large, special Meetings will be called of the Subscribers at the Presidency (others voting by Proxy) as provided for in Article 32. Or if any alleged mis-management, or other emergent cause should occur to any twelve Subscribers to require the Notice of the Society at large, a Special Meeting shall be summoned by the President on the written requisition of such twelve Subscribers under the forms above prescribed.

ART. 38. The Directors shall have a Secretary chosen by themselves who also shall be an Accountant, with an Establishment upon such allowances as shall be deemed adequate to the respective duties.

ART. 39. The Secretary will be expected to have an Office at his own Residence for the accommodation of the Meetings of the Directors, for the preservation of the Records, and for the purpose of affording access to the Officers of the Army at large to the Books of the Institution.

ART. 40. The Directors of the Fund will hold regular monthly Meetings; but no Meeting of the Directors consisting of a smaller number than five, shall be competent to the transaction of business; and it will rest with any Director, or with the Secretary, to represent the occurrence of such necessity to the President, who will convene a Special Meeting within ten days from the date of his receiving the application: but no Special Meeting shall be called with the view of reconsidering Resolutions which may have been already adopted by a former Meeting of Directors, unless at the requisition of a number of Directors greater than that which attended such Meeting.

ART. 41. The Secretary will invariably lay before the Directors, either at the regular or Special Meetings, all letters that may have been received by him since the last Meeting. Minutes of the Proceedings of all Meetings will be recorded and authenticated by the Signatures of the Directors present. The Secretary will also submit to the Directors who attended, drafts of all the letters which in those Meetings he may have been desired to write. Letters demanding an immediate answer, when such may be of an ordinary nature, may be replied to by the Secretary, without waiting for a Meeting of the Directors; but every letter proposed to be despatched by the Secretary, must previously receive the special sanction of one Director, signified by his initial to the drafts, which will be sent to him for consideration.

ART. 42. The Secretary will keep the set of Books in use in the Military Widows' Fund under instructions which he may receive from time to time from the Directors of the Fund.

ART. 43. The Books and Correspondence of the Fund shall be at all times open to the inspection of Subscribers.

ART. 44. When any new Regulation shall appear to the Directors to be advisable, such Regulation shall be circulated to Corps for consideration, and the affirmative or negative of the majority of individual votes shall decide its adoption or rejection.

ART. 45. If any Subscriber or Claimant on the Fund shall be desirous to appeal from the decision of the Directors to that of the Subscribers at large, upon any subject which may not be specifically defined by the Regulations, such appeal provided it be approved by three Directors shall be referred by the Directors and decided upon in the manner prescribed in the preceding Article and the decision on such appeal, or that of the Directors in cases not appealable shall be final in all cases whatever; any further agitation of the question by a process of law or otherwise, being held in itself to be an absolute forfeiture of all claim on the Fund.

ART. 46. When a reference shall be made to the Subscribers at large respecting either proposed Regulation, or an Appeal, the result of such reference shall be communicated to Corps for the information of Subscribers.

ART. 47. Generally all payments due from the Fund are to be made half yearly in England, and monthly in India, but in cases when Pensioners or Claimants on the Fund are about to embark for Europe all arrears are to be paid up to the latest date practicable.

ART. 48. Any arrear which may be due to the Fund, by a Subscriber or by an Annuitant who may have received an over-payment, loan or advance, shall in all cases be deducted from the first payments to be made from the Fund to the person owing such arrear.

ART. 49. An income derived from the Bengal Military Fund is declared to be unalienable, and the fact of attempting the alienation of such income in any manner, or under any pretence, shall be deemed in itself a forfeiture of all future benefits from the Fund.

ART. 50. In the event of a Member of the Fund being dismissed the service, the Directors are authorized to afford the unfortunate individual such assistance, as they may deem advisable, limiting the extent of the sum advanced to the net amount contributed by such dismissed Officer during the period of his Subscription to the Institution, and deducting such sums as he may have borrowed from the Fund; but temporary suspension from Rank or Pay is not to be considered a forfeiture of such claims, provided the arrears be paid up within a period equal to that of the suspension and immediately succeeding it.

ART. 51. If a Subscriber who may be dismissed from the Service, by a Court Martial or otherwise, shall afterwards be restored to the Service, he shall be re-admissible to the Fund on payment of the arrears that may have accumulated, with compound interest thereon, in the same manner as if he had suffered only temporary suspension.

ART. 52. All Property belonging to the Military Fund at any period shall be invariably vested in the Honorable Company's Securities, with exception of a small Balance to meet current expenses, and Monthly Pensions.

ART. 53. When Interest may be chargeable according to these Regulations, on sums either receivable or payable by the Military Fund, in account with Subscribers to that Fund, or their Families or Representatives, (with exception to the case provided for in Article 39,) that Interest shall be always calculated according to the rate allowed by the Honorable Company on the Property of the Fund vested in the Public Treasury at this Presidency, at the time when such sums may be received or paid.

ART. 54. The existence of the Military Fund must be known to all persons entering the Service, and in the course of six months, they must necessarily have various opportunities of learning the tenor of the Regulations; it will nevertheless be the duty of the Secretary to communicate to each Cadet, Officer, Chaplain, or Assistant Surgeon, entering the Service, the advantage of a speedy declaration of his intention to subscribe, and the penalty of his delaying it for more than six months. This communication is to be made immediately on the promulgation of the order admitting to the Service any individual of the class above mentioned, and is to be repeated at the expiration of three months, but the miscarriage or non-receipt of such communication will not be admitted in bar of any existing Regulation.

ART. 55. The Business of the Fund in Europe shall be conducted through the Agency of SIR G. A. ROBINSON, BART., LIEUT. COL. J. SALMOND, and HENRY TRAIL, ESQ. who will from time to time receive the necessary instructions for their guidance, and to whom such Applications will be preferred as cannot with equal convenience be submitted to the Directors of the Fund in India.

APPENDIX

No. 1.

Form of Certificates of Health to accompany the Application of an Officer to become a Subscriber.

SECTION 1st, ARTICLE. 4th.

We the undersigned Medical Officers of His Majesty's or the Hon'ble East India Company's service (as the case may be) do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that we have carefully and personally examined into the State of A. B.'s health, and that we pronounce him free from any bodily Complaint of a dangerous tendency, and believe him to be a good life.

(Station and Date)

* C. D. } Rank, Corps
and
E. F. } Service.

I, A. B. do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that the Contents of the above Certificate are in all respects true to the best of my knowledge and belief; that I have disclosed to Messrs. C. D. and E. F. every thing relating to my Health and Constitution, and that I do believe myself to be a perfectly good life.

Signed and declared in my presence this
at Station of Camp

A. B. (Rank, Corps and date)
day of 18

G. H. (Rank)
Commanding at Camp or Station.

No. 2.

Form of Declaration to accompany the Application of an Officer for Passage Money.

SECTION 3d, ARTICLE 19th.

I, J. K. Captain Regiment N. I. do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess the sum of Sicca Rupees 10,000 or convertible property of any description which can raise my means above that limitation and being on Sick Certificate to Europe agreeably to my Furlough as published in G. O. of the I claim from the Military Fund the sum of Sicca Rupees under Article 19 of Regulations.

(Station and date)

* J. K.
Captain Regt. N. I.

No. 3.

Form of Declaration to accompany an Application for Equipment Allowance.

SECTION 3d, ARTICLE 20th.

I, J. K. Captain Regt. N. I. do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess the sum of Sicca Rupees 2000, in Money or convertible property of any description which can raise my means

* In cases where it is not practicable to obtain the Countersignature of a second Medical Officer within a reasonable distance, the same should be noticed at the bottom of the Certificate by the Medical Officer subscribing it.

† By convertible property is meant Horses, Housen Plate and such articles as are usually sold by persons proceeding on furlough, Wearing apparel and other requisite for comfort and convenience not deemed convertible.

above that limitation and being on Sick Certificate to Europe agreeably to my Furlough as published in G. O.

I claim from the Military Fund, the sum of Sicca Rupees Seven Hundred under Article 20 of the Regulations.

(Station and date) _____ Captain I. K. Regt N. I.

No. 4.

Form of Declaration to accompany the Application of an Officer for Income Allowance.

SECTION 3d, ARTICLE 21st.

I, J. K. Regiment Native Infantry, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess property which will produce an income of £50 per annum, and that I claim that sum yearly from the Military Fund, under the Regulations of that Institution (Article 21st,) for my support being on Sick Certificate to Europe agreeably to my Furlough as published in G. O.

(Station and date) _____ J. K. Regt. N. I.

No. 5.

Form of Declaration to accompany the Application of a Widow for Passage Money.

SECTION 3d, ARTICLE 27th.

I do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that with the exception of the pensions to which I am entitled from the Military Fund and Lord Clives Fund, I am not possessed of nor have any interest in property of any description or from whatever source derived, exceeding the value of Sicca Rupees _____ and exclusive of the abovementioned pensions my entire Income will not exceed Sa. Rs. _____ or £ _____ per Annum.

(Station and date) _____ E. J. Widow of

No. 6:

Form of Declaration to accompany the Application of an Officer for Passage Money for his Wife and Children.

SECTION 5th, ARTICLE 30th.

I, J. K. Regt. _____ do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess the sum of Sicca Rupees 10,000 or Convertible property of any description which can raise my means above that limitation and being on Sick Certificate to Europe. Agreeably to my furlough as published in G. O. of the _____ I claim as a loan from the Military Fund the regulated Passage Money for my Wife and Children under article 30 of the regulations.

(Station date) _____ J. K. Regiment N. I.

Lord Clive's Fund.*

INSTITUTED 6TH APRIL, 1770.

Pensions are granted from this institution to commissioned and warrant officers and soldiers superannuated or worn out, in the service of the Honorable Company.

The following commissioned and warrant officers are entitled to the half pay of their respective rank from the date of their debarkation in England, on their making affidavit, that they do not possess property to the amount opposite to their respective ranks:

Colonel.....	£ 4,500	Deputy commissary of Ordnance.....	1,000
Lieutenant-colonel.....	3,500	Assistant-surgeon.....	1,000
Major.....	2,500	Ensign.....	750
Captain.....	2,000	Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.....	750
Commissary of Ordnance.....	2,000	Deputy Ditto Conductor and all other inner war rant Officers.....	750
Surgeon.....	2,000		
Lieutenant.....	1,000		

All commissioned staff, or warrant officers to have half the ordinary pay they enjoyed whilst in service, viz.

	per annum	per day.
Colonel.....	£ 924 2 6	or 24 6
Lieutenant-colonel.....	182 10 0	10 0
Major.....	126 17 6	7 6
Captain, Surgeon and commissary.....	91 5 0	5 0
Lieutenant, assistant-surgeon and deputy commissary.....	45 12 6	2 6
Ensign.....	34 12 6	2 6
Conductor of Ordnance.....	36 10 0	2 0

Their widows, one half the above, to continue during their widowhood.

Pensions to non-commissioned officers and privates, are paid from the day of their debarkation in England, as follows:

Sergeants of artillery, 9d. per day, 1s. to those who have lost a limb.

Privates of ditto, 6d. ditto and 9d. to ditto ditto

All other non-commissioned officers and privates receive 4 pence 3 farthings. The pensions to commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers, are payable half yearly at the India House, in London without deduction at Midsummer and Christmas; but if non-commissioned officers and soldiers receive their pensions in the country, which if they reside more than 20 miles from London they are permitted to do so by the special leave of the Court of Directors, who will appoint a proper person for paying them, a smalling will be charged on each payment, for the person who pays them.

The pensions of commissioned and warrant officers are payable as they fall due; non-commissioned officers and privates paid in advance on their landing for the broken period, to the end of the first half year, and afterwards half yearly in advance.

PENSION TO WIDOWS.

The widows of commissioned and warrant officers, are entitled to a sum equal to one fourth of the pay of their husbands, upon providing satisfactory evidence that their husbands did not die possessed of property to the amount stated opposite to their respective rank, as follows:

MONTHLY STIPEND.	MONTHLY STIPEND.
Colonel of cavalry .. St. Rs. 96 6 9	Ditto of infantry and engineers..... 20 0 0
Colonel of artillery, infantry and engineers..... 75 0 0	and surgeon..... St. Rs. 27 6 0
Lieutenant colonel of cavalry 69 9 0	Lieutenant of cavalry.....
Ditto of artillery, infantry and engineers..... 60 0 0	Ditto of artillery, and deputy commissary of Ordnance..... 17 8 0
Major of cavalry..... 58 3 4	Ditto of infantry and engineers, and assistant surgeon..... 15 0 0
Ditto of artillery, infantry and engineers..... 45 6 0	Cornet of cavalry..... 15 0 0
Captain of cavalry..... 44 13 7	2d Lieutenant of artillery 15 0 0
Ditto of artillery, and commissary of Ordnance..... 35 0 0	Ensign of infantry and engineers..... 12 13 0
	Conductor of Ordnance and ridingmaster of cavalry..... 12 8 0

* For List of Directors vide Directory Part IX.

The pensions to widows are payable in London, under the same rules as are prescribed for those officers, and also in India, by the sanction, of the governor general.

All applications from widows are to be accompanied by attested copies of the certificates of their marriage in duplicate, and the affidavit in duplicate, stating that their respective husbands did not die possessed of property, to the amount prescribed by the deeds of agreement between the Honorable Company and Lord Clive, nor any person or persons in trust for them.

Widows of non-commissioned officers and privates, are entitled to the sum fixed or the pensions of their husbands payable half yearly, in England, or monthly in India.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 25TH MARCH, 1825.

The Honorable the Court of Directors, in their General Letter to the Military Department, under date the 15th September 1824, having enjoined correctness in the wording of affidavits furnished by Widows applying to be admitted to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following Form, which is to be strictly adhered to, in all future cases of application of that nature.

FORM.

I, late a
Widow of in the
service of the Honorable Company, do hereby make oath and declare, that my husband did not die possessed of Property, either real or personal, to the amount of £ Stg. nor any person or persons in trust for him.

A. B

Sworn before me,
at this
day of the
Thousand Eight
hundred and

C. D. Magistrate

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 3D OCTOBER 1828.

Under Orders from the Right Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council directs that the following Form of Affidavit shall be adopted hereafter, by all Widows applying to be admitted to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, in substitution of that hitherto in use, and published in General Orders No. 98 B, dated the 25th March 1825.

" To Wit

hereby maketh Oath, that she is the Widow of late a
in the Hon'ble East India's Company's
service, and that she has not contracted marriages with any other Person since the death of her aforesaid Husband; and this Depoent further swears, that her said Husband did not die possessed of or entitled to real and personal Estate to the amount in value together of nor any Person or Persons
in trust for him "

Sworn before me
this
day of

Bengal Military Bank.*

FORT WILLIAM, 23RD DECEMBER, 1820.

1. The Most Noble the Governor General in Council, having been pleased to approve of a plan recommended by His Excellency the Commander in Chief for the Establishment of a General Military Bank in Calcutta, for the purpose of furnishing the Officers of the Army, with a ready mode of remitting and accumulating portions of their monthly allowances; and to assist such Regimental Savings Banks, as have been established in Bengal; as well as to encourage the extension of similar Institutions throughout the several Regiments serving under this Presidency, by affording them a mode of easily investing their Funds with security; the following regulations are with the sanction of Government, promulgated for general information, to have effect from the 1st of January 1821, from which date the Bengal Military Bank will be open to receive Deposits.

2. After the 1st of January 1821 all European Commissioned or Non-Commissioned, Staff, or Warrant Officer, of every description, attached to the Military branch of the Service, wishing to remit any part of their Pay and allowances, shall be considered authorized to have any sum of Sicca Rupees, not less than ten, and without fractions, regularly deducted from their monthly allowances, by Pay masters and remitted to the Military Bank in Calcutta, on making application to that effect by letter, or upon specifying in a note inserted on the back of their Pay Bills, the sum to be deducted, according to the following Form.

" Deduct from this Pay Bill and remit to the Military Bank as follows "

" For Captain A. B. One-hundred Sicca Rupees,....Sicca Rupees. 100

" Lieutenant, C. D. Thirty six Sicca Rupees,..... 36

" Sergeant E. F. Twelve Sicca Rupees,..... 12

" Total Sicca Rupees,..... 148

A. B. Captain.

Remittances on account of Staff Serjeants, will be made by Officers drawing their Pay

3. On the receipt of the Pay Bills and Abstracts of their respective Divisions of Payment, Pay masters will Monthly remit the aggregate Sums thus deducted to the Secretary of the Bank in Calcutta, by a Bill of Exchange on the Accountant General, drawn in favor of the Bengal Military Bank, transmitting at the same time a detailed Statement agreeably to the annexed Form, exhibiting the Amount remitted on account of each Individual.

" Memorandum of the Amount of Deductions from the Pay Abstracts of the —Battalion—Regiment, for the Month of—18, to be remitted to the Bengal Military Bank."

Rank and Names.	Companies.	Total of each.	
		Ss Rs.	Ss. Rs.
Captain G. H.	1st Gr.	50	
" R. P.	2d Gr.	180	
Lieutenant P. R.	Ditto.	36	
Lieutenant J. R.	1st B. C.	24	
Lieutenant L. M.	4th "	30	
Lieutenant N. O.	7th "	10	
Lieutenant and Adjutant S. T.	Adj't's	40	
Serjeant Major C. D.	Estbt.	10	
Lieutenant and Quarter Master T. U.	Qr. M'r's	50	
Assistant Surgeon F. Y.	Estbt.	100	
Total Sicca Rupees Four Hundred and Forty Eight		418	
Sonat Rupees			

(Signed) A. B.

* For List of Directors vide Directory Part IX.

4. These deductions will be regularly noticed in the Pay Office Statements, furnished to each Troop, Company, and separate Establishment, which are directed to be henceforth regularly copied into all Pay Abstract Books of Corps, Companies, and Departments:—the copy being authenticated by the signature of the Officer drawing the Pay. A voucher of all Bank remittances made through the Pay Office, will thus be preserved with Corps respectively. It is however to be understood, that the Bank will receive any Sums Individuals may prefer remitting, or paying in, direct.

5. In European Regiments or Detached Portions of European Corps, and in all situations where independent Saving Banks may be established, aggregate remittances will be made of any Cash, delivered direct on such account to Pay Masters, or of any Sums which Officers may intermediately authorize the Pay Master to deduct from their Abstracts on account of such Banks, in like manner, as in the case of individuals, a separate account being opened by the General Bank with those Institutions; the form or details of which will be connoted under the direction of the Officer Commanding, by a Committee or other Regimental management, to whom their annual Account with the General Bank in Calcutta, will be rendered.

6. The accounts of the General Military Bank are to be closed on the 31st December of each year, that of each Individual or Regimental Bank, being transmitted to the party or parties concerned, as soon after as practicable, and the General Accounts of the Institution will annually be laid by the Directors, before a meeting of all Constituents at the Presidency to be held in the month of January; due notice thereof being previously given in the Government Gazette.

7. The money received monthly in the Bank will at the discretion of the Directors, be lent out to the best advantage upon the pledge or deposit of Government Paper, Public Bank Shares, or other good Securities, so as to realize the highest rate of Interest, consistent with perfect safety.

8. The direction of the affairs of the Bank will be entrusted to 12 Directors, 3 of whom will be appointed by Government, and the remaining 9 elected by the Constituents of the Bank, at the General Annual meeting in January, in the manner hereafter prescribed, by the Rules of the Institution.

9. In order to afford every facility to the Directors in communicating with the Pay Department, and with the Commander in Chief, and to enable His Excellency and Government, at all times to ascertain that the concerns of the Institution are conducted according to the Regulations, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following Officers, to be Directors Ex-Officio; viz. The Adjutant General of the Army; The Military Auditor General; The Accountant Military Department.

10. It is however to be clearly understood, that it is not the intention of Government, to interfere in the management, exercise any supervision of the Accounts, or to obtain any knowledge of the Payments made by Depositors.

11. At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to appoint the following Officers and Gentlemen, who have accepted that Office, to be Directors, until the first Annual regular Election in January 1822, and they are authorized to chose a President from among their number, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel J. PATON, Quarter Master General of the Army.

Major L. WIGGERS, Assistant Military Auditor General.

Captain J. H. SNYD, 1st Regiment of Cavalry.

Captain W. S. REASON, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

Captain W. CUNNINGHAM, 27th N. I.

Major GEORGE POLLOCK, Asst. Adjt. Gen. Artillery.

Dr. J. ADAM.

F. T. HALL, Esq.

Captain, G. YOUNG.

12. Government is likewise pleased to accept the gratuitous services of Mr. Ballard, of the firm of Messrs Alexander and Co, as Secretary to the Bank, and to appoint that House Treasurers to the Institution.

13. The following Rules for the internal government of the Bank, having been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, are published for the information of the Army.

REGULATIONS, FOR THE BANK OFFICE-BUSINESS.

1. The Treasurers are to keep the Bank Accounts, in a distinct and separate set of Books, the whole of which are to be produced at the periodical Meetings of the Directors, or at any time if required, by a quorum of them. Individuals being allowed at all times to inspect their own accounts, and the Secretary will submit for the approval of the Directors the description of Books and number of Writers required, with their Salaries which being authorized, is not to be altered without due sanction.

2. The Secretary will circulate to the Directors, on the 5th of every Month, an Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Month preceding and suggest the best apparent method of investing the floating balance: He will at the same time circulate the joint Stock Accounts, which are to be kept in a separate Ledger, expressly appropriated thereto, that the Abstract Statement may be compared with it.

3. All Bonds Deeds, Mortgages, or other Papers and Documents having reference to pecuniary transactions, and being Bank Stock or Securities, are to be made out in the names of the Directors, but where receipts may be signed by the Secretary, for the Treasurers.

4. The Accounts of the Institution are to be made up to the 31st of December, annually and the Accounts Current of Depositors forwarded with all practicable expedition, after that date.

5. There shall be quarterly Meetings of the Directors, for the inspection of accounts and such other business, as may be brought before them; special Meetings when required for any urgent business may be summoned by the President, or any three Directors.

6. The signatures of three Directors shall be considered adequate to sanction any measure and to authenticate an account.

7. The Office of President to be annual; and three Directors to go out annually, by rotation. The President will be elected by the Directors themselves but the three seats in the Direction annually vacated, will be filled up by the votes of Depositors, in the manner prescribed in Rule 15.

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF DEPOSITORS.

8. Remittances in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, may be made to the Bank for Deposit either through the pay Masters, as authorized by Government, or through any other channel; but no Remittance will be received under Ten Calcutta Sicca Rupees; or, containing the fraction of a Rupee.

9. All sums received will be immediately carried to the Credit of the Depositor and held so far at his disposal, as that Bills drawn, not being in excess to the actual Credit balance of the Account, will be accepted at any time; but for the sake of preserving simplicity in the Accounts, and of allowing the aggregate Stock to be advantageously employed, such Bill will be payable only at two fixed periods viz 5th January and 5th July. Officers who obtain leave in General Orders to go to Sea on Sick Certificate, will however be allowed to draw any part of their Deposits by bills, at ten days sight.

10. It has been determined by the Directors, that the aggregate amount of deposits shall be employed as a joint Stock, to be vested in Government Securities, or otherwise, as fast as it be accumulated in sufficient sums. The profit arising from this employment of the Bank, after deducting the Office expenses, being divided among the share holders according to their respective proportions, and carried to the Credit of their accounts.

11. The half yearly Drafts of any share holder, being under Sicca Rupees One Thousand (1,000) will at the periodical payments, be discharged in Cash, but if their aggregate exceeds that amount, it will be optional with the Directors to make Cash payments, or to meet the demand by a portion transferable Stock; and in all such cases, as in closing Accounts exceeding the above Sum, they reserve to themselves the power of making that transfer either at the rate which the said Stock was purchased or at the rate of the day, or at par, as may appear most equitable.

The Drafts of Individuals will be discounted by the Bank on its own account whenever the amount of capital in hand admits of such accommodation.

12. The foregoing Rules regarding the periods and modes of payment of Demands on the Bank, are not to be considered applicable to such as are granted by one Depositor, in favour of another, or where the payment constitutes the opening of a new account: such transaction being a mere transfer in account will be negotiable, at any period.

13. An account Current will be furnished to each Depositor annually, and be open at all times for his inspection; but no person will be admitted to see another's account, without written authority to that effect. All Deposits being regularly entered in the Pay Office Statement, or acknowledged by the Secretary, every one will possess the means of always knowing the state of his own account. No letters which merely contain such enquiries, can therefore be attended to, but references on points requiring explanations, will be received and duly submitted to the Directors.

14. All Letters for the Bank are to be addressed to the Secretary in the prescribed form; and Postage of all direct correspondence will be charged to the Individual.

15. It having been determined, that the Office of President shall be a *non* J. and that three Directors, not being such *Ex-Officio*, shall go out annually; the Directors to fill vacancies being chosen by the depositor at large, a list of Gentlemen, willing to undertake the duty, will be published to the Army, 2 months before the Annual Meeting in January; after which the 3 new Directors will be chosen by a Majority of votes; absent from the Presidency, voting either by letter to the Secretary or by Proxy.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

HEAD QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, 15TH MARCH, 1821.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; 10TH MARCH, 1821.

With a view to guard against any misapprehension that might be entertained, regarding the peculiar object of the General Bengal Military Bank, established by General Orders of the 23d December last, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, that the Bank having been instituted for the purpose of affording Officers a ready mode of remitting and accumulating portions of their Allowances, it is not intended that it should receive large sums of Money already possessed by individuals; such an extension of the Concerns of the Bank being inconsistent with the plan and spirit of the Institution.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to announce, that the 5th Clause of the Regulations of the Military Bank, is equally applicable to Native as to European Regiments; and that in any case where the Native Officers and Men of a Regiment, or Battalion, may form a Regimental Savings Bank under the authority of their Commanding Officer, the same facilities of remittance through the Paymaster of the Division are to be afforded to them, and their aggregate remittances carried to account in the same manner as those of an European Regiment.

Subadars and Jemadars are also authorized to remit any sum of money not less than Ten Sicca Rupees, and without fractions to the Military Bank in Calcutta, in their own name, through the Officer Commanding their Company.

Monday, January 17, 1825.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, it was agreed, that the Accounts of the Bank are to be made up half yearly, but that the Accounts Current are not to be forwarded until after the 31st December, in each year, except under particular circumstances.

Military Orphan Society.

The following is the form of affidavit to be sworn to, in all cases of application or admission to the Upper Orphan School, and transmitted to the secretary, with copy of will and of accounts to shew fully the condition of the father's estate :

" 4. B. maketh oath and saith, that he was well acquainted with C. D., late a major or captain, &c. in the military service of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, deceased, father of

_____, born
_____, born

infant, orphan or orphans, for whom application has been made for admission on the foundation of the Orphan Society, and with the circumstances and fortune of the said deceased; and this deponent further saith, that to the best of his (this deponent's) knowledge, information, and belief, the said orphans are not by inheritance, bequest or charitable subscription, or otherwise, possessed of any sum or sums of money, or other property, to an amount exceeding the sum of 7,000 sicca rupees each, and except what the said orphans may become entitled unto in consequence of their admission upon the said foundation.

Sworn before me
this _____ day of _____
18__

"A B."

"G. F.

Magistrate."

Major.....	Monthly Sonant Rupees	9	0	0
Captain, Surgeon, commissary of ordnance, and chaplain.....		6	0	0
Subaltern, assistant, Surgeon, and deputy commissary of ordnance ..		3	0	0
Conductor of ordnance		1	8	0

N. B. General officers, colonels, and lieutenant-colonels do not pay any stated monthly subscription, it being left to their own discretionary voluntary contribution.

For the admission of Orphans sanctioned by the Army, and ordered to have effect from the 1st February 1819 at a Meeting held the 25th December 1818.

I. That no child be admitted who shall be possessed by inheritance, bequest or otherwise, of the sum of sicca rupees 7,000 (seven thousand), or an annuity yielding sicca rupees 420 (four hundred and twenty).

II. That no child possessed of any property less than the above sum shall be admitted unless the amount shall be lodged for its use and benefit in the society's funds.

III. That no child of any subscriber, dying intestate, shall be admitted, if no inquiry there shall appear to have been (after payment of lawful debts, and adequate provision made for the mothers property remaining to the estate, equal to making a provision, for and which might have been bequeathed to such a child.

IV. In any case when an officer may die, leaving a natural born child or children, and possessed of property not sufficient to preclude the children from the benefits of the institution, and such officer shall not by will make such reasonable provision for these children as his circumstances may enable him, such children shall not be entitled to the benefits of the institution.

V. That when, in the will of any subscriber, part only of his children are provided for, and others either excluded by name or otherwise not noticed in its

*For List of Managers vide Directory Part IX.

provision, such omission arising manifestly out of the intention of the testator, such exclusion or omission shall be considered to invalidate the claims of all the children on the institution.

VI. That all cases of capricious or unequal provision, which by favouring the mother preclude the children or one child in preference to another, shall appear eligible to throw all or any part of a subscriber's family unnecessarily on the Fund, shall in like manner, as in the foregoing article, be considered to invalidate the claims of all.

VII. That any provision by will for the widow of a subscriber greater than 3-5ths (three-fifths) of the property to be devised when there shall be only one child; $\frac{2}{3}$ (one-half) where there shall be two, and 1-3d (one-third) where there shall be any greater number of children than two; the remainder being in all cases considered the property of the child, or (in equal portions) of the children, shall be considered on par, agreeably to the two foregoing Articles and invalidate the claims of the children accordingly. Provided always, that a provision for the widow to the amount of 12,000 sicca rupees (sicca rupees twelve thousand) shall not be held to invalidate the claims of the child or children, although such sum may be more than three-fifths, one-half, or one-third of the property devised.

VIII. That in all cases of children born not in wedlock, any provision for the mother exceeding sicca rupees 30 (sicca rupees thirty), if a native, if European, sicca rupees 50 (sicca rupees fifty) per month, the principal of such sum in all cases to be secured to the child or children, shall be considered in the same light as the above and invalidate all claims upon the institution.

IX. That subscriptions for the families of deceased subscribers are in all cases to be regarded as available sources of relief to the funds of the society and in that view are to be considered of, and judged by the foregoing rules, in the same manner as any other disposable property, with this only exception, that whereas such subscriptions are for a joint benefit, and lodged in the hands of trustees, it shall not be indispensable that the orphans' portions (estimated as above) be paid as capital sums into the society's funds; but it shall be sufficient that the interest upon them be from time to time duly paid by the said trustees into the society's treasury, so long as the orphans continue an expense to the institution, to be appropriated to their maintenance, whether in Europe or in India.

It was agreed to upon a reference on the question to the army at large that when the property of a widow by request or settlement of others from her husband (as for instance by money inherited from her own father &c.) or from the subscription of her own or her husband's friends, together with the sum left by her husband (which by Rule VI may amount to 12,000 Sa. Rs.) shall not in all exceed Twenty four Thousand Sa. Rs. (24,000) no deduction shall be made from the orphan allowance to her children; but that a proportionate deduction, for the relief of the Fund, shall be made on account of any sum that may come to her in excess to 24,000 Rs. on the principle laid down in Rules 182 and 183 of the orphan Regulation;—and that all excess to 24,000 Rs. which a widow may be thus allowed to possess shall, in all practicable cases, be settled after her death upon her husband's children.

X. That should such children be allowed to remain with parent or friend, the interest on their said portions will be calculated in part payment of the regulated monthly allowance the society regularly paying or receiving the balance; but should they be placed at Kadderpore, or under the management in England, the amount of interest on their several shares (calculated as above) must be paid into the funds of the society, on failure of which payment during a period exceeding 12 months, the said orphans shall be liable to be struck off the books of the institution.

XI. That with a view to obtain the most correct information possible, as well on the foregoing as all other points affecting the interests of these children who may be offered to their guardianship, the general management will and do expect (besides the customary affidavit) the fullest information from executors and others, and an unreserved communication of testamentary and all other documents of which the nature of the specific cases may admit, and do reserve to themselves the entire right conveyed to them by their original constitution, of rejecting orphans tendered without such information and documents; or if, on reference to them there shall appear any evidence of design unnecessarily and intentionally to burden the fund, by throwing on it those who might and ought to have been otherwise provided for.

XII. That the marriage portion to female orphans shall in no case exceed sicca rupees 2,000 and if the ward claiming her dowry has property to an amount exceeding sicca rupees 3,000, the society will advance a sum that shall increase the amount to sicca rupees 5000.

THE BENGAL
Mariners' & General Widows' Fund.*

DEED OF REGULATIONS,

Agreed upon at a Special Meeting held on the 2d July, 1823.

Articles of Agreement Indented, made, concluded, and fully agreed upon, this Twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty, between the several persons, whose names, hands and seals are hereunto subscribed, and set, being Members of a Society or Institution, constituted and established, and which the said parties to these presents do hereby constitute and establish, at Calcutta in the Province of Bengal, to commence from the First day of July now next ensuing, for the purpose of raising a competent and sufficient Fund, to be laid out and invested on such securities at interest as hereinafter mentioned; and by and out of the Interest and Proceeds thereof to make such provision, by monthly payments, for the Widows and lawful Children of Subscribers to the said Fund or their Nominees, according to the respective class to which each subscriber may respectively belong, as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

Whereas it is considered that a Society or Institution, at Calcutta at Fort William in Bengal, for raising a competent Fund in order to make a provision and secure the payment of certain monthly allowances to the Widows and lawful Child or Children of Subscribers thereto or their Nominees as hereinafter mentioned, as well by the donations of charitable and well-disposed persons as by the contributions and annual payments hereinafter particularly mentioned, under proper restrictions, provisos, conditions and regulations will be of great advantage and utility to the Widows and Children of persons residing in the East Indies and other parts and places who may not be otherwise provided for.

Therefore the said parties to these presents have constituted and established, and do hereby constitute and establish themselves into a Society or Institution, at Calcutta aforesaid, for such purposes as aforesaid, and do hereby bind themselves respectively and their respective Executors and Administrators, to keep, preserve, abide and adhere to, and not to depart in any manner from the terms, conditions, restrictions, provisos and regulations hereinafter mentioned, expressed and declared of and concerning the same.

Now it is hereby agreed by and between the said parties to these presents, in consequence of the trust and confidence which each of them hath and reposes in the other and others of them, and in order to the raising, establishment, increase and preservation of the said Fund, for the purposes aforesaid, each of the said parties to these presents, doth hereby to himself respectively, and for his respective Executors, Administrators and Assigns, covenant, promise and agree to, and with the other and others of them and his and their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, in manner following, that is to say:

ART. 1.—That the said parties to these presents, shall be, remain and continue a Society or Institution for raising a Fund; to be called and distinguished by the name of

"THE BENGAL MARINERS' AND GENERAL WIDOWS' FUND," and that the interest, dividends and proceeds of the said Fund shall be applied in making such provision for the Widows and lawful Child and Children of the Subscribers hereto, or their Nominees as hereinafter mentioned, by certain monthly payments or allowances of the Widows and Children of the Subscribers to the said Fund, or their Nominees hereinafter mentioned.

ART 2.—That each and every person and persons, who shall make a donation in aid of the Fund of the said Institution, to the amount of Sicca Rupees Five Hundred or upwards, shall be respectively considered as Patrons and Friends of the said Institution, and be and be deemed to be, honorary Members thereof, and entitled to a vote in the management of the concerns of the said Institution at General Meetings, to be held as hereinafter mentioned.

ART 3.—That the said Society or Institution be divided into three classes and do consist of an unlimited number of Subscribers who may take shares either on their own lives, or on the life or lives of others, in any or either of the said classes, either for the benefit of their own Widow and Child or Children, or for the benefit of the Widow, Child or Children, and of any other Person or Persons dependant, on the lapse of any given life or lives, and that the First of the said classes be called The Permanent Class, and do consist of such Person or Persons as shall, on being admitted a Member or Members of the said Institution, pay a donation or entrance of Twenty Gold Mohurs, or Sicca Rupees Two Hundred and Twenty, and also

If under the age of 25 years, the Sum of Sa. Rs. 1200	
From 25 to 30 years	1320
30 to 35 "	1450
35 to 40 "	1670
40 to 45 "	1920
45 to 50 "	2210
50 to 55 "	2650
55 to 60 "	3175

for each and every share and shares, which such Member or Members shall respectively hold in the said Permanent Class, which said two several Sums of Money shall be in lieu of all annual or all other payments and contributions for, or on account, or in aid of the said Institution, and such Subscriber or Subscribers shall respectively be, and be deemed and considered to be permanent Members for life, and be exempted from all other payments on account of the said Institution in respect to such shares; and the names of such Subscribers respectively shall be entered in the books of the said Institution as Members of the First or Permanent Class;

And that the Second of the said classes do consist of such Person or Persons as shall, on being respectively admitted Members of the said Institution, pay a donation or entrance of Ten Gold Mohurs, or Sicca Rupees One Hundred and Sixty, and also

If under the age of 25 years, the Sum of Sa. Rs. 120	
From 25 to 30 years	150
30 to 35 years, the sum of Sicca Rupees	175
35 to 40 "	210
40 to 45 "	250
45 to 50 "	300
50 to 55 "	360
55 to 60 "	420

for the first year's Subscription in advance, and a like Sum agreeably to the above scale, annually in advance, on or before the 1st day of July in each successive year, for each and every share to be held in the said class, during the life of the Person or Persons respectively on whose life the share and shares of such Member and Members in the said Institution may be respectively held,

And that the Third of the said classes do consist of such Person and Persons as shall in like manner pay, on being admitted Members of the said Institution, a donation or entrance of five Gold Mohours, or Sicca Rupees Eighty, and also

If under the age of 25 years, the Sum of Sa. Rs.,.....	60	0
From 25 to 30 years,	75	0
30 to 35 "	87	8
35 to 40 "	105	0
40 to 45 "	125	0
45 to 50 "	150	0
50 to 55 "	180	0
55 to 60 "	210	0

for the first year's subscription in advance, and a like Sum, agreeably to the above scale, annually in advance, on or before the 1st day of July in each successive year, for each and every share to be held in the said last mentioned class, during the life and lives of the Person or Persons respectively, on which the said share and shares may be respectively held.

That in all the classes, every new member shall pay, in addition to the above rates of subscription, for every Child born before or after becoming a Member (beyond the number of two Children) whether male or female, a Premium of Sicca Rupees Forty in the first and second classes, and of Sicca Rupees Twenty in the third class, and that no Child of any future Member shall be entitled to admission upon this Fund, who shall not have been duly registered, and the above Premium paid within three months after the Parents entering the Society, or the birth of such Child, if taking place subsequently, unless sufficient cause shall be assigned for delay.

ART. 4.—That each and every individual, desirous of being admitted a member of the said institution in any of the said classes, shall be permitted to hold one share on his and their own life and lives and as many shares on distinct and separate lives, to be approved of by the Directors of the said Society, as such individual shall respectively think fit, either for the benefit of his own Widow and Child or Children, or for the benefit of the Widow or Child or Children of the person and persons on whose life and lives such share and shares may be respectively held; and in either case the party subscribing, and not the person on whose life the said share will be held, is, and shall be deemed and considered to be, a member of the said Institution, and shall have a voice in the management of its concerns: But it is hereby expressly stipulated and declared, that not more than one single share, in any or either of the said classes, shall be held on the life of any one individual.

ART. 5.—That individuals subscribing on three separate lives be entitled to two votes, at all general meetings of the members of the said institution, but that no greater number of shares shall entitle any individual to more than two votes, in the management of the concerns of the said Institution.

ART. 6.—That in order to be admitted, on the books of the said Institution, as a member of the First or Permanent Class, a certificate of health signed by a medical gentleman, and an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual, on whose life such share is intended to be held, shall accompany

ny the application for admission, which shall be submitted to the Directors of the said Institution, who shall in all instances be at liberty to reject any such application, without assigning any reason to the individual applying for admission.

ART. 7.—That a Certificate of Health signed by a Medical Gentleman, and an Affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual on whose life and share is intended to be held in the second and third classes, shall accompany the application for admission, which shall be submitted to the Directors of the said Institution, who shall in all instances be at liberty to reject any such application, without assigning any reason to the individual applying for admission.

ART. 8.—That any individual member or members entitled to any share or shares, in either the second or third class of the said Institution, and desirous of becoming a member of the First or Permanent Class, shall on payment, of a sum sufficient to make up, with what such member or members had previously paid the said donation of 20 Gold Mohurs, and such further sum according to his Age as per Article Third, so stipulated to be made Members of the Permanent Class, for each and every share to be held therein, as herein-before mentioned, with interest at the rate of ten per cent, from the date of the admission of such member or members in the said first or second classes respectively, and upon producing a medical certificate of health and attestation, to the satisfaction of a majority of the said Directors, be entitled to transfer the share and shares, for which such payment and payments shall be made, as last aforesaid, into the first or permanent class, and the Widow and Children of the person or persons intended to be benefited by the said share and shares, shall thereupon immediately, on the lapse and lapses of the life and lives, on which the said share and shares shall be respectively held, be entitled to the payments and allowances herein stipulated to be made to the Widow and Children of the members of the first or permanent class.

ART. 9.—That the Father of an illegitimate Child or Children, born before the formation of this Institution, may be admitted to hold one share in any of the said classes of the said Institution, on making such annual donation and payments as are heretofore mentioned, according to the class in which such share may be held, and that on the lapse of the life or lives of the party or parties so subscribing, his or their child or children, not exceeding three in number, whose names and description shall be accurately entered in the books of the said Institution, shall be entitled to have and receive such monthly allowances as are hereinafter provided for lawful Children, in cases of the lapse of a life on which a share may be held, where there are only a Child or Children and no Widow to be provided for.

ART. 10.—That it is hereby provided and declared, that in case of the lapse of any life or lives on which any share or shares shall or may be held in the said second or third classes, or either of them, within the space of one year from the time of such share or shares having been respectively granted, no benefit shall or may be derived by the Widow, Child and Children, respectively intended to be benefited thereby, but that in the event of the lapse or lapses of the life or lives on which such share and shares shall be respectively held, within the period aforesaid, the party subscribing or his representatives shall be entitled to receive back, from the Secretary and Treasurer of the said Institution, the full amount of all payments, made on account of such shares respectively, with interest at six per cent: It is however expressly provided, that nothing in this article contained shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to members of the First or Permanent Class.

ART. 11.—That no subscription on any life shall be considered as entitling the party or parties concerned, to derive any benefit from the Funds of this Institution, until the life subscribed on (if of the Permanent Class) shall have been approved of by the Directors, the amount of the first subscription and donations, or premium of admission paid, and a certificate of admission granted under the signature of the Secretary and three of the Directors; and until the party shall have survived for the period of one whole year from the date of his admission if a share holder in either of the second or third classes of his Institution; the party holding the share or shares in the second or third classes, or his representatives, being in the last instance entitled only to a refund of the monies paid and advanced by him, with interest as hereinbefore mentioned.

ART. 12.—That all annual subscriptions (except the first, which is to be paid on admission) shall be paid in advance on or before the first day of July in each and every year; and that if the same shall not be paid, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. within two months of the date on which such payments shall respectively become due; if the party or parties entitled to the said share or shares, shall reside on shore, or within six months of such day of payment, with such interest as aforesaid; if the party subscribing shall be absent at sea, or of any considerable distance from Calcutta; then, and in either of the said cases, such subscriber or subscribers, and the persons intended to be benefited by such subscription, shall forfeit all claims whatever on the Funds of the said Society, and be no longer considered as subscriber or subscribers to, or member or members of, the said Institution.

ART. 13.—That until the Fund, intended to be raised by the means and for the purpose aforesaid, shall amount to the sum of Sicca Rupees One Hundred Thousand, no sum or sums of money shall be paid or payable to the Widows or Children of the subscribers to the said Fund, for and in respect of the pensions or allowances hereinafter mentioned and stipulated to be paid, save to the Widows and Children or persons holding shares in the first or permanent class, who will be entitled to the benefit of the said Fund immediately on the lapse of the life or lives on which the respective share or shares may be held, in the said first or permanent class.

ART. 14.—That when and so soon as the Funds of the first Institution shall amount to the Sum of Sicca Rupees One Hundred Thousand, placed out and invested in good and sufficient securities at interest, the Widow and lawful Children of Person or Persons entitled to benefit by the lapse of a life or lives on which any share or shares shall or may be held in the said Institution, shall, on making application to the Secretary in writing, accompanied by such proof of the casualty as may be satisfactory to a majority of the Directors, be entitled to receive the following monthly payments, to commence and be payable at the expiration of one month from the occurrence of such casualty, viz. A monthly allowance of Sicca Rupees Eighty to each and every Widow, intended to be benefited by the said Fund, in the First and Second Classes of the said Institution, during her widowhood, and a like monthly sum of Sicca Rupees Sixteen to each and every lawful Child and Children, of the party or parties on whose life or lives such share or shares shall be respectively held, and to the widow of a subscriber in the Third Class of the said Society the monthly sum of Sicca Rupees Forty payable in like manner, and to each and every lawful Child and Children of such subscriber, or of the party in whose life such share may be held, the monthly sum of Sicca Rupees Eight; such payments to continue to be made to the widow, respectively during their widowhood, and to the Children being Sons until they shall have respec-

tively attained the age of sixteen years, or being Daughters until their marriage, it leading a reputable and moral life, and in the event of the lapse of the life, on which the said share may be held, leaving one or more Children only, and no Widow, the Directors of this Institution, for the time being, shall, for the purpose of properly administering the said Fund, for the benefit of such Children respectively, be deemed and considered to be the Guardian and Guardians of such children respectively, and the monthly sum of Sixty Rupees Twenty Five in the first and second classes; and Sixty Rupees Twelve and Eight Annas in the third class, shall be paid and applied from the Funds of the said Society for the maintenance of each and every such Child and Children, in the manner most beneficial for them, until they have respectively attained their age of sixteen years, or being Daughters shall have been married, as herein before mentioned.

ART. 15.—That in the event of the interest of the Funds of the said Institution being insufficient from the number of casualties or otherwise, to afford a provision, for the person respectively entitled to the benefit of the said Fund, to the full extent of the monthly payments and allowances herein before mentioned, a rateable deduction shall be made from the allowances hereinbefore stipulated to be paid in each of the said classes with reference to the amount of such interest, it being the clear intention and meaning of the said Institution, that the principal of the said fund shall not on any consideration be infringed or broken in upon, but that when, and so soon as the interest and proceeds of the said fund shall be sufficient to satisfy the claimants thereon, the same shall be so applied, and that in any event the interest and proceeds of the said Fund shall be applied as far as it will go in making such payments rateably and proportionably to the Widows and Children entitled thereto according to the class to which they may respectively belong *provided also*, —That in case the interest, dividends or proceeds of the said Fund shall at any time hereafter admit of an increase of the allowances hereinbefore provided for the persons respectively entitled to the benefit of the said Fund, that then the same allowances shall be increased rateably and proportionably in all the said classes in such manner and to such extent as a Majority of the Directors of this Institution for the time being shall deem expedient.

ART. 16.—Provided always,—And it is hereby expressly agreed and declared by and between all the parties hereto,—That nothing herein contained as in any of the rules of the said Institution, shall be deemed, taken or considered or in any wise construed so as to entitle to the benefit of the Funds of this Institution, any Widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery or who at the period of her husband's demise may have quitted his protection and be living in a state of notorious adultery though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who may hereafter be proved to the satisfaction of the general Meeting of the Society to lead an immoral or unchaste life.

And, that should hereafter any Widower on this Fund, again marry, his Widow will not be entitled to any benefit from this Fund, without he again pays his Entrance and fresh subscription according to his then age.

ART 17.—That the pensions or allowances to Widows entitled to the benefit of the said Fund shall cease on their marriage.

ART 18.—That Messieurs Palmer, Wilson and Company be appointed Agents for the Fund in London, and that the Secretary of this Institution do remit to such Agents from time to time, such sums of money as may be requisite, with instructions for the disbursement of the same, and that he do also transmit to them copies of all General Rules and

Regulations which may be passed relative to the fund, for their information, and that of all who may apply for the same.

ART. 19.—That the benefit of this Institution be extended to Madras, Bombay, Penang and Singapore, and that Messieurs Parry and Dore be appointed the Agents of this Society at the Presidency of Madras; Messieurs Forbes and Company, at Bombay; Messieurs Carnegie and Company, at Penang and Singapore, aforesaid; or at such other stations and places as may by the said Directors be deemed expedient.

ART. 20.—That the Secretary of this Institution be directed to correspond with the said agents so appointed as aforesaid, and that he do transmit to them copies of the Rules and Regulations of this Institution with such instructions as to the granting certificates of admission to the parties desirous of becoming subscribers to this Institution, as may be deemed requisite.

ART. 21.—That in the event of any Widow or Children entitled to the benefit of the Fund of the Institution being desirous of returning to Europe, the Directors of this institution for the time being are hereby authorized and empowered to make advances to the Widow or Children so entitled to the benefit of the said Institution to enable them so to do to an amount not exceeding the sum of Sicca Rupees One Thousand for each and every Widow, and the sum of Sicca Rupees Two Hundred for each and every Child and Children so entitled as aforesaid by way of loan, and to be deducted from their said pensions and allowances in such manner and by such proportions as the said Directors may deem expedient.—And such Widow and Children respectively or the Guardians of such Children duly constituted shall be entitled to receive their pensions and allowances to which they may be entitled from the Agents of the said Society in London, or elsewhere, from and after the 1st day of January 1821, at the current exchange of the day upon which such pensions shall become due, upon their producing a certificate signed by the Secretary of this Society, specifying the period to which their pensions have been respectively paid in Bengal, or other places in India, and the amount which they will be entitled to receive in England to be presented to the said Agents in London, on making applications for such pensions, and upon giving satisfactory evidence of identity.—But that such pensions and allowances instead of being payable as in Calcutta monthly, shall be payable in London half yearly, and not oftener, and that the remuneration to be allowed to such agent or agents, shall be paid by the person or persons receiving the pensions or allowance, and not by this Institution.

ART. 22.—That in case any Widow entitled to the benefit of the Funds of this Institution shall reside in a part of England twenty miles distant from London, or in Wales, Scotland or Ireland, her pension shall be paid in London to an attorney duly authorized by her on the production of a certificate signed by two persons in the Character of Parochial Clergymen or of Magistrates where she resides to the following purport.

Certificate—"This is to Certify, that Mrs. A. B. Widow of C. D. late of in the East Indies, is living in the Parish of in the county of in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and to the best of our knowledge and belief is in a state of Widowhood, and that she hath Children by her deceased husband now living with her and "two wit; of the age of and "

ART. 23.—That all the subscribers, to this Institution as well as those who may in future become so, shall be at liberty at any time to withdraw their names, relinquishing at the same time all claim to the benefit of this Institution, and forfeiting to the Fund all sums, that may have been pre-

viously contributed by them as well as what arrears are due up to the period of their withdrawing.

ART. 21 — That Henry Mathew of Calcutta aforesaid, Merchant and Agent, be and is hereby appointed Secretary of the general and entire business and concern of the said Institution, and that he be allowed to officiate the monthly sum of sicca rupees one hundred, and such other disbursements as may be actually incurred for salaries, perons, and the necessary abatement of the said Institution, law charges, stationery, and other necessary and unavoidable expenses.

ART. 25 — That all the business of this Institution shall be managed and carried on by the Secretary thereof under and subject to the control of the Directors for the time being, and that proper and necessary books or account shall be kept by the said Secretary, at an office within the limits of the Town of Calcutta, in which office all the business and transactions of or relative to the said Institution shall be truly and fairly entered in the said book, and that all books, accounts and papers, and every thing else whatsoever (save and except the money and securities for money) belonging or relating to or which shall belong or relate to the said Institution or the business thereof, or the carrying on such business shall be kept in the office, in Calcutta aforesaid, where the said business shall from time to time be so carried on, which books, accounts and papers, the said subscribers and their respective executors and administrators shall freely, and at all convenient times have liberty to resort to, inspect and peruse when and as often as occasion may require, of they or any of them may think fit, or be desirous so to do, during office hours.

ART. 26. — That the Secretary at the said Company shall be answerable and accountable for the amount of all monies to be received by him and for the safe custody of all securities to be deposited with him as Secretary of the said Institution.

ART. 27 — That the Secretary shall from time to time report to the Directors of the said Institution whenever the monies received from subscribers to the said Institution amount to Sicca Rupees Five Thousand and upwards, and that when and so often as it shall amount to the said sum of Sicca Rupees Five Thousand and upwards the sum of Sicca Rupees Five Thousand shall be laid out in the purchase of Company's Paper, or in such other Public Securities of the Government of Bengal or in shares of the Stock of the Bank of Bengal, or in such other good and sufficient securities as shall be deemed by the said Directors most for the advantage of the said Institution.

ART. 28. — That all Company's Paper of the public Securities purchased on account of the said Society, shall be purchased in the names of the Directors, who shall authorize and empower the said Secretary from time to time to receive interest thereof.

ART. 29 — That any action or suit hereafter to be commenced, or prosecuted, or defended for and on account of the said Institution shall be commenced, and prosecuted and defended by the Secretary for the time being of the said Institution, with the approbation of the Directors for the time being at the existence of the said Society or Institution.

ART. 30 — That John Gilmore, James Danbar, John Phipps, John Adolphus Williams and Henry Mathew, being five of the members of the said Institution, are hereby elected and appointed Directors of the affair of the said Company from the first day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty, until the first day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty One, and that on the first day of July in each succeeding year, unless such day shall happen to be a Sunday, in which case the election hereinafter mentioned shall take place on the Monday following,

during the existence of the said Institution, two of the said Directors (with the exception of the said Henry Mather, who is also Secretary to the said Institution, and therefore deemed a proper person to continue a permanent member of the said direction) shall go out by rotation, and a new election of two other Directors shall take place, and that such election shall be made by the whole or a majority of the votes, to be taken and reckoned as hereinafter mentioned, or the said subscribers, who shall be present at a General Meeting thereof to be held for the purpose of such election, and that such Directors so to be chosen shall continue in office from such first day of July, until the ensuing annual election of such Directors.

ART. 31.—That a meeting of the said subscribers or a majority of them shall be held yearly during the continuance of the said Institution, on some convenient day between the 1st and 15th days of the month of July in each year, and the said subscribers present at such or any other meeting or the major part of them, shall and may audit and settle the accounts of the said Institution, and shall and may frame such regulations for the said Institution and the said business, as shall seem to them proper (provided they do not militate against or tend to annul any of the articles herein before and hereinafter agreed upon) which regulation shall be carefully entered in a proper book to be kept by the said Secretary, and signed by the subscribers then present at such meeting or meetings, or the majority of them, which being so entered and signed shall be binding on all the said subscribers, then executors, administrators and assigns,—But if any error in such accounts be discovered after such settlement of accounts, such sum, whether to the credit or debit of the Stock or Funds of the said Institution shall be carried in the accounts of the said Institution for the next succeeding year, and that all errors which may be discovered in the said accounts after the settlement thereof, shall as soon as discovered be communicated by the Secretary to the Directors for the time being.

ART. 32.—That all members holding three or more shares shall have two votes, and all members holding a less number of shares than three shall have but one vote on any question which shall come before any General Meeting of the Proprietors on any other occasion, and that all questions which shall come before such or any other meeting shall be decided by the majority of votes so taken and reckoned of the members then present at such meeting, but that no member shall at any meeting be entitled or allowed to vote in any matter or thing in which such member shall be in any manner individually interested, otherwise than as a General Subscriber to the Fund of the said Institution.

ART. 33.—That whenever during the continuance of the said Institution the said Secretary shall be required in writing so to do by seven at least of the members or subscribers for the time then being, he shall give due public notice of a General Meeting of the members or subscribers, and that no matter or thing herein contained shall be annulled or altered in any manner whatsoever except with the concurrence of at least two thirds of the votes to be so taken as aforesaid of the members or subscribers, who shall be personally present at such General Meeting.

LASTLY.—That in case any difference or dispute shall happen or arise between the said several parties to these presents, any or either of them touching any or either of the covenants, clauses and agreements hereinbefore mentioned, expressed and contained, the same shall and may be heard and determined by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. In Witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto respectively set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first herein before written.

DANIEL McDONALD, *Secretary.*

Bengal Provident Society.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

In pursuance of Public Notice given in the Journals of Calcutta, that a Meeting of the Subscribers (and others intending to subscribe) to the newly proposed Institution, to be styled the 'Bengal Provident Society,' would take place in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on this day, the 11th of September 1815, in order to take into consideration the several Propositions for Establishing, Regulating, and Managing the said Society, the said Meeting was convened accordingly, when;

Mr. Palmer being requested by the unanimous voice of the Meeting to take the chair, the following Propositions were made, discussed, and finally agreed to.

Art. 1. That it is desirable for the Population of India, and particularly the rising generation, that a Perpetual Society should be formed and established by an unlimited number of Subscribers, the chief object of which will be to secure to Children surviving a fixed period, a sum of money, according to their respective interests in the said Society.

Art. 2. That in order to effect so desirable a purpose, the Society shall be divided into periodical Classes, each to terminate fourteen years after its commencement, (except the First Class), that is to say, the First Class commence on the 1st of October 1815, and subscriptions will be received for that Class only, until the 31st of December 1816, when the Lives entered on the Books of the said First Class, who shall survive the 31st day of December 1829, at midnight (the meridian of Calcutta,) will be entitled to a Dividend of the Capital subscribed in the First Class, and the Interest accumulated thereon, as hereafter to be mentioned.

Art. 3. That the Second Class will commence on the 1st of January 1817, for which Subscriptions shall be received until the 31st of December of the same Year, when the Lives entered upon the Books of the said Class, who shall survive the 31st of December 1830 at midnight, as aforesaid, will be entitled to a Dividend on the Capital subscribed during the said Year of 1817, with the Interest accumulated thereon.

Art. 4. That the succeeding Classes shall commence on the 1st of January in every Year, and close on the 31st of the December following, when the Lives entered, and subscriptions received between those periods, will constitute a distinct Class, and distinct Capital, the Dividend on each to fall due 14 years after they have respectively commenced.

Art. 5. That the Capital of each Class shall be raised by Shares nominally valued at Sa. Rs. 200, an averaged addition being made, agreeable to the following rates, which are in exact proportion to the probabilities attending Life in every Age, viz.

	Sa. Rs.
A Child from its Birth to 6 Months old,	200
6 Months, and not exceeding 1 year	220
1 Year,	3 — 230
3	15 — 240
15	27 — 250
27	32 — 240
32	38 — 230
38	46 — 210
46 and upwards,	200

* For List of Directors vide Directory Part IX.

Art. 6. That Individuals may take Shares either on their own Lives, or the Lives of others, and in either case the Parties subscribing to be considered as Members of the Society, and have a voice in the management of its concerns.

Art. 7. That, in order to be admitted on the Book of the Society, no attestation of the parties subscribing is or shall be required, or any Certificate of Health from a Medical Gentleman.

Art. 8. That the Premiums for Shares, shall be made in one collection, and no Subscriptions shall be forfeited on any account, except, that of the Life being extinct, on which such shares have been taken, and for the convenience of Subscribers the Government Notes and Securities, will be taken in payment at the value of the day.

Art. 9. That the Funds shall be invested in the Notes of Government, or such other undeniable Securities, as the Directors (hereafter to be chosen) shall deem most eligible; the said Securities to be indorsed to three or more of the Directors on behalf of the Society.

Art. 10. That Entries into a Class after the date of its commencement will be charged interest, at the rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, on the amount of Premiums from that date to the day of entry.

Art. 11. That five Persons residing in Calcutta shall be nominated Directors of the First Fourteen Classes, who shall continue until a Dividend is declared on the surviving Members of the First Class, after which period they will retire, and their seats be filled by an equal number chosen from among the Members of the Second Class, and on the same principle every succeeding years Direction shall be chosen.

Art. 12. That the business of the Directors shall be to superintend and control the management of the Funds, to examine the Accounts from time to time, and attend to the general concerns of the Society; the opinion of a majority thereof shall be conclusive in all cases relating thereto, provided they do not interfere with these Regulations, but that no Director is to have a voice in any Proposition in which he may be individually interested.

Art. 13. That on all appointed Meetings, three of the Directors shall form a quorum, and in the event of death or removal of any Director or Directors, another or others shall be chosen by the resident Members of the Society.

Art. 14. That a Person shall be appointed Secretary to the Society, who shall undertake the active management of its Concerns, for which he shall be allowed a Commission of Two and a Half per Cent. on the amount of Premiums received, and one per Cent. on the amount, to be divided after the termination of each Class, but in the event of death or removal of the Secretary, the latter Commission of One per Cent, only, shall devolve to the Secretary, who may be officiating when such Dividends fall due and are paid.

Art. 15. That the Firm of a respectable House of Agency shall be appointed to act as Treasurers, who will receive the Certificates from the Secretary properly filled up, and collect the sums mentioned upon each, for which the said Treasurers shall be allowed a Commission of One per Cent. on the amount so collected.

Art. 16. That a Meeting of the Directors shall take place, during the months of January and July in every year, in order to audit the Accounts of the Society, and pass them when approved; and should any extra Meeting be deemed necessary during the intervals of the said months of January and July, on the requisition of one or more of the Directors, the Secretary will give proper notice that the same may be convened, and that, on a convenient day in the month of January 1817, after the Directors

have examined and finally passed the Accounts of the First Class, a General Meeting of the Subscribers shall take place, to which the Directors will make a report thereon, at the same time, any point connected with the interest of the Society, will be discussed if deemed to be requisite, and decided by the vote of the majority of the Members; further, that a General Meeting shall be called on a convenient day, in the month of January of every succeeding year for the same purposes.

Art. 17. That a Journal shall be kept by the Secretary, which is to contain the proceedings on every meeting.

Art. 18. That the Interest Account shall be balanced on every 30th day of June and 31st day of December, and the Account carried to the Credit of the existing Class or Classes in exact proportion to their respective Capitals.

Art. 19. That applications for Admission into the Society, are to state the Names of the Party to be entered, the Sex, Age, Native Country, and actual Place of Residence, which Application will be addressed to the Secretary, who will under the authority of the Directors, issue a Certificate on the Life of each Individual named, bearing date the day on which it is received.

Art. 20. That one year previous to a Dividend being made on the First Class, the Society shall commence to give public notice in the *India and London Gazettes* to the surviving Members of that Class, to present themselves after the 31st day of December 1829 following at the Office of the Society, (or to the Agents in distant parts herein appointed,) producing at the same time the Certificate of the Office, and legal proofs of identity.

Art. 21. That in due time, previous to a Dividend falling payable on the First Class the Society shall appoint one Agent in each of the Presidencies of India, and one in London, who shall be furnished with Transcripts from the Office Entry Books of every Class as they become due, in order to enable them to question the parties presenting themselves, and they the said Agents shall be authorized to call for such further proofs of identity as they shall judge expedient.

Art. 22. That the Agents of the said Society, a full discharge, and general release, from any future Claims on account of the said Class then terminated.

Art. 23. That the Agent in London on being satisfied with the identity of the parties, shall cause two National Copies of the Office Certificate to be taken, one of which Copies shall remain with the Claimant, and the Original and Duplicate be transmitted by the most eligible opportunities to the Secretary to the Society, the charges of the said Agent to be borne by the respective Claimants.

Art. 24. That Members residing in England, or any parts to the Westward of the Cape of Good Hope, shall be allowed two years grace beyond the period of each Class falling due, in order to present their Claims; and such Members as may reside in any part to the Eastward of the Cape, will be allowed one year grace beyond the period of each Class falling due, for the same purpose.

Art. 25. That as soon after the 31st day of December 1829, as may be practicable, a Dividend of the Total Capital of the First Class shall be ascertained on the number of Shares then claimed by surviving Members, when a sum of 75 per Cent. will be paid upon each share, reserving 25 per Cent. on Interest, to answer such Claims as may be forthcoming during the following two Years.

Art. 26. That the Institution shall be distinguished by the name of the 'Bengal Provident Society.'

Art. 26. That in order to defray the expenses of Printing, Stationary, Office Hire, Assistants, and other contingencies, Law expenses excepted, the Secretary shall be allowed to charge a Fee of four Rupees on every certificate.

Art. 27. That on a final Dividend being made to each Class, the Parties receiving, on their agents duly authorized to receive the same, shall

Art. 28. That the following five Gentlemen, residents of Calcutta, be appointed Directors and severally agreeable to the tenor of the 11th Article of these Regulations, viz.

John Palmer, R. Robertson, David Clark, and H. Mathew, Esqrs.

Art. 29. That Mr. J. B. Jones, shall be appointed Secretary to the Society, on the terms and conditions stipulated in the 14th Article of these Regulations.

Art. 30. That Messrs. Palmer and Co. shall be appointed Treasurers to this Society, on the terms and conditions stipulated in the 15th Article of these Regulations.

Art. 31. That the Regulations now adopted, shall continue immutable during the existence of this Society.

Art. 32. That these Regulations shall be published twice in the Government Gazette, and in other Weekly Papers, for general information.

Art. 33. That the following shall be the form of the Certificate.

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

No. —

FOURTEENTH CLASS.

COMMENCING THE 1ST OF JANUARY 1829.

ENDING... THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1829.

DIVIDEND DUE THE 1ST OF JANUARY 1843.

We her by certify and acknowledge to have received from ——— the sum of *Sicca Rupees* ——— being the Amount of ——— Subscription for ——— Shares, taken in the ——— Class of this Society, by ———, on the Life of ———

———, Treasurer,

Registered No. —, —

—————,
—————,
—————, } Directors.

Secretary

SIXTH

Calcutta Laudable Society.*

The object of the institution of the Laudable Society is to provide a Fund for the Insurance of Lives, whereby Individuals may secure a Provision for their Families after their death, or Creditors may guard themselves against loss in the event of the decease of their Debtors.

The Laudable Society differs from an Office for the Insurance of Lives, (as such Offices have been generally constituted in European Countries;) in that the whole Fund of the Society accumulates for the benefit of the Insured, and of them alone; that no Insurer reaps a profit from the Institution, and that even the charges of management are regulated on so economical a scale, as scarcely to form a sensible burthen on the Establishment.

It differs both from a Life Insurance Office and from most of those public associations into which certain orders of the community are frequently induced to enter for the purpose of providing a Fund for the maintenance of their Families after their death; in that it does not profess to ensure any specific sum of Money or Annuity to the representatives of the deceased, but merely their proportion of such sum as its accumulated fund shall eventually yield. This uncertainty, however is entirely in favour of the Insured, for on the one hand, by the ultimate division of the funds, he derives the most possible benefit which any Life Insurance could afford him without a positive loss to his life, while on the other hand he is perfectly secured against that disappointment to which the contributors to public Charitable Funds are not unrequently liable, from the total failure of a scheme founded on false or over- sanguine calculations. The Members of the Laudable Society have a certainty of benefiting to the utmost extent proportioned to their respective contributions, and neither more nor less.

The Subscriptions to the Laudable Society are portioned into certain Shares, and though the rules of the Institution do not warrant the precise sum which each Share is to yield in case of a lapse of a Life subscribed on, an approximation to that sum may be obtained from the result of former Societies. In the Fourth Laudable Society each Share on a lapsed life yielded Sa. Rs. 5516, exclusive of the regulated advance of 4,000. The present state of the Funds of the Fifth Laudable Society, now about to close, justifies the expectation that the holders of Shares on lapsed lives will receive about Sa. Rs. 3,200 in addition to the prescribed advance already drawn. The difference in the productiveness of Shares in the two Societies respectively, is to be ascribed to an unusual mortality amongst the Insured. A Share in the Sixth Laudable Society may however be taken as covering the risk of Sa. Rs. 9,000.

The Sixth Laudable Society will commence on the 1st January, 1827, and close on the 31st December 1831, at midnight, and its rules will be found to agree essentially with those of the Fifth, with the exception of an Annual, instead of Quinquennial rise in the rates of Subscription.

* For List of Directors vide Directory Part IX.

REGULATIONS OF THE SIXTH CALCUTTA LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

ARTICLE 1. The object of this association is to provide a fund for the Insurance of Lives. This fund is to be partitioned into Shares, and an individual may subscribe for a certain number of Shares, either on his or her own life, or on the life of any other individual. In the former case, the general estate of the deceased, or such person or persons as he or she may by will or assignment have appointed, shall benefit in the event of a lapse, in the latter, the person who may have subscribed on the life of the deceased, shall benefit to the extent of the shares subscribed for; unless, in either case, such shares be especially declared at the time of subscription to be for the benefit of any other person or persons, or be subsequently made over, according to the form hereafter prescribed, for the benefit of any other person or persons, in which case such person or persons, shall be entitled to benefit in the event of a lapse, and no other.

2. In the case of a person subscribing on the life of another, the party subscribing, and not the party on whose life the subscription is made, shall be considered a Member of the Society, and have a voice in the management of its concerns. Co-partners or other bodies or individuals may hold one or more shares jointly on any given life, either for their own benefit or for that of others; but in such case, the parties uniting in the subscription, shall not be entitled each to a separate voice in the concerns of the Society, but must vote collectively, or by the deputation of one of their number, on all matters thereto relating.

3. The great principle of this Society is the equal division of its accumulated funds among the parties entitled to benefit by the lapse of lives subscribed on, according to the number of shares which those parties may respectively hold.

4. The Sixth Laudable Society shall commence on the 1st January, 1827, and shall close on the 31st December, 1831, at midnight.

5. Not more than ten shares can be subscribed for on any one life, whether those shares be held by one or more individuals.

6. Persons shall be at liberty to subscribe for Half or Quarter Shares, either on their own lives, or on the lives of others, and in case of lapse, the estate of the deceased, or the parties for whose advantages the subscription is declared to be, or who may have become entitled to such advantages by Will or Assignment, shall benefit by the fund in a like fractional proportion.

7. The following are the rates of subscription to be paid half yearly on each Share, Half Share, and Quarter Share, according to the ages of the parties whose lives are subscribed on, at the time of admission into the Society, viz.

From the Age of	For a Whole Share.	For a Half Share.	For a Quarter Share.	Age.	For a Whole Share.	For a Half Share.	For a Quarter Share.
3 to 20	S. R. 100	S. R. 50	S. R. 25	26	S. R. 112	S. R. 56	S. R. 28
21	105	53	27	27	113	57	29
22	106	53	27	28	115	58	29
23	107	54	27	29	117	59	30
24	109	55	28	30	120	60	30
25	110	55	28				

From the Age of	For a Whole Share.	For a Half Share.	For a Quar- ter Share.	Age.	For a Whole Share.	For a Half Share.	For a Quar- ter Share
31	S. R. 122	S. R. 61	S. R. 31	51	S. R. 228	S. R. 114	S. R. 57
32	125	63	32	52	233	118	59
33	130	65	33	53	240	120	60
34	135	68	34	54	245	123	62
35	138	69	35	55	260	130	65
36	141	71	36	56	273	137	69
37	144	72	37	57	281	140	70
38	150	75	38	58	290	145	73
39	153	77	39	59	300	150	75
40	158	78	40	60	31	158	79
41	162	81	41	61	353	177	89
42	165	83	42	62	365	183	92
43	171	86	43	63	380	190	95
44	174	87	44	64	395	198	99
45	180	90	45	65	410	205	103
46	191	96	46	66	585	293	147
47	195	98	47	67	600	300	150
48	206	101	48	68	620	310	155
49	207	101	49	69	64	320	160
50	213	107	50	70	665	333	167

8. All persons entering the Society, between the 1st January and the 30th June, in the year 1827, shall pay on admission their full Subscription in advance for that year, or for the remaining part thereof, computing the same from the date of their becoming Members, until the 1st of January 1828, and paying for any number of days less than a month, one whole month's subscription. The subsequent half yearly subscription shall be payable on the 1st of January and 1st July in each year, commencing with the 1st of January 1828.

9. All persons who may be admitted into the Society, subsequent to the 30th of June 1827, shall, in the first place, pay their proportion of the current half yearly Subscription, to be calculated agreeably to the above Rule, from the first day of the month of their admission, until the next following period of payment; and in the second place, shall pay a Premium of Admission, to be regulated agreeably to the following Scale, viz.

For admission during the second } A Premium equal to 25 per Cent.
half of the 1st Year of the Society. } on one half Year's Subscription.

During the 2d Year..... 50 per Cent, on do.

3d Year..... 72 per Cent, on do.

4th Year..... 84 per Cent, on do.

5th Year..... 80 per Cent on do.

10. In pursuance of the terms of the 10th Article of the Regulations of the Fifth Laudable Society, persons having held Shares on a expired Lives in that Society, shall be entitled, without any renewed warranty of health, to receive a Certificate of Admission for a like number of Shares in the Sixth Laudable Society, on payment of the full Subscription Money for twelve months, at the rates corresponding with their respective Ages at the

period of transfer: For the accommodation of individuals, it shall be in the discretion of the Directors, at any time on or before the 1st of January 1877, to receive in payment of such Subscription Money, the Promissory Note of the Parties, payable on or before the 1st of February following, together with interest thereon from the first January aforesaid, at the rate of Eight per Cent. per Annum; but until either the Subscription Money shall be paid in Cash, or a Promissory Note for the same shall be granted, no new Certificate of Admission shall in any case be issued, nor shall the party be entitled to any benefit from the Funds of the Society, in case of the intermediate lapse of the Life intended to be insured. In the event, moreover, of the payment of the Subscription Money being delayed beyond the term of one month from the commencement of the Society, or of any Promissory Note for such Subscription Money not being paid when due, the party subscribing shall be liable to pay to the Society a penalty of two per Cent. on the principal amount of his Subscription Money, and should he fail to make good such Subscription Money, together with the penalty aforesaid, within the second month from the commencement of the Society, he shall entirely forfeit all claims of Admission into the Society, or to benefit by its Funds, except on a new application to be submitted to the Directors, accompanied by the prescribed testimonial of Health and Age. If any Promissory Note received in payment of Subscription Money, shall remain unpaid after the expiration of the second month, from the commencement of the Society, the amount of such Note shall be forfeited to the Society, and the Subscription cancelled.

11. Five persons residing in Calcutta, shall be nominated Directors of the Sixth Laudable Society, whose business it shall be to superintend and control the management of the Funds, to examine the Accounts, to decide on all applications for Admission, and generally to transact the current business of the Society. The concurrent opinion of three of the five Directors shall be decisive, on all matters relating to the concerns of the Society, not at variance with these fundamental Regulations, which can be altered only by a Majority of the Members residing in Bengal. No question, however, shall be proposed to the Members at large without the concurrence of the whole of the Directors. In case of the death or removal from Calcutta of any of the Directors, another or others shall be chosen by a Majority of the Members of the Society then residing in Calcutta, or by a Majority of such Members residing in Calcutta, as may attend at a General Meeting to be convened for that purpose.

12. A Meeting of the Directors of the Society shall be convened annually, between the 1st of January and 30th of April in each year, when a Statement of the Accounts of the Society, shall be laid before them by the Secretaries, and no account, which shall once have been submitted to, and passed by the Directors at such Meeting, shall afterwards be called in question, unless for some special and manifest error to the amount of Five Hundred Sicca Rupees or upwards.

13. In the election of Directors, as well as on all other questions relative to the concerns of the Society, which may be proposed for the decision of the Members at large, a Member holding ten shares on any one Life shall be entitled to three votes; one holding from five to nine Shares, to two votes; and one holding any number of Shares less than five, to one vote only. Members holding shares on different lives, shall be entitled to the number of votes proportioned to the number of Shares which they hold on each Life.

14. Messrs. Alexander and Company shall officiate as Secretaries and Treasurers to the Society, with a fixed allowance of Sicca Rupees Two Hundred per month, and a Commission of one per Cent. on all Receipts of

Subscriptions, to be paid out of the Funds of the Society, and they shall charge a fee of Sicca Rupee One on each Certificate of Admission, and One Rupee for the Registry on each assignment of Share, in lieu of all Charges. — Advertisements, Printing and Law expenses excepted.

15. The Secretaries and Treasurers shall act in all cases according to the orders of the Directors.

16. All applications for Admission into the Society, from persons residing at any of the King's or Company's Settlements, shall be made by letter to the Secretaries, and shall be accompanied by a Certificate of Health, signed by a Medical Gentleman in the King's or Company's Service (those from all other places to be certified by a Medical Gentleman to the satisfaction of the Directors, — and by an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual on whose Life the Shares are applied for;) such Letter, Certificate and Affidavit to be according to the following Forms, printed copies of which may be had on application to the Secretaries, viz.

FORM OF LETTER FOR PERSONS SUBSCRIBING ON THEIR OWN LIVES.

[Place and Date.]

TO MESSRS. ALEXANDER AND CO.

Secretaries to the

SIXTH LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

I request to be admitted to hold Share in the Sixth Laudable Society on my own Life, for the benefit of my Estate after my death, or of such person or persons as I may hereafter appoint by Will or Assignment; for which purpose the prescribed Certificate and Affidavit of Health, are herewith transmitted.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FORM OF LETTER, FOR PERSONS SUBSCRIBING ON THE LIVES OF OTHERS.

[Place and Date.]

TO MESSRS. ALEXANDER AND CO.

Secretaries to the

SIXTH LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

I request to be admitted to hold Share in the Sixth Laudable Society on the Life of for the benefit of for which purpose the prescribed Certificate and Affidavit of Health are herewith transmitted.

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH.

This is to Certify, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief is at this date free from any dangerous malady whatever, and that, from my acquaintance with his constitution and general state of Health, for and also from the result of the enquiries, which I have this day made of him in person, I consider him to be a good Life.

Dated at }
this day of 182 }

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT OF HEALTH.

Insert name, place of abode, and profession, at full length. I do hereby make oath and declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the contents of the above Certificate, as they relate to my present state of Health, are true; that I have not wilfully concealed from the Certifier any circumstances relative to my health or constitution, that I have had the Small (or Cow) Pox; and that my Age at this time does not exceed years and months.

Sworn before me, at }
this day of 182 }

The above Affidavit must be sworn to before a Magistrate, who shall attest the same by his counter-signature; or if the party be residing at a station where there is no Magistrate, it may then be attested by the Principal Civil or Military Officer of the station. — In case of an application for shares on the life of a Minor under fourteen years of age, an Affidavit to the same effect as above must be produced from the Parent, Guardian, or next of Kin of the party, or of the person under whose protection he or she may be residing.

17. All applications for Admission, accompanied by the above prescribed forms of Certificate and Affidavit, which may be transmitted to the Secretaries, shall be submitted by them to the Directors for their decision: And the Directors shall in all instances be at full liberty to reject any such Application, without assigning any reason to the Applicant for so doing.

18. In all cases it shall rest with the Committee to judge, whether the reference to the circumstances of situation and distance, the interval which may have elapsed between the date of any Certificate and Affidavit of Health, and the time of their presentation be reasonable or otherwise, and to admit or reject such Certificate and Affidavit accordingly. In no case however, is the party subscribing to have any claim on the funds of the Society, in the event of the life lasting between the date of the Certificate, and the date on which the Applicant may be admitted a Member, unless where the Directors may at the instance of such Applicant, have originally permitted the subscription to take effect from the date of the Certificate and Affidavit of Health, which it shall at all times be in their discretion to do, on the arrears of subscription being paid up. In the event however, of a person dying between the dates of his Certificate and Affidavit of Health and his Admission, and the Insurance on his life was not effected from the date of the Certificate and Affidavit, the amount of Premium paid for such Insurance shall be refunded.

19. No Subscription on any life shall be considered as entitling the party or parties concerned to benefit by the Society, until the life subscribed on shall have been approved by the Directors, the amount of the first Subscription and premium of Admission paid, and a Certificate of Admission granted under the signature of the Secretaries, agreeable to the form annexed to these Regulations. And if any Applicant shall omit to pay the amount of Subscription and premium of Admission within two months after the life subscribed on shall have been approved by the Directors, such applicant shall forfeit his claim to be admitted, except on a fresh application, accompanied by a new Certificate and Affidavit of Health.

20. All Subscriptions (except the first, which is to be paid on admission) shall be paid within one month of the time, at which they become due. If not paid within that time, a penalty of two per cent. on the amount of the instalment shall be added; and any Member who shall not have paid his

Subscription, together with the said penalty, within two months from the day on which such Subscription shall have become due, shall be considered to have absolutely and entirely forfeited his Share or Shares.

21. Any Member shall be at liberty at any time, to pay up his Subscription for the whole unexpired period between the time of such payment and the close of the Society, or for any part thereof; and, in the event of the lapse of the life subscribed on, such Member or his Representatives shall be entitled to receive back any part of the Subscription Money so paid up, which would not have been due at the time of the lapse taking place; forfeiting, however, to the Society, all Interest which may have immediately accrued thereon.

22. No subsequent increase of Shares on any Life shall be allowed, except on a fresh application to be again approved of by the Directors, and accompanied by a Certificate and Affidavit as above. The Subscription on the additional shares to be according to the age of the party at the time of making the new application.

23. Any Member desiring to transfer his Interest in any share or shares which he may hold in the Society, shall be at liberty to do so by an Indorsement to be written on the original Certificate, which Indorsement however shall not be valid, until the Certificate bearing the same shall have been produced to the Secretaries, and the Transfer duly registered by them in the general Book of Registry, to be kept in the office of the Society.

24. As often as a sum exceeding Sicca Rupees Five Thousand shall be collected, it shall be laid out in the purchase of Government Paper, Bank Shares, or in Loans secured by a Deposit of Government Paper, to be granted under the controul and authority of the Directors; it being clearly understood, that in all cases of Loan, the saleable value of the Deposit shall be more than sufficient to cover the sum lent. All Public Securities purchased for the Society, shall be specially endorsed to three or more of the Directors, and the Interest only shall be made payable to the Secretaries and Treasurers.

25. The person or persons entitled to benefit by the lapse of a Life in this Society shall, on making application to the Secretaries in writing, accompanied by such proof of the Casualty as may be satisfactory to a majority of the Directors, immediately receive the sum of Four Thousand Sicca Rupees on each Share; Two Thousand Rupees on each half Share, or One Thousand Rupees on each Quarter Share, which he or they may have held or be entitled to on the lapsed Life; provided that, in the opinion of the Directors, the state of the Funds of the Society will admit of so large a payment being made. Should the Directors think, however, that the Funds will not allow of an immediate payment of this amount, then such sum only shall be advanced as they may deem proper; and the balance of the prescribed advance shall be paid, so soon as the Directors shall be of opinion that the Funds will safely admit of it.

26. Arrears of subscription, or any other sums due to the Society by the holders of any share or shares on a lapsed Life, shall be deducted from the amount of the advance.

27. At the expiration of this Society on the 31st of December 1831, it is proposed, that a new Society, on a similar plan, but subject to such further alterations as experience may suggest, shall be immediately instituted, into which Society all Members then holding Shares on unexpired Lives in the Sixth Laudable Society, shall be at liberty to transfer those Shares without any renewed Certificate of Health, in consideration of a sum of Money to be paid to such new Society out of the Funds of the Sixth Laudable Society, and without taking into account any proportion of the

Advances previously paid by the Society on account of lapsed Lives. To entitle Members of the Sixth Laudable Society to transfer the shares held by them into the ensuing or Seventh Laudable Society, no regular form of Application shall be necessary; by a Certificate of Admission into the new Society shall be immediately issued to them on the simple payment of the usual first year's Subscription in advance, subject however to the established penalty of Two per Cent. in the event of the payment being delayed beyond the term of one month, from the commencement of the new Society, and to the entire forfeiture of the privilege of Transfer. (excepting on a new application to the Directors are implied by the regular Certificate of Health, &c.) if not made good within the second month from that period. The rates of subscription for Members transferring their shares from the Sixth to the Seventh Laudable Society, shall be according to the respective Ages of the Parties, on whose Lives the shares are held, on 1st of January 1832.

28. It is proposed to render the Institution of the Laudable Society permanent, by establishing a new Society in succession to each Society as it expires, and arranging the transfer of the shares agreeably to the above principle.

29. Upon the transfer to the Seventh Laudable Society of any share or shares in the Sixth Laudable Society, which may stand assigned by endorsement, or otherwise, for the benefit of any other person or persons than the person or persons originally interested therein, or upon any subsequent transfer of any share or shares so assigned from the Seventh or any succeeding Society to the Society next ensuing, such share or shares shall continue in all respects subject to the control of the Assignee, and shall be declared to stand for the benefit of such Assignee in the Certificate of Admission to be issued from the new Society.

30. Within one month and fifteen days after the 31st December 1831, the accounts of the Sixth Laudable Society shall be made up, and the balance of Funds actually on hand, after deducting the stipulated payment of 10 per Cent. to the new Society, shall be divided by the number of shares held on Lives subscribed upon in this Society, which may have lapsed between its commencement and its close, as may be ascertained previous to the 15th day of February 1832, and the parties entitled to benefit, by such lapses shall each receive his or their proportions of the said Funds, according to the number of shares respectively held by them on the several lapsed Lives,—the holders of Half or Quarter shares dividing according to those fractional proportions.

31. With respect to any lapses of Lives in this Society, which may not be ascertained on or prior to the 15th of February 1832, such lapses shall be at the risk of the next ensuing or Seventh Laudable Society, and the Advances or Dividends to which the parties claiming to benefit by such lapses may be entitled shall be paid out of the Funds, and agreeably to the Regulations of the said ensuing Society, on the said lapses being ascertained. But it is hereby expressly provided, with respect to any lapses which may have occurred at any place to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, that notice of such lapses, accompanied by satisfactory proof of the same, must be given to the Secretaries to the Seventh Laudable Society within one year from the expiration of the Sixth Society on the 31st December 1831, or within two years if the lapse have occurred in Europe or elsewhere beyond the Cape of Good Hope; and that in the event of the party or parties interested neglecting to prefer his or their claim on account of any such lapse, within the period here prescribed, he or they shall entirely forfeit all right and title to any benefit whatever, by reason of such lapse, from the Funds of the Seventh or any succeeding Society.

52. The following Gentlemen have this day been nominated Directors of the South Landable Society, viz John Palmer, James Cullen, George James Gordon, William Anshie, and Thomas Bracken, Esquires.
Calcutta, 25th November 1826.

CERTIFICATE OF ADMISSION.

Insert name or names. We do hereby certify, that _____ places of above and pro- has been duly admitted to hold _____ Share in the _____ Sessions, at full length. South Landable Society, on the Life of _____ for the benefit of _____

who shall be entitled, in the event of a lapse of the aforesaid Life, to receive such proportion of the Funds of the said Society, as by the established Regulations thereof, published in the Government Gazette of the 30th of November 1825, may become due to _____ by virtue of this subscription, and at such time or times as the said Regulations direct,—subject moreover to all the several provisions and exceptions, by the said Regulations prescribed.

We do further acknowledge to have received from the aforesaid _____ the sum of *Sicca Rupees* _____ being the amount of Subscription in advance and premium of Admission, required by the Regulations of the said Society. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names in Calcutta, this _____ day of _____

in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and _____

By Authority of the Directors:

ALEXANDER AND CO.

Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B. No payment can be made in the event of a lapse to the person entitled to benefit thereby under this Certificate, unless notice of such lapse be communicated to the Secretaries within one year after the close of the Society, which takes place on the 31st December 1831, in case of the lapse having occurred any where to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or within two years, in case of the lapse having taken place any where beyond the Cape of Good Hope; in the latter event, the Representatives of the deceased, or the parties interested in the lapse, are recommended to transmit information of the same, together with such proofs thereof, as may be attainable, to Messieurs Fletcher, Alexander and Co. of London, who will forward the communication to the Secretaries in Calcutta.

Dr. J. Meigs, M. D. is Medical Adviser to the Society.

CALCUTTA

Supplementary Laudable Society.*

The considerations which led to the establishment of a series of Supplementary Laudable Societies, were these:—By the constitution of the original Laudable Societies, the major part of their funds, instead of being portioned out as the lapses occurred to the parties entitled to benefit thereby, were left to accumulate for a series of years at a low rate of interest in Government Securities. This arrangement was specially inconvenient to those who had recourse to those Societies for effecting Insurance on the lives of their dependents, as in most cases the debts which the Insurances were intended to cover, continued to increase at a rate of Interest greatly exceeding that at which the funds of the Society improved. Experience has also proven, that notwithstanding the scale of the original Laudable Societies had been so far enlarged as to admit of the subscription for ten shares on a single life, the augmentation was not in all instances sufficient for the purposes of the public, nor commensurate with a general and daily increasing extension of Money Transactions.

The leading principles of the Supplementary Laudable Societies may be thus briefly enumerated. The duration of each Supplementary Society was formerly for one year only at the end of which time the funds of the Institution were divided among the holders of Shares on lapsed lives.—In consequence of the heavy losses which have occurred within three of the last four years and the consequent small dividends which the Societies in those years have yielded, the Directors have deemed it expedient to extend the duration of the ensuing Eleventh Supplementary Society to three years, to increase the rate of Subscription on lives a moiety instead of quinquennially, as heretofore, and instead of dividing the funds among the holders of Shares on lapsed lives at the expiration of the Society; it is intended to make an intermediate dividend at the end of 18 months from the commencement of the Society, of Sa. Rs. 1000 on each share, provided the funds admit of it—and at the termination of the Society, the balance of the funds are to be divided as heretofore, with such reservation, and according to such rules as may be in force for the time being.—The holders of shares on surviving lives have the option of transferring the same to a new Society of similar duration, without renewed warranty of health.

As the Tenth Supplementary Laudable Society will expire on the 30th Instant, it is intended to establish an Eleventh, which will commence on the 1st Proximo, and will be regulated by the following Scheme of Rules.

In the early Supplementary Laudable Societies Sa. Rs. 10,000 was fixed on as the maximum, to be received from the funds by the holder of a share on a lapsed life. The surplus funds were directed to be appropriated under certain provisions to the ensuing Society, and the holders of shares in preceding Societies whose dividends had not equalled the sum of Sa. Rs. 10,000. This sum in the Eleventh Supplementary Laudable Society is still continued as a maximum of dividend receivable on a share held on a lapsed life; but the surplus funds are to be exclusively appropriated to the ensuing Society.

When the sum of $\text{S} \text{ Rs. } 10,000$ was fixed as the maximum of dividend to be received on one share, the interest of money was high. That sum was then proportionate to the scale of *Premia* and its selection justified by experience. In later years, owing to the depreciation of Money, the funds of none of the Supplementary Societies have yielded so high a dividend as $\text{S} \text{ Rs. } 10,000$ on a share on a lapsed life. Judging from the results of late years, $\text{S} \text{ Rs. } 8,000$ may be assumed as the probable amount, which (including the regular advance) will be forthcoming to the holder of such share. These observations have been thought proper for the purpose of checking fallacious expectations which the Insured might be apt to entertain by observing the sum of $\text{S} \text{ Rs. } 10,000$ restricted as the maximum of dividend receivable by the holder of a share on a lapsed life.

REGULATIONS OF THE ELEVENTH CALCUTTA SUPPLEMENTARY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

Article 1. The object of this association is to provide a fund for the insurance of lives. This fund is to be portioned into shares; and an individual may subscribe for a certain number of shares, either on his or her own life, or on the life of any other individual. In the former case, the general estate of the deceased, or such person or persons as he or she may by will or assignment have appointed, shall benefit in the event of a lapse; in the latter, the person who may have subscribed on the life of the deceased, shall benefit to the extent of the shares subscribed for; unless in either case, such shares be specially declared at the time of subscription, to be for the benefit of any other person or persons, or be subsequently made over according to the form hereinafter prescribed, for the benefit of any other person or persons, in which cases such person or persons shall be entitled to benefit in the event of a lapse, and no others.

2. In the case of a person subscribing on the life of another, the party subscribing, and not the party on whose life the subscription is made, shall be considered a Member of the Society, and have a voice in the management of its concerns. Co-partners or other bodies of individuals may hold one or more shares jointly on any given life, either for their own benefit or for that of others; but in such case, the parties uniting in the subscription, shall not be entitled each to a separate voice in the concerns of the Society, but must vote collectively, or by the deputation of one of their number, on all matters thereto relating.

3. The Eleventh Supplementary Laudable Society shall commence on the 1st July, 1826, and shall close on the 30th June, 1829, at midnight. The subscriptions for the first year are to be paid in advance, and half-yearly, for the two following years.

4. Not more than ten shares can be subscribed for on any one life, whether those shares be held by one or more individuals. It is however specially provided, that in the course of the year the Directors may pass an additional rule, extending this number to one not exceeding fifteen, should this measure be deemed by them prudent and proper.

5. Persons shall be at liberty to subscribe for Half or Quarter shares, either on their own lives or on the lives of others, and in case of lapse, the estate of the deceased, or the party for whose advantages the subscription is declared to be, or who may have become entitled to such advantages by will or assignment; shall benefit by the fund in a like fractional proportion.

6. The following are the rates of subscription to be paid half yearly on each Share, Half Share, and Quarter Share, according to the ages of the parties whose lives are subscribed on, at the time of admission into the Society, viz.

From the Age of	For a Whole Share.	For a Half Share.	For a Quarter Share.	Age.	For a Whole Share.	For a Half Share.	For a Quarter Share.
3 to 20	Sa. Rs. 100	Sa. Rs. 50	Sa. Rs. 25	46	Sa. Rs. 191	Sa. Rs. 96	Sa. Rs. 48
21	105	53	27	47	195	98	49
22	106	53	27	48	200	100	50
23	107	54	27	49	207	104	52
24	109	55	28	50	213	107	54
25	110	55	28				
26	112	56	28	51	222	114	57
27	113	57	29	52	235	118	59
28	115	58	29	53	240	120	60
29	117	59	30	54	245	123	61
30	120	61	30	55	260	130	65
31	122	61	31	56	273	137	69
32	125	63	32	57	280	140	70
33	130	67	33	58	290	147	74
34	135	68	34	59	300	150	75
35	138	69	35	60	315	158	79
36	141	71	36	61	353	177	89
37	141	72	36	62	365	183	91
38	150	75	38	63	380	190	95
39	153	77	39	64	395	198	99
40	156	78	39	65	410	205	103
41	162	81	42	66	553	293	147
42	165	83	42	67	600	300	153
43	171	86	43	68	620	310	155
44	174	87	44	69	640	320	161
45	180	90	45	70	665	338	167

7. All persons entering the Society between the 1st July and 31st December, 1826, shall pay on admission, their full Subscription in advance up to 30th June 1827, computing the same from the date of their becoming Members until the 30th June, 1827, and paying for any number of days less than a Month one whole Month's Subscription. The subsequent half-yearly Subscriptions shall be payable on the 1st of July, and 1st of January, in each year, commencing with the 1st of July, 1827.

8. All persons who may be admitted into the Society subsequent to the 31st December 1826, shall in the first place pay their proportion of the current half-yearly Subscription to be calculated agreeably to the above rule, from the first day of the Month of their admission, until the next fol-

lowing period of payment, and in the second place, shall pay a Premium of admission, to be regulated agreeably to the following scale:

For Admission during the second half } A Premium equal to 25 per Cent.
of the 1st year of the Society..... } on one half year's Subscription.

During the 2d Year..... 50 per Cent.

3d Year..... 72 per Cent.

9 In pursuance of the terms of the 17th Article of the Regulations of the Tenth Supplementary Laudable Society, persons having held Shares on unexpired Lives in that Society, shall be entitled, without any renewed warranty of health, to receive a Certificate, of Admission for a like number of Shares in the Eleventh Supplementary Laudable Society, on payment of the full subscription-money for twelve months, at the rates corresponding with their respective ages at the period of transfer. For the accommodation of individuals, it shall be in the discretion of the Directors, at any time on or before the 1st July, 1826, to receive in payment of such subscription-money, the promissory notes of the parties, payable on or before the 1st of August following, together with interest thereon from the 1st of July aforesaid, at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum. But until either the subscription-money shall be paid in cash, or a promissory note for the same shall be granted, no new Certificate of Admission shall in any case be issued, nor shall the party be entitled to any benefit from the funds of the Society in case of the intermediate lapse of the life intended to be insured. In the event, moreover, of the payment of the subscription-money being delayed beyond the term of one month from the commencement of the Society, or of any promissory note for such subscription-money not being paid when due, the party subscribing shall be liable to pay to the Society a penalty of Two per Cent. on the principal amount of his subscription-money; and should he fail to make good such subscription-money, together with the penalty aforesaid, within the second month from the commencement of the Society, he shall entirely forfeit all claim of admission into the Society, or to benefit by its funds, except on a new application to be submitted to the Directors, accompanied by the prescribed testimonials of health and age.—If any promissory note, received in payment of subscription-money, shall remain unpaid after the expiration of the second month from the commencement of the Society, the amount of such note shall be forfeited to the Society, and the Subscription cancelled.

10 The Directors of the Fifth Laudable Society for the time being, shall also officiate as Directors of the Eleventh Supplementary Laudable Society; and it shall be their business to superintend and control the management of the funds, to examine the accounts, to decide on all applications for admission, and generally to transact the current business of the Society, the concurrent opinion of three of the five Directors shall be decisive on all matters relative to the concerns of the Society, not at variance with these fundamental Regulations, which can be altered only by a majority of the Members residing in Bengal. No question, however, shall be proposed to the Members at large, without the concurrence of the whole of the Directors.

11. No account, which shall once have been submitted to, and passed by the Directors, at any meeting summoned for that purpose, shall afterwards be called in question, unless for some special and manifest error, to the amount of Five Hundred Rupees or upwards.

12. On all questions relative to the concerns of the Society, which may be proposed for the decision of the Members at large—a Member holding seven shares on any one life, shall be entitled to three votes; one holding from three to six shares, to two votes; and one holding any number of

shares less than three, to one vote only. Members holding shares on different lives, shall be entitled to the number of votes proportioned to the number of shares which they hold on each life.

13. Messrs. Alexander and Co. shall officiate as Secretaries and Treasurers to the Society; and as a compensation for their services, shall be permitted to draw a Commission or One per Cent. on all receipts in account, with a fixed allowance of Sixty Rupees Two Hundred per Month, and a fee of One Rupee on each Certificate of Admission, and on the registry of each assignment of shares, in lieu of all other charges, Advertisements, Printing and Law Expenses excepted.

14. The Secretaries and Treasurers shall act in all cases according to the orders of the Directors.

15. All applications for admission into the Society, from persons residing at any of the King's or Company's Settlements, shall be made by letter* to the Secretaries, and shall be accompanied by a Certificate of Health signed by a Medical Gentleman in the King's or Company's Service (those from all other places to be certified by a Medical Gentleman to the satisfaction of the Directors,)—and by an Affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual or whose life the Shares are applied for. The said Certificate and Affidavit shall be according to Form No. 1, subjoined hereto, and shall be sworn to before a Magistrate, who shall attest the same by his counter signature: It is however provided, that should the party be residing at a station where there is no Magistrate, the Affidavit may be attested by the principal Civil or Military Officer of the station.—In case of an application for shares on the life of a minor under fourteen years of age, an Affidavit according to the form prescribed, must be produced from the parent, guardian, or next of kin of the party, or of the person under whose protection such minor may be residing.

16. All applications for admission, accompanied by the prescribed form of Certificate and Affidavit, which may be transmitted to the Secretaries, shall be submitted by them to the Directors for their decision. And the Directors shall in all instances be at full liberty to reject any such application, without assigning any reason to the applicant for so doing.

17. In all cases, it shall rest with the Committee to judge, whether with reference to the circumstances of situation and distance the interval which may have elapsed between the date of any Certificate and Affidavit of Health, and the time of their presentment be reasonable or otherwise, and to admit or reject such Certificate and Affidavit accordingly. In no case, however, is either the subscription money to be returned, or the party subscribing to have any claim on the funds of the Society, in the event of the life lapsing between the date of the Certificate, and the date on which the applicant may be admitted a Member, unless where the Directors may, at the instance of such applicant, have originally permitted the subscription to take effect from the date of the Certificate and Affidavit of Health, which it shall at all times be in their discretion to do, on the arrears of subscription from such date being paid up. In the event, however, of a person dying between the dates of the Certificate and Affidavit of Health, and his admission, and the Insurance on his Life not having been effected from the date of the Certificate and Affidavit, the amount of Premium paid for such Insurance shall be refunded.

18. No Subscription on any life shall be considered as entitling the party or parties concerned to benefit by the Society, until the life subscribed on shall have been approved of by the Directors, the amount of the subscription and premium of admission paid, and a Certificate of Admission

* See Forms Nos. 2 and 3, for such Applications, subjoined.

granted under the signature of the Secretaries, agreeably to the form (No. 4) annexed to these Regulations. And if any applicant shall omit to pay the amount of such subscription and premium of admission within two months after the life subscribed on shall have been approved by the Directors, such applicant shall forfeit his claim to be admitted, except on a fresh application, accompanied by a new Certificate and Affidavit of Health.

19. All Subscriptions (except the first, which is to be paid on admission) shall be paid within one month of the time at which they become due. — If not paid within that time, a penalty of two per cent. on the amount of the instalment shall be added; and any Member who shall not have paid his Subscription, together with the said penalty within two months of the day on which such Subscription shall have become due, shall be considered to have absolutely and entirely forfeited his Share or Shares.*

20. Any Member shall be at liberty at any time, to pay up his Subscription for the whole unexpired period between the time of such payment and the close of the Society, or for any part thereof; and, in the event of lapse of the life subscribed on, such Member or his Representative shall be entitled to receive back any part of the Subscription Money so paid up, which would not have been due at the time of the lapse taking place; forfeiting, however, to the Society all Interest which may have immediately accrued thereon.

21. In the event of any Member of the Fifth Laudable Society desiring to transfer the shares on unexpired lives which he holds in that Society, or any part thereof, to the Eleventh Supplementary Laudable Society, it shall be in the discretion of the Directors of the latter Society, to allow of such transfer at any time before the 1st day of August, 1826, without requiring any renewed Certificate and Affidavit of Health, on an application* in writing being made by the party for that purpose. All Persons availing themselves of the aforesaid privilege of transfer, must pay to the Society for the several shares transferred, rates of subscription corresponding with the respective ages of the parties at the time of transfer.

22. No subsequent increase of shares on any life shall be allowed, except on a fresh application, to be again approved or by the Directors, and accompanied by a Certificate and Affidavit as above. The subscription on the additional shares to be according to the age of the party at the time of making the new application.

23. Any Member desiring to transfer his interest or the interests of the person or whose benefit he may have subscribed in any share or shares which he may hold in the Society, shall be at liberty to do so, by an indorsement to be written on the original Certificate; but neither such indorsement nor any transfer by deed of assignment or other instrument shall be valid, until the Certificate bearing the said indorsement or the said deed or instrument shall have been produced to the Secretaries, and the transfer duly registered by them in a general Book of Registry, to be kept in the office of the Secretaries.

24. As often as a sum exceeding Six hundred and Fifty Rupees shall be collected, it shall be laid out in the purchase of Government Paper, shares, in the Bank of Bengal, or in loans to be secured by a deposit of Government Paper, shares in the Bank of Bengal, or a mortgage of real property to the Directors of the Society or their assigns; such loans, however, shall be only granted under the controul and authority of the Directors; and it is especially directed that in all cases of Loan, the saleable value of the deposit or mortgaged property shall be more than sufficient

* See Form No. 5, Application annexed.

to cover the sum lent.—All public Securities purchased for the Society shall be especially endorsed to three or more of the Directors, and the interest only shall be made payable to the Secretaries and Treasurers.

25. The person or persons entitled to benefit by the lapse of a life in the Society, shall, on making application to the Secretaries in writing, accompanied by such proof of the casualty as may be satisfactory to a majority of the Directors, immediately receive the sum of Four Thousand Sicca Rupees on each share, Two Thousand Rupees on each Half-share, or One Thousand Rupees on each Quarter-share, which he or they may have held or be entitled to on the lapsed life; provided, that in the opinion of the Directors the state of the Funds of the Society will admit of a large payment being made. Should the Directors think, however, that the funds will not allow of an immediate payment to this amount, then such sum only shall be advanced as they may deem proper; and the balance of the prescribed advance shall be paid so soon as the Directors shall be of opinion that the funds will safely admit of it.

26. At the expiration of eighteen months from the commencement of this Society, a dividend shall be made upon lapsed lives, provided the funds of the Society admit it, of Sicca Rupees One Thousand on each Share, Sicca Rupees Five Hundred on each Half Share, or Sicca Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty on each Quarter Share, in addition to the regulated advance payable according to the preceding Article.

27. Arrears of subscription and any other sums due to the Society by the holder of any share or shares on a lapsed life, shall be deducted from the amount of the advance.

28. It is proposed to render the institution of the Supplementary Laudable Society permanent, by establishing in succession to each Society as it expires, a new Society, on a similar plan, but subject to such modifications and improvements as further experience may suggest, and as the Directors of the Supplementary Laudable Society for the time being may approve and adopt.—At the expiration, accordingly, of this Society on the 30th of June, 1829, a new Society shall be instituted, into which all Members then holding shares on unexpired lives in the Eleventh Supplementary Laudable Society, shall be at liberty to transfer those shares without any renewed Certificate of Health, in consideration of certain surplus funds to be eventually paid and made over to such new Society, agreeably to the provisions contained in the 30th Article of these Regulations. To entitle Members of the Eleventh Supplementary Laudable Society to transfer the shares held by them into the ensuing or Twelfth Supplementary Laudable Society, no special application shall be necessary; but a Certificate of Admission into the new Society, of the same tenor with the Certificate which respectively they may hold from the Society preceding,—subject only to the modification expressed in the next following Article,—shall be immediately issued to them, on the payment of the usual subscription for twelve months; subject, however, to the several provisions, exceptions, and forfeitures above set forth in Article 9th of these Regulations. The rates of subscription for Members transferring their shares from the Eleventh to the Twelfth Supplementary Laudable Society, shall be according to the respective ages of the parties on whose lives the shares are held, on the 1st of July, 1829;—and further, the transfer of shares from the Twelfth and all succeeding Supplementary Laudable Societies, as they respectively expire, shall be regulated on the principles laid down in this Article.

29. Upon the transfer to the Twelfth Supplementary Laudable Society of any share or shares in the Eleventh Supplementary Laudable Society, which may stand assigned by endorsement, or otherwise, for the benefit of any other person or persons, than the person or persons originally interested

therein, or upon any subsequent transfer of any share or shares so assigned from the Eleventh or any succeeding Society to the Society next ensuing, such share or shares shall continue in all respects subject to the lien of the assignee, and shall be declared to stand for the benefit of such assignee in the certificate of admission to be issued from the new Society.

30. On the 15th August, 1829, the Accounts of the Eleventh Supplementary Laudable Society shall be closed, and the existing funds divided in proportion to their several Interests, amongst the parties entitled to claim on Certificates held on lapses of lives; provided, however, that the dividend receivable by such parties shall not, when added to the advance and dividend already paid them, make a total exceeding the proportion of 10,000 Rupees for each whole share. After completing the full sum of Sicca Rupees 10,000 for each whole share, or, in cases where fractional parts of a share may be held on lapsed lives, a sum in the same ratio, any surplus which may exist shall be set apart, and made over to the ensuing or Twelfth Supplementary Laudable Society.

31. With respect to any lapses of lives in this Society, which may not be ascertained on or prior to the 15th of August, 1829, such lapses shall be at the risk of the next ensuing, or Twelfth Supplementary Laudable Society, and the advances or dividends to which the parties claiming to benefit by such lapses may be entitled, shall be paid out of the funds, and agreeably to the Regulations of the said ensuing Society, on the said lapses being ascertained. But it is hereby expressly provided, with respect to any lapses which may have occurred at any place to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, that notice of such lapses, accompanied by satisfactory proof of the same, must be given to the Secretaries to the Twelfth Supplementary Laudable Society, within one year from the expiration of the Eleventh Supplementary Society, on the 30th of June, 1829—or within two years, if the lapses have occurred in Europe or elsewhere beyond the Cape of Good Hope; and that, in the event of the party or parties interested neglecting to prefer his or their claim, on account of any such lapse, within the period herein prescribed, he or they shall entirely forfeit all right and title to any benefit whatever, by reason of such lapse from the funds of this or of any succeeding Society.

Calcutta; 21st June, 1826.

FORMS.

(Of which printed copies may be had at the office of the Secretaries.)

No. 1.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE AND AFFIDAVIT REFERRED TO IN ART. 13.

This is to certify, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, _____ is at this date free from any dangerous malady whatever, and that, from my acquaintance with his constitution and general state of health for _____ and also from the result of the enquiries which I have this day made of him in person, I consider him to be a good life.

Insert for one day,
or week, or years,
as the case may be.

Dated at _____
this _____ day of _____ 18 ____ }

Insert name, place
of abode, and profes-
sion at full length.

I do hereby make oath and declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the contents of the above certificate are true; that I have not wilfully concealed from the Certifier any circumstances relative to my health or constitution; that I have had the Small (or Cow) Pox; and that my age at this time does not exceed years and months.

Sworn before me at
this day of 182 }

The Certificate is to be dated and granted by a Surgeon in the King's or Company's Service, and the Affidavit to be sworn to and signed before a Magistrate, or, in his absence, before the principal Civil or Military authority present. The dates of the Certificate and Affidavit to correspond if possible, and both documents to be on the same piece of paper.

Nos. 2 & 3.

FORMS OF APPLICATIONS.

(Referred to in Art. 15.)

FROM PERSONS SUBSCRIBING ON THEIR OWN LIVES.

[Place and Date]

To MESSRS. ALEXANDER AND CO.

Secretaries to the

ELEVENTH SUPPLEMENTARY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

I request to be admitted to hold share in the Eleventh Supplementary Laudable Society on my own life, for the benefit of my estate after my death, or of such person or persons as I may appoint by will or assignment, for which purpose, the prescribed Certificate and Affidavit of Health are herewith transmitted.

I am, Gentleman,
Your obedient Servant,

FOR PERSONS SUBSCRIBING ON THE LIVES OF OTHERS.

[Place and Date.]

To MESSRS. ALEXANDER AND CO.

Secretaries to the

ELEVENTH SUPPLEMENTARY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

I request to be admitted to hold share in the Eleventh Supplementary Laudable Society, on the life of for the benefit of for which purpose the prescribed Certificate and Affidavit of Health are herewith transmitted.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

No. 4.

(Form referred to in Art. 16.)

FOR CERTIFICATE OF ADMISSION.

We do hereby certify, that been duly admitted to hold Share in the Eleventh Calcutta Supplementary Society, on the life of for the benefit of who shall be entitled, in the event of a lapse of the aforesaid life, to receive

such proportion of the funds of the said Society, as by the established Regulations thereof, published in the Government Gazette of the 26th June 1826, may become due to _____ by virtue of this subscription, and at such time or times as the said Regulations direct,—subject moreover to all the several provisions and exceptions by the said Regulations prescribed.

We do further acknowledge to have received from the aforesaid _____
the sum of *Sicca Rupees*

being the amount of Subscription and Premium of Admission required by the Regulations of the said Society. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names in Calcutta, this _____ day of

in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six

By Authority of the Directors

Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—No payment can be made in the event of lapse to the person entitled to benefit thereby under this certificate, unless notice of such lapse be communicated to the Secretaries within one year after the close of the Society, which takes place on the 30th of June, 1829, in case of the lapse having occurred any where to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope; or within two years, in case of the lapse having taken place any where beyond the Cape of Good Hope. In the latter event, the representatives of the deceased or the parties interested in the lapse, are recommended to transmit information of the same, together with such proofs thereof as may be attainable, to Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. of London, who will forward the communications to the Secretaries in Calcutta.

No. 5.

(Form referred to in Art. 21.)

OF AN APPLICATION TO TRANSFER SHARES IN THE FIFTH
LAUDABLE SOCIETY TO THE ELEVENTH
SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIETY.

[Place and Date]

TO MESSRS. ALEXANDER AND CO.

Secretaries to the

ELEVENTH SUPPLEMENTARY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

Request to be permitted to transfer to the Eleventh Supplementary Laudable Society the share (or shares) held by _____ in the Fifth Laudable Society, on the life (or lives), and by virtue of the Certificate (or Certificates) undermentioned; and I do hereby declare that according to my latest information and to the best of my knowledge and belief, the party (or parties) on whose life (or lives) the said share (or shares) is (or are), held by _____ has (or have) not suffered any decline or real loss since _____ admission into the Fifth Laudable Society, whereby the risk of casualty is in any way increased.

[Annex a memorandum, Setting forth the Numbers of the Certificates, the number of shares desired to be transferred under each Certificate respectively, and the names of the parties on whose lives the said shares are held.]

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the 9th Article of the foregoing Regulations, Members of the Tenth Supplementary Laudable Society who may be desirous of transferring their shares to the Eleventh Supplementary Laudable Society on the 1st July 1826, are requested to transmit to the Secretaries on or before that date, the amount of their Subscriptions for one year, at the rates stated below, calculated according to their ages on the 1st July, 1826, accompanied by the Certificates under which they hold such shares in the Tenth Supplementary Society.

Rates of Subscription for one Year to be paid in advance on the 1st July 1826, on the transfer of shares from the 10th to the 11th Supplementary Laudable Society.

Age.	For a Whole Share.	Half Share.	Quarter Share.	Age.	For a Whole Share.	Half Share.	Quarter Share.
3 to 20	Sa. Rs. 200	Sa. Rs. 100	Sa. Rs. 50	46	Sa. Rs. 338	Sa. Rs. 169	Sa. Rs. 96
21	210	105	53	47	340	170	99
22	212	106	53	48	349	174	100
23	214	107	54	49	354	177	104
24	218	109	55	50	360	180	107
25	220	110	55	51	366	183	111
26	224	112	56	52	370	185	118
27	226	113	57	53	376	188	120
28	230	115	58	54	380	190	123
29	234	117	59	55	386	193	130
30	240	120	60	56	390	195	137
31	244	122	61	57	396	198	140
32	250	125	63	58	400	200	145
33	256	130	65	59	406	203	150
34	270	135	67	60	410	205	158
35	276	138	69	61	416	208	177
36	282	141	71	62	420	210	183
37	288	144	72	63	426	213	190
38	300	150	75	64	430	215	198
39	306	153	77	65	436	218	205
40	312	156	78	66	440	220	209
41	324	162	81	67	446	223	300
42	330	165	83	68	450	225	310
43	342	171	86	69	456	228	320
44	348	174	87	70	460	230	333
45	360	180	90				

MEMORANDUM.

J. Mellis, Esq. M. D. is the Medical Adviser of the Institution in Calcutta, and Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. of Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street, its Agents in London.

In cases wherein it may be desired to insure on lives of persons resident in Europe, it is recommended, generally, that besides the prescribed Certificate and Affidavit, some documents as to the respectability of the Certifying Medical Gentleman be forwarded; for instance, the written opinion of—the attesting Magistrate—some other official person—or of Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. that the Certifier is a regular practitioner in good repute.

Calcutta Tontines.

Rules and Regulations of the Bengal Equitable Tontine Society, instituted in Calcutta on the first day of July, 1820, and divided into five distinct Classes, for the benefit of the Survivors of each respective Class, at the different periods of Three, Six, Nine, Twelve and Fifteen Years.

ART. 1st.—That the five classes in the Society be thus distinguished, viz.

- First Class A. for Three years,
- Second Class B. for Six years.
- Third Class C. for Nine years.
- Fourth Class D. for Twelve years.
- Fifth Class E. for Fifteen years.

2.—That any Person or Persons may become Subscriber or Subscribers for any number of shares, half or quarter shares in any class in this Society, either on his or their own life or lives, or on the life or lives of any other Person or Persons of any age.

3.—That all applications for admission into this Society be made in writing to the Secretary, and that such applications do specify on whose life or lives the share or shares may be required, as also to state in which class he or they are desirous of becoming a Subscriber or Subscribers.

4.—That the sum required to be paid for admission into the Society on or before the 1st day of July 1820, shall be, by one final payment of Sicca Rupees One Thousand for a whole share, Five Hundred Sicca Rupees for a half share, or Two Hundred and Fifty Sicca Rupees for a quarter share, and that all Subscribers adjunct after that period to pay interest in addition, on each respective share at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, and also a proportionate additional premium in the event of any life or lives having previously lapsed in the class to which he or they may be desirous of subscribing.

5.—That any person or persons becoming a Subscriber or Subscribers in this Society on the life or lives of any Person or Persons resident in Europe, or elsewhere out of Calcutta, on furnishing satisfactory proof by affidavit or otherwise within twelve months from the period of his or their becoming such Subscriber or Subscribers, of the previous lapse or lapses of such Person or Persons on whose life or lives such share or shares may have been taken by him or them, shall be at liberty to subscribe for a similar number of shares on the life or lives of any other person or persons he or they may nominate, either in the same class, or in any of the other classes according to the actual value of a share in such class at the period of subscribing.

6.—That as soon as may be practicable after the 30th day of June 1823, the accounts of Class A. shall be made up with all interest accrued due thereon, and the surviving Subscriber or Subscribers in that class who can furnish satisfactory proof, by affidavit or otherwise as may be required, of the existence on the 30th day of June 1823, at midnight, of the person or persons, on whose life or lives his or their share or shares may have been held, shall be entitled to receive his or their respective dividend or dividends forthwith, or be permitted to subscribe for any number of shares in any of the other classes, and on any life or lives at the value of a share in such class at the period of his or their subscribing.

7.—That as early as practicable after the 30th day of June 1826, the accounts of Class B. shall be made up with all interest accrued due thereon, and the surviving Subscriber or Subscribers in that class, who can furnish satisfactory proof as aforesaid of the existence on the 30th day of June 1826, at midnight, of the person or persons on whose life or lives he or they may

have held his or their share or shares, shall also be entitled to receive his or their respective dividend or dividends, or be permitted to subscribe for any number of shares in either of the other classes and on any life or lives, at the value of a share in such class at the time of subscribing.

8. That in like manner the accounts of Class C. shall be made up, with all interest accrued due thereon, and the surviving Subscriber or Subscribers in that class, who can furnish satisfactory proof as aforesaid, of the existence on the 30th day of June 1829, at midnight, of the person or persons on whose life or lives he or they may have held his or their share or shares, shall also be entitled either to receive his or their respective dividend or dividends, or be permitted to subscribe for any number of shares in either of the other classes, and on any life or lives at the value of a share in such class at the period of subscribing.

9. That in like manner the accounts of Class D. shall be made up, with all interest accrued due thereon, and the surviving Subscriber or Subscribers in that class who can furnish satisfactory proof as aforesaid of the existence on the 30th day of June 1832, at midnight, of the person or persons on whose life or lives he or they may have held his or their share or shares, shall also be entitled to receive his or their respective dividend or dividends, or be permitted to subscribe for any number of shares in the Fifth class and on any life or lives, at the value of a share in that class at the time of subscribing.

10. That the accounts of Class E. shall in like manner be made up, with all interest accrued due thereon, and the surviving Subscriber or Subscribers in that class furnishing the requisite proof as aforesaid of the existence on the 30th day of June, 1835, at midnight of the person or persons on whose life or lives he or they may have held his or their share or shares, shall also be entitled forthwith to receive his or their respective dividend or dividends.

11. That with the view of closing the final accounts of each respective class, all undivided dividends in the class A. shall on the first day of January 1825, be proportionately divided amongst those Subscribers who may have previously proved their claims to dividends in that class: and the undivided dividends in class B. shall on the first day of January 1828, be proportionately divided amongst the Subscribers who may have previously proved their claims to dividends in that class: and in like manner the undivided dividends in the Third, Fourth, and Fifth classes shall be divided at the period of eighteen months from their becoming due, amongst the respective Subscribers who may have previously proved themselves entitled to their first dividends in the respective classes.

12. That any Subscriber or Subscribers shall be at liberty at any time to transfer his or their share or shares by assignment, or otherwise, on giving notice in writing to the Secretary of such transfer, that the same may be duly registered in the books of the Society: but such share or shares must continue to be held on the same life or lives on which it or they were originally taken.

13. That in the event of only one share being subscribed for in any particular class, previous to the 30th day of June 1823; or in case of the death of the person on whose life such share may have been taken occurring previous to that date, the Subscriber for such share shall (on application to the Secretary in writing and returning his original certificate of admission) be permitted to subscribe for another share in any of the another classes at the value of a share in such class at the time of subscribing, and be furnished with a Certificate accordingly.

14. That so soon after the 30th day of June 1823, as the Members of any class are reduced to one, then the full amount of the principal

Fund of that class with all interest due thereon, shall be forthwith paid to such surviving Member, or his Executors and Administrators.

15. That the committee of the Directors be composed of the following gentlemen; viz.

J. C. C. Sutherland, and Roderick Robertson, Esqs.

who have undertaken to superintend the general management of the funds of the Society, and on any vacancy occurring in the Committee by death or otherwise the same shall be forthwith filled up agreeably to the decision of the majority of the Subscribers who may be resident in Calcutta at the time of such vacancy occurring.

16. That Mr. John Bethune Inglis shall act as Secretary and Treasurer to this Society under the control and direction of the Committee for the management, and that he be allowed to charge two and a half per Cent. on the annual receipts, and two and a half per Cent. on the distribution of the funds.

17. That the Secretary shall furnish a Quarterly statement of the Funds of each class to the Society to the Committee for the management, that the same may be then invested in such Public or Private securities as the Directors may consider most advantageous for the interest of the subscribers.

18. That a Certificate according to the following form, and signed by three of the Directors, shall be granted to each Subscriber on his admission:

No. ——— Class, ——— Certificate of Admission to the Bengal Equitable Tontine Society, instituted in Calcutta, on the First day of July 1820, for the Term of Fifteen Years, and divided into Five distinct Classes, for the benefit of the Survivors of each respective Class, at the different periods of Three, Six, Nine, Twelve, and Fifteen Years;

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that A. B. of ——— has this day been admitted to hold ——— share in the Bengal Equitable Tontine Society, in Class ——— for ——— years, on the life of C. D. of ———, and for the benefit of E. F. of ——— subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Society.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, in Calcutta this ——— day of ———, 18

SECRETARY.

DIRECTORS.

19. That with the view of procuring Subscribers and of extending the benefit of this Society over India, the Rules and Regulations shall be published in the respective Gazettes of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and that the following Houses of Agency be appointed to act as Agents for the Society at their respective places, viz.

Messrs. Arbuthnot, De Monte and Co. at Madras,

Shotton, Malcolm and Co. at Bombay,

Brown and Co. at Penang,

Neish and Co. at Bencoolen,

who will issue the requisite Certificates of admission, and grant receipts for all Subscriptions received by them, at the exchange of the day.

20. That all Law Charges, Printing Stationery and Postages shall be borne proportionately out of the funds of the respective Classes of Subscribers in this Society.

21. That all Subscribers to this Society do hereby bind themselves, their Executors and Administrators, to abide by the foregoing Rules & Regulations.

Calcutta, } JOHN BETHUNE INGLIS.

Jan. 1, 1820. }

Secretary.

Cuttenden, Mackillop and Co. are now Secretaries and Treasurers.

Oriental Life Insurance Company.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. No. 10, Old Court House Street.

Medical Adviser James Melius, M. D

This Joint Stock Company, was instituted at Calcutta on the 29 h of January 1822 for the purpose of granting Policies for fixed sums on the lives of individuals enjoying good health; on whose demise the said company oblige themselves to pay the sum assured to their heirs, executors or creditors, within 3 Months

Riber Insurance Company.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st. Application for INSURANCE to be made to Messrs. Mathew and Co. the Secretaries in Calcutta, and the following Gentlemen duly appointed Agents up the Country, viz.

Agra,	Mr. F. R. Cock.	Ghauzipore,...	Mr. A. DeLeTang,
Meerut,	" M. Athanass,	Patna,.....	" J. Havell & Son,
Fortyghur ..	" R. L. C. McCutchan,	Bogwangeloh,...	" J. Rose,
Cawnpore	" W. Crump & Co.	Dacca,	" R. Doucett,
Mirzapore, ..	" R. Brittrige,	Derowly,.....	" J. McEntis
Banarcs, ...	" J. G. Cord ...		

Rajmoh,..... Bhowany Loll,
 Monghye Tarachunder Chucker butty,
 Allahabad,..... Oboychurn Roy.

2d. No insurance shall be taken on any Boat, which has not been previously surveyed and approved by the Secretaries or Agents.

3d. No Boat shall be dispatched without an Office Peon being placed in charge of the Goods Insured on board, or if more than one Boat belonging to the same Party for Parties Insuring, additional numbers of Peons if the Secretaries may deem it necessary.

4th. No greater sum than twenty thousand Rupees shall be taken on any one Boat of Guff Goods, but in regard to Money, Plate and Jewels, an extension to 30,000 Rupees will be allowed.

5th. The Peons in charge shall be permitted to report to the different Agents as they pass up the River, if practicable, when accompanying Gentlemen who may insure their Baggage.

6th. The Insurance on Horses or Cattle of any description, only regards the River, Fire and Robbery, and not for the transport in or out of the Boat, casual sickness, or dying on the Passage, otherwise than by accident to the Boat.

7th. The Goods on each Boat shall be specifically valued.

8th. All losses paid upon the invoice Cost and Charges of the Goods three months after proper notice shall have been given to the Secretaries—with the usual deduction of two per cent. or in regard to Horses or Cattle and Baggage, &c. on the valuation stated in the Policy, which shall be proved if required.

9th. All risk and responsibility of this Office ceases 24 hours after the Boat's arrival at the place stated in the Policy effected, and no longer time than two days, shall be allowed for remaining at any of the Ghauts, on their passage up, without permission being stated on the face of the Policy granted.

10th. No quantity exceeding 400 maunds, of the following Articles, viz Copper, Tutenague or other Metals, Sugar, Saltpetre, Salt or Rice, shall be insured on any one Boat, also, that no Insurance shall be granted on any Boats that shall be laden with more than one half *dead-weight*, agreeably to the measurement of the Boat, also, that no Insurance in future shall be taken on Chunanam from Sylhet or Dacca.

MATHEW AND CO *Secretaries.*

Ganges River Insurance Company.

AGENTS.

Bogwongolah & {	Cawnpore,	Mr. C.C. Greenway.
Moorshedabad, {	Mirzapore,	Mr. W. Haynes.
Monghier,	Meerut,	} Mr. A. Smith.
Bhaugulpore	Mooradabad,	
Patna,	Delhie,	} Mr. N. Wright.
Gazeepore	Agra,	
Ramnagar,	Dacca	Mr. G. C. Weguelin.
Allahabad,	Futtygur,	Mr. J. Clarke

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st. Applications for Insurance to be made to Mr. Henry Moore Child, the Secretary in Calcutta, and to the Agents at the several Stations above stated.

2d. No Insurance shall be taken on any Boat, which has not been previously surveyed and approved by the Secretary or Agents, and that all premiums be received in cash.

3d. No Boat shall be dispatched without an Office Peon being placed in charge of the Goods Insured on board, or if more than one Boat belonging to the same party or parties insuring, additional numbers of Peons, if the Secretary may deem it necessary.

4th. All premiums received by the Agents up the country, must be in Calcutta Sierra Rupees as the policies (in case of loss) are paid at this rate.

5th. No greater sum than Twenty Thousand Rupees shall be taken on any one Boat of Goods, but in regard to Money, Plate and Jewels, an extension to 30,000 Rupees will be allowed.

Insurance shall be granted on any Boats that shall be laden with more than one half *dead-weight*, agreeable to the measurement of the Boat. No Insurance shall be taken on Chunanam, from Sylhet or Dacca.

7th. The Peons in charge shall be permitted to report to the different Agents as they pass up the river, if practicable, when accompanying gentlemen who may insure their baggage.

8th. The Insurance on Houses or Cattle of any description only regards the River, Fire, and Robbery, and not for the transport on or out of the Boat, casual sickness, or dying on the passage, otherwise than by accident to the Boat.

9th. The Goods on each Boat shall be specifically valued.

10th. All losses paid upon the Invoice Cost and Charges of the Goods, three months after proper notice shall have been given to the Secretary, with the usual deduction of two per cent. or in regard to Horses or Cattle and Baggage, &c on the valuation stated in the Policy, which shall be proved if required.

11th. All risks and responsibility of this Office ceases twenty-four hours after the Boats arrival at the place stated in the Policy affected, and no longer time than two days shall be allowed for remaining at any of the Ghats on their passage up, without permission being stated on the face of the Policy granted.

HENRY MOORE CHILD, *Secretary.*

Union River Insurance Company.

AGENTS.

Chinsurah	<i>M. J. C. Hoff,</i>	Allahabad	<i>Mr W. Dai ruze,</i>
Moorsshedah, d.	<i>W. Hutchinson,</i>	Cawnpore	<i>W. Gee,</i>
Rajmahal	<i>J. Homfray,</i>	Futtyghur	<i>C. J. Coles,</i>
Moonghyr	<i>J. Colliss,</i>	Agra	<i>J. Munro,</i>
Dinapore	<i>W. H. Jones,</i>	Purneah	<i>E. White,</i>
Gazepore	<i>F. C. Dolperou,</i>	Lucknow	<i>C. W. Vyles,</i>
Benares	<i>Tuttle & Charles,</i>	Sumbulpore	<i>C. L. Bavington,</i>
Chunar	<i>W. S. French,</i>		

All applications to be made to J. Holmes and R. W. Allan joint secretaries at Calcutta and to the Agents at the several stations above stated. — Rules and Regulations may be obtained on application to.

J. HOLMES & R. W. ALLAN,

Joint Secretaries.

MATHEW AND CO.'S
RATES OF BOAT HIRE, &c.

Messrs. MATHEW AND CO. dispatch Barks of all sizes and description from Calcutta to Delhi, by the Jumna and to Ghurmuckteest Ghat by the Ganges taking all the intermediate Stations, as well as up all the cross Rivers; and to Dacca and Chittagong, &c. at all Times and Seasons, which convey Goods, &c. &c. upon the usual established rates of hire, as is entered in commercial, with all the able care and expedition; and, having Agents at all the principal Stations on the River, who make monthly reports, they are enabled to give correct information of the progress of their Barks.

N. B. They also supply Porters, Baggage, Boatmen and Sanger Barks, as well as all other Goods to Land Carriage.

RATES OF FREIGHT FOR SINGLE PACKAGES.

[illegible]

RATES OF BOAT HIRE.

PINNACES AND BUDGEROWS. ALL COPPER BOTTOMED.

PINNACES.	No of Oars	BUDGEROWS.	No of Oars
Lion..... glazed	23	Cossimbozar..... glazed	18
Bury St Edmunds..... do	24	Barra kpoie..... do	18
Retreat..... do	21	Jah..... do	16
Henry..... do	18	Sulkea..... do	15
Maria..... do	16	Ilacly..... do	16
George..... do	16	Naldat..... do	14
Safflk..... do	14	Cige..... do	12
Charlotte..... do	14	Leopard..... do	12
		Bhuitpore..... do	12
		Bagle..... do	12
		Adipore..... glazed	10

With many smaller Budgets

PULWARS, WOOLLAHS, PATTILLARS, &c

Maunds	Rates per month	Moorsheadabad or Berhampore	Patna	Guzapore and Be- nares	Midnapore	Allahabad	Cannore	Tutty Ghur	Ghur Muck ester	Agra	Muttra	Delhis
Three Hundred Sars	31	21	47	62	71	78	93	109	133	149	148	155
Four Hundred	3	26	57	76	87	95	114	133	163	171	171	179
Five Hundred	41	3	66	83	100	110	132	154	188	19	20	20
Six Hundred	50	34	75	100	114	125	150	175	14	225	238	25
Seven Hundred	56	38	84	112	127	140	168	196	209	252	258	28
Eight Hundred	62	42	93	124	141	155	186	217	233	279	295	31
Nine Hundred	68	46	102	136	155	170	204	233	291	306	323	340
One Thousand	74	50	111	148	163	185	222	259	316	333	352	370

SAUGOR BOATS FOR ALL SEASONS.

Emma and Helen, Brig. Nauticus, Schooner.

Safe and comfortably BHAULEAHS pulling from Twelve to Six Oars, always in readiness

Time allowed for Boats to proceed to any of the undermentioned Places, as per Company's Allowance.

	DOWN THE RIVER.	Months	Days.
Budge Budge, Olebariah and Mysapore.....	0	0	3
Fulta.....	0	0	4
Tumlook and Diamond Harbour.....	0	0	6
Kedgerree, Chattal and Chandecolly.....	0	0	10
Saugor and Jugelee.....	0	0	12
	UP THE RIVER.		
Sevampore and Barrackpore.....	0	0	2
Chandernagore and Chinsurah.....	0	0	4
Bansbareah and Treepenee.....	0	0	5
Bookeagor and Chogdah.....	0	0	6
Culua, Santipore and Hankholy.....	0	0	8
Kisongunge, Mirzapore, Kishendiaghur and Nuddeah.....	0	0	10
Angurdeop and Cutwah.....	0	0	12
Poony, Coolhareah, Surrol, and Balootoonghee.....	0	0	15
Berhampore, Midnapore, Harysaugur, and Moorsheadabad.....	0	0	20

RATES OF BOAT HIRE.

IN

Jessore Backergunge, Commercally, Buxipore and Russelpore,...	0	20
Bugwongolah, Jungypore, Hazarpore, Nabegunge, Najarpore, Panna, Rogapore, Cossimpore, Rampore Baulah and Fetulpore	0	25
Maldah, Rynahal, Purnatee, Hattapore, Salygooty, Teeragutty, Burungolah Momaree, and Caragollah.....	1	0
Bangulpore and Jangeerah.....	1	4
Moonghur, Lowetty, Mowah, Dacca, Raymollah, Rawjolly, Hurrah, Berochee, Luckpore, Nattore and Dacca Jellatpore	1	8
Patna, Hoppore, Patneah, Dinagepore, Natpore, Jungypore, Naobgonge, Rongpore, Moripore, Rojzunge, Kis-engunge, Pooa Ghaut, Chuprah, Dinapore, Tichoot, Comillah, Sylhet, Chittagong, Tampur, Timpetah, Nussarabad, Bnolah Joogda, Boxar and Derowley,	1	23
Mahabad, Ghizeenore, B. nars, Chunar, Dooty-Ghaut, Assam Goalpara, Gwindgunge, Muliye and Jogygopah.....	2	0
Murzipore, Jaanpore, Gornackpore and Coochbehar.....	2	8
Alahabad Battiah and Byramghant.....	2	15
Sutimpore Chowrah and Tandah.....	2	22
Cawnpore, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Manickpore, Banda, Segowley and Secera	3	0
Faughur and Chupce.....	3	15
Bareilly and Daranyge.....	4	0
Moradabad and Ghur Muckteaur Ghaut.....	4	8
Agra.....	4	15
Delhi.....	5	0

N. B.—Seven Days to be added for Boats going by the Sunderbunds.

CONDITIONS:

1st. The entire hire of the Boats to be paid before they leave Calcutta, and no return will be made if the Boat is stopped short of her Original Destination.

2d. Boats engaged by the Day or Month, the hire commences from the day they are held in readiness and continues till they return and are discharged in Calcutta.

3d. Boats hired for short trips are not to be detained more than one day, and for long trips more than five days; should the detention exceed such periods, demurrage will be charged at the rate of half hire per day.

4th. Boats hired by the Trip, are free two days after their arrival at the Station for which they are engaged to proceed.

5th. In the event of the loss of any Boat, no claim for refund of hire will be admitted, and all charges for Salvage or expenses in the recovery of Goods saved must be proportionally discharged by the Proprietors of such Goods recovered, which will be delivered to the nearest Agent of the Proprietors of the Boat, for future orders.

6th. In case any of the Crews of the Boats run away, others will be provided by the Agents on the River, with as little delay as possible.

7th. The Conduct of the Manjies and Crews are guaranteed, as long as they are not ill treated.

THOMAS WOODIN & CO.'S

Rates of Boat Hire, &c.

The arrangements of Messrs. Woodin and Co.'s Boat Establishment having afforded general satisfaction, they hope the patronage hitherto extended to it, will be continued, as the constant efficiency thereof will engage their increasing attention.

Messrs. Woodin and Co. beg to assure their Patrons, and the Public in general, that they will be unswerving in their exertions to supply real good Boats, and to afford every possible satisfaction. Their Pinnaces and Buleahs are built of the very best Teak, and on models combining strength and safety, with elegance and neatness; their capability to go over shallows being also consulted.

All applications for Boats and other references, to be made at Dacca to Messrs. Woodin and Co. and at Calcutta to Mr. W. D'M. Sivaes, who is authorized to sign for the Firm.

TERMS.

1st. The hire of Boats taken by the month, or for any definite period, commences from the day they are held in readiness at Calcutta or Dacca, and continues till they return to the place where they may have been hired.

2d. No Boats will be let out for less than 2 days, except expressly taken not to go beyond the B. tane Garden or Dockinsore for a day.

3d. Boats hired for Trips not exceeding half a month, are not to be detained beyond one day; for two months, not beyond three days; and exceeding two months, not beyond five days.

4th. The whole of the hire for Boats is to be paid in advance before they leave Calcutta or Dacca, and Messrs. Woodin and Co. will be accountable for the conduct of the *Sfranga*, *Mangies* and *Crews*, so long as they are not ill-treated or overworked.

5th. Boats engaged by the Trip, become free on arrival at their destination. Should the Gentlemen who proceed in them, be desirous to come back in the same Boats, one third return hire will be charged, exclusive of full Demurrage for the number of days the Boats may be thus detained, and for all subsequent detention at intermediate stations.

6th. Boats sent for Gentlemen applying for them from distant stations, will, in addition to the established charge for any meditated Trip, be subject to Demurrage agreeably to the calculation specified in the foregoing clause. Those required from such places to be employed by the month, the hire will be charged from the date the Boats are dispatched, to the date of their return to the place from whence they may be sent.

7th. Gentlemen engaging Boats from Calcutta or Dacca, to proceed to any specified Station, having at times, under a mistaken notion that they were entitled to retain such Boats in employ for the full period allowed for the Trip, detained them on the passage by stopping at intermediate places; Messrs. W. and Co. beg to explain, that periods fixed for Trips, are calculated to provide for the return of Boats to the place they start from. Any detention therefore, which an erroneous impression, as above noticed, may occasion, will subject Parties to Demurrage, at the full per diem rates, for the Number of Days that Boats may be stopped at any place.

8th. Return Boats engaged and taken to any higher station, to be paid for according to the estimated number of days allowed from station to station. For example; a return Boat stopt and engaged at Mouga, and taken up to Dinnore, to pay for 14 days, exclusive of full demurrage on account of any detention.

9th. Return Boats stopt and loaded of by gentlemen to come down, are to be paid for according to the number of days estimated from station to station, and not to the number of days the Passage may occupy. For example; a Boat stopt at Poota to come to Calcutta, to pay for 16 days, although the Passage may be accomplished in 8, or 10, besides full demurrage on account of any detention.

10th. Syngas and Manjees in charge of Pinnaces, &c. are not authorized to enter into any Engagements about hire of Boats returning empty. In all such cases, their business is only to shew to Gentlemen wishing to hire Boats thus becoming available, the printed Tables of Rates they are furnished with, leaving it to Messrs. Woodin and Co. or their Agent, to adjust afterwards about the amount to be paid. No stipulations relative to hire entered into with Syngas and Manjees, will be recognized or admitted by Messrs. Woodin and Co.

11th. In the event of the accidental loss of any Baggage Boat, no claim for a refund of hire will be admitted; and all charges for salvage, or expenses incurred in the recovery of Goods, as also all subsequent Expenses for the care and transmission of them, must be discharged by the Proprietors of such Goods recovered.

12th. No return will be made for Boats stopp'd short of their original destination; and Messrs. Woodin and Co. declare themselves unanswerable for any consequences arising out of delays during progress.

13th. The Government River Toll to be paid, both for going and returning, by the parties proceeding in, or engaging Boats.

N. B.—As Messrs. Woodin and Co.'s Boats are always kept completely manned, and ready to move at the shortest notice, they cannot afford to accept half demurrage or half hire in any case.—A. D. 1825.

No. 1. TABLE OF TIME ALLOWED.	For boats for the trip from Calcutta.		For boats for the trip to Calcutta.	
	Days.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.
Budge Budge, Olobaria and Moyapore,	0	3	0	2
Fulta,	0	4	0	3
Tumlook and Diamond Harbour,	0	6	0	1
Kidgee, New Anchorage, Chattal and Chandail,	0	10	0	6
Singor and Loglee,	0	12	0	7
Serampore, Barrackpore and Fulta,	0	2	0	1
Chandernagore and Chinnah,	0	3	0	1
Banarich and Tiepaony,	0	4	0	2
Shokangor and Chogda,	0	5	0	2
Culina Sautore and Hanskolly,	0	7	0	4
Kiskenore, Kishore and Nuddeah,	0	9	0	5
Angereep and Cutwah,	0	11	0	6
Plassey, Coolbaria, Sural, Bulootounger, Coolnah and Dabata,	0	14	0	7
Berhampore, Harysingor, Manishdabad, Jessore, Comenah, Russelpore, B. ekerunge and Buxipore,	0	20	0	12
Bhugwangolah, Jungypore, Hazareepore, Nabohunge, Nazimote, Puhna, Rojapore, Cosumpore, Rampore, Rauleah, and Poreepore,	0	25	0	14
Dacca, Mallah, Rajmahal, Hyatpore, Saigooty, Teraguty, Barangolah and Monecare,	1	0	0	15
Carragolah, Peripoutee, Bhagulpore and Jungeerah,	1	4	0	16
Lowcatty, Mowth, Rynallah, Raunjolly, Monghyt, Haurial, Belcochee, Luckipore, and Nattoie,	1	8	0	19
Puneah, Dinagepore, Natpore, Nabohunge, Kissengunge, Tadjore, Comallah, Mymensing, & Bigha,	1	15	0	22
Patna, Hajepore, Rangpore, Poosa Ghant, Chaprah, Dinapore, Tishoot, Sylhet, Chittagong, Bholah, Jugdeah, Buxar, Derowley and Jamalpore,	1	22	0	20
Mahabad, Gauzeepore, Benares, Chunar, Dooree Ghant, Assam Gowa'warah, Gobindgunge, Mutlye, Joogee-gopah, and Coeebbeh,	2	0	1	0
Mirzapore, Juanpore and Gorrucknore,	2	8	1	4
Aliahabad, Bettiah, and Byramghant,	2	15	1	8
Sultanpore, Chowrah, and Taudah,	2	22	1	12
Goahatty in Assam,	2	25	1	15
Cawnpore, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Manickpore, Banda, Se-gouley and Secora,	3	0	1	15
Fattyghur, Calpee, and Bishnant in Assam,	3	15	1	22
Bareilly, Daranungur and Rungpore in Assam,	4	0	2	0
Moradabad and Gburmuckteessur Ghant,	4	8	2	4
Agra,	4	10	2	5
Delhi,	5	5	2	20

N. B.—Boats going with a Fleet will be charged for agreeably to the time allowed by Government.

No. 2. TABLE OF TIME ALLOWED.

	For Boats for the Trip from Dacca.	For return Boats for the Trip to Dacca.
Burisdih,	0 10	0 5
Barisal and Cossimbore,	0 12	0 6
Comuliah, Mymensing and Lucknower,	0 15	0 7
Jessore, Chumrully, Buxapore, Kussoolpore, Hurriah, Beloochee and Nattor,	0 20	0 10
Sylhet, Chittagong, and Bholah Jugdeah,	0 22	0 11
China, Santoor, Hanksolly, Kisingongee, Bugwan golah, Jungypore, Hazueepore, Nabobgunge, Nazupore, Pubna, Rajapore, Rampore Bauleah, and Jeemahpore,	0 25	0 12
Behampore, Hurraysangor, Moorshedabad, Calcutta, Serampore, Batac-pore, Chaudernagore, Chinnah, Bangshah, Tipperah, Sooksaugor, Chogda, Kishmagur, Suddeah, Maldah, Rajnehai, Hyatpore, Teeratty, Bhumgolah, Monearee and Rangpore	1 0	0 15
Bhaugulpore, Jandeeah, Corigolah and Peetporetee, Moonghyr, Lowetty, Mewah, Roynollah and Rangol, Angardah, Cutwah, Plassy, Coolbariah, Surro, Balootonghee, Coolnah and Daiharah,	1 4	0 17
Patna, Dinagore, Natpore, Nabobgunge, Kishnagunge and Tanyore,	1 8	0 19
Patna, Hageepore, Pooni Ghaut, Chaurah, Dinagore, Tittoot, Buxar, Derowly, Assam Goalparah, Joo geegolah and Coochbehar,	1 10	0 20
Mahabud, Ghazeeopore, Benares, Chunar, Dooree Ghaut, Mallye and Gohudgunge,	1 15	0 23
Mirzapore, Juannore and Goutrickpore,	1 22	0 26
Goshattin Assam,	2 0	1 0
Allahabad, Bettah and Byram Ghaut,	2 8	1 4
Sultaopore, Chowwah and Tandah,	2 10	1 6
Cawupore, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Manickpore, Banda, Secora, and Bishnauth in Assam,	2 15	1 8
Fattyghur, Calcut, and Rungpore in Assam,	2 22	1 13
Barrelly and Daranugur,	3 0	1 15
Moradabad and Ghurmuckteessur Ghaut,	3 15	1 22
Agia,	4 0	2 0
Delhi,	4 8	2 4
	4 10	2 5
	5 5	2 20

N. B.—Boats going with a Fleet will be charged for agreeably to the time allowed by Government.

Baggage and Cook Boats supplied at the following rates:

250 Mds. Sa. Rs. 27 per month	550 Mds. Sa. Rs. 54 per month
300 " " 32 " "	600 " " 58 " "
350 " " 36 " "	700 " " 68 " "
400 " " 40 " "	800 " " 76 " "
450 " " 45 " "	900 " " 85 " "
500 " " 50 " "	1000 " " 94 " "

N. B.—Baggage Boats not being the property of Messrs. Woodin and Co. they are hired always from Natives, who invariably overcharge at an average of from 15 to 20 maunds on every hundred of their actual burthen. As no check can be applied to this practice, Messrs. Woodin and Co. who provide them with a view to accommodate the Public and save their customers trouble, consider it necessary to mention the fact, with advertence to references and objections which have been frequently made on the subject.

MESSRS. CHILD AND CO.'S

Rates of Freight and Boat Hire.

Messrs. Child and Co. Dispatch Boats of all sizes and descriptions from Calcutta to Delhi, by the Jumna, and to Ghazipur and Gwalior by the Ganges, taking all the intermediate Stations, and lie up all the cross Rivers, and to Dacca and Cuttagong, &c. at all times and Seasons, which convey Goods, as required upon the most established rates of hire, as hereafter enumerated, with all possible care and expedition; and having Agents at all the principal Stations on the Rivers, who make monthly reports of Boats passing, enables them to give constant information of their progress.

N. H. They also supply Pinnares, Badjones, Bauleahs and Saugor Boats, as well as Costids or Coolies for Land Conveyance.

Rates of Freight for Sing'le Packages.

[illegible]

RATES OF BOAT HIRE.

Rates of Budgeows for the Trip to the Undermentioned Stations.

Number of Oars	Hire per day.	Hire per month.	Major-head of Ber- ampore.	P. na.	Chauzepore.	Bewares.	Mirzapore.	Allahabad.	Cawnpore.	Futtyghur.	Gormucktesur.	Agra.	Muttra.	Delhie.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Twelve.....	3 8	105 0	7 1	1 8	210	210	239	363	315	369	443	473	499	525
Fourteen.....	4 10	112 8	9 2	2 11	355	355	385	523	457	499	608	642	677	713
Sixteen.....	5 12	172 8	11 2	2 8	341	341	391	515	515	515	635	777	82	863
Eighteen.....	6 4	187 5	12 2	2 5	375	375	425	569	569	569	700	841	89	938

Pulwars, Wagglacks, Patillaes, &c.

Mannds.	Hire per month.	Major-head of Ber- ampore.	P. na.	Chauzepore.	Bewares.	Mirzapore.	Allahabad.	Chauzepore.	Futtyghur.	Gormucktesur.	Agra.	Muttra.	Delhie.
	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.
Three Hundred	31 21	47 62	71 62	71 78	91 109	137 146	148 155						
Four Hundred	38 26	57 71	75 75	87 93	114 133	163 171	181 190						
Five Hundred	44 30	66 85	88 88	106 110	122 154	186 198	209 220						
Six Hundred	50 34	75 100	114 114	125 130	156 175	211 225	238 250						
Seven Hundred	56 38	84 112	119 127	140 16	190 229	239 260	280 280						
Eight Hundred	62 42	93 124	124 111	155 186	217 265	270 295	310 310						
Nine Hundred	68 46	102 136	136 136	170 201	234 291	306 323	340 340						
Thousand	74 50	111 148	148 168	187 222	250 310	333 352	370 370						

Baulsahs, copper bottomed.

Names.	No. of Oars.	Rate per day	Remarks.
Elizabeth.....	8	6	One room and a water closet.
Ann.....	8	5	
Charles.....	8	5	Only one room.
Henrietta.....	8	5	
Barbara.....	8	5	

Time allowed for Boats to proceed to any of the undermentioned Places, as per Company's Allowance.

DOWN THE RIVER.

Mon. Dys.

Budge Budge, Oloharish and Mysore.....	0 2
Fulrah.....	0 4
Tum'ook and Diamond Harbour.....	0 6
Kodgere, Chaital and Chandally.....	0 10
Saugor and Indelice.....	0 12

UP THE RIVER.

Seerampore and Barrackpore.....	0 2
Chandernagore and Chinsurah.....	0 4
Mausbarrah and Trepanny.....	0 5

#

